THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,575. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A. L.—YOUR TICKETS TO GRAND DIAMOND GIFT Concerts secured. Call. DICK R.

EMMA C., LATE TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Seventh avenue.—Send for letter to house from South; have returned. Address as formerly. CHUNK OF MISERY.

FIFTH AVENUE.—ALL RIGHT.

"HONOR" DID NOT GET CORA'S LETTER IN TIME to keep the appointment. Will she please make another appointment by letter addressed to H., box 108 Herald office?

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. ALFRED LEFORT, who, seven years ago, lived with Mr. Cushman, baker, 18 Greenwich avenue, New York. His anxious relatives in Vienna, Austria, will be thankful for any information given. Address A. LEFORT, No. 6 Opera Gasse, Vienna, Austria.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CATHARINE AND KATE Kiely by their nephew, William Gallagher, native of county Laleron, Warthouse, Ireland. Any information concerning their whereabouts will be thankfully received by WM. GALLAGHER, Manhattan House, 29 Centre street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WALTER HOPE, TAILor; when last heard of lived in Albany, N. Y. Any person knowing him to be dead will confer a favor by addressing K. T. MOORE, Cleveland (Ohio) Post office.

INFORMATION WANTED—CONCERNING EDWARD Fitzpatrick, who has been a clerk in our house for the last seven years. A gentleman of sterling integrity and unexceptionable habits. He left for his home at about half-past six last Saturday evening, and has not been heard of since. He was about forty-three years old, five feet seven inches in height; had on spring overcoat and dark pants and vest. A suitable reward will be paid for information that will lead to a knowledge of his fate. Address Mrs. EDWARD FITZPATRICK, 742 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, or EUGENE KELLY & CO., Nassau street, New York.

P. CALVET—CALL ON MISS LOTHE AND YOU will hear from an old friend. J. M.

THINK OF LEAVING THURSDAY; SHALL BE HOME to-morrow, Wednesday, usual.

WILL LADY WHO DROVE UP TO NO. 2 BOWLING Green to inquire for Mr. S—— please communicate with an admirer? Address G. T., box 101 Herald office.

WHY DON'T YOU CALL AND SEE ME? T. BENTON.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO MISTOOK LADY FOR Miss McClenter (business important) address SNOW, 54 East Twelfth street?

$50 REWARD.—ON THE 24TH OF JULY, LAST year, our eldest son (Louis) left us without any cause, and we have had no news from him since. He was dressed in a black jacket, black pantaloons, white shirt, green suspenders; his clothes were marked "L. Z."; he wore new cap and new boots; his hair is of a light blonde color, his eyes are gray, his complexion healthy; age 15 years. We beseech, in the name of humanity, that any one knowing his whereabouts will give information to his sorrowing parents. Exchanges please copy. GUSTAV A. ZIMMERMAN, 445 West Fifty-third street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.

ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 67—JANUARY 24, 1871.
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PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 20—JANUARY 24, 1871.
25, 65, 45, 75, 9, 41, 54, 17, 71, 25, 15, 14.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 139—JANUARY 24, 1871.
57, 11, 18, 6, 15, 26, 43, 75, 62, 10, 12, 11, 7.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 140—JANUARY 24, 1871.
44, 1, 74, 41, 72, 63, 5, 14, 15, 46, 53, 27.

Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker. 206 Broadway, 152 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

BARTLETT NEEDLE FACTORY, 569 BROADWAY, New York—Supply the Needles for all sewing machines; the Bartlett Burnished Needles for hand use; prices reduced to $1 20 per thousand. Hackle, Pins, &c., to order.

MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION.—Every one his own master. Good homes for all. A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Co-operative Manufacturing and Land Company of Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening, January 26, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, at Co-operative Hall, 214 Bowery, when and where the objects of the company will be explained; shares $25, payable in monthly instalments of $5. Maps and information may also be obtained and subscriptions will be received at Messrs. H. R. Mackay's, 187 Washington street; Dr. F. Seeger, 157 East Fifty-sixth street; C. Magnus, 128 Canal street; William Bockle, 214 Broome street; H. E. Sackman, 38 Centre street; S. Bromberg, 30 Cedar street, room No. 7, and at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM KADDE, 350 Pearl st., New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—WHOLES, $32; Shares in proportion. Kentuckys from $5 to $10. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York, one door above Maiden lane.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED.—BEST CITY references given by Dr. WESTON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Consultation free of charge 5 o'clock every afternoon.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT IN ANOTHER COLUMN FOR auction of rich Furniture by H. B. HERTZ.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.—FLATBUSH, FORT Hamilton and New Utrecht. The collectors will be at No. 15 Chambers street, New York, Wednesday, Jan. 25, and Wednesday, Feb. 1, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and at 252 Montague street, near Court, Brooklyn, the same days, 2 to 5 P. M.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON SEVENTH AVENUE, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets.—You are about to be assessed for paving Seventh avenue with the most expensive and worst of wooden pavements and for every 25 feet frontage; the assessment amounts to about $550. If property owners will unite and contribute $5 or $10 for each 25 feet frontage we can carry our case to the Court of Appeals, and there we will find out to whom the avenue belongs.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,268 Post office. Branch office, 457 Broome st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY; prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. E. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

$2,500 FOR $1. FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, $1; quarter, $2c. Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTUY & CO., 109 Greenwich street.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of real Lace Goods,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery and small Wares,
Housekeeping and Housefurnishing
Goods, Fancy Goods, Books, &c.,
at popular prices.
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

RECEPTION AND VISITING BONNETS.—AN ELEgant assortment of the most desirable styles, in all the new colors. Flowers for balls branched to order. MADAME DE LACY, 852½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street, until dark.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN; 14 YEARS; REdoubling supplies; gas administered; beautiful, $1. Set, $10. Three plans for below cheeks. Sets repaired and [illegible]. J. SAX MILLER, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

THE GRAND PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH for $1,000, the Diamond Champion Badge and the Championship of America, between Ira A. Paine, of New York, and Captain A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, will take place on the enclosed grounds of the Long Island Pigeon Shooting Club, at Captain Sealy's (late Hiram Woodruff's), near Union Course, L. I., on Wednesday, January 25, 1871, at 12 M.
Each party to shoot at 100 birds.
Tickets $1.
On the following day a grand Sweepstake, open to all, in which Paine, Bogardus, Johnson, Tinker and other prominent sportsmen will participate.
I. R. SEALY, Proprietor Woodruff House.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AS A PET, A WHITE SPITZ Dog; he must be perfectly clean. Address, with full particulars, SPITZ, Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
A Large Driving Ring
In the Mart, for showing horses on sale.
CATALOGUES OF SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.
One elegant trimmed Double Sleigh, made by Gould.
Fifteen Portland Sleighs, to close consignment.
The celebrated and fast chestnut trotting gelding Slideaway, 9 years old, 15½ high, fine, stylish and pleasant driver; has a record of 2:40 on Union Course, and can beat 2:50 to day; is an all day roadster, no puller, warranted kind, and warranted sound, except slight soreness forward.
One bale of Buffalo, one bale of Alaska Robes.
Two close Coaches, in fine order.
Brown Horse, 15¼ high, 7 years old; warranted sound, kind and true in all harness; free and pleasant driver; suitable for any kind of business.
Handsome white Pony, 14 high, 8 years old; free and easy driver; afraid of nothing; gentle for lady or child to drive; fine under saddle, and warranted sound and kind.
One elegant set light double Phaeton Harness; made by Wood Gibson; nearly new.
Superior and fast sorrel Gelding, 15½ high, 6 years old; as handy, elegant and game a driver as can be found; can trot close to three minutes; fears nothing; is without trick or fault; warranted sound and kind; also Harness, Road Sulkey, Blankets, &c.
One bale Lambs' Wool Mats, Horse Clothing, &c.
Chestnut Horse, 15¼ high, 8 years old; good driver; also Top Express Wagon, Harness, &c.
Top and No Top Road Wagons, Depot, Express Wagons, &c.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

ATTENTION.—CLOSING OUT OF SLEIGHS.
Portland Cutter Sleighs at $39.
Four-seat Portland Cutter, with Pole and Shafts, made by Wood Bros., $100.
Four-seat Albany Sleigh, Pole and Shafts, $50.
Six-seat Albany Sleigh, top on hind seat, $100.
Twenty-five four-seat Sleighs, $25.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—HARNESS, HARNESS.
Bankrupt Stock.
Including some fine, all hand made, perfect, sound and warranted; also balance of Sleighs, Robes, Blankets, Bells, &c., below cost, to close out.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A.—WE HAVE A FEW LEFT OF OUR HOLIDAY Presents—very popular Landaulets, Coupes, Landaus, Ham's patent Clarences, excelling any other make. Prices reduced. HAM, Fourth and Broadway.

ALBANY SLEIGH FOR SALE—SEATS FOUR, NEARly new; pole and shafts; lined crimson plush. Apply at stable of A. & G. POLHEMUS, Division avenue, near Fourth street, Williamsburg.

A FINE FARM OF 150 ACRES—STOCK, CROPS AND tools; five hours from city; must be sold or exchanged at once; Brooklyn property preferred. Address OWNER, 149 Wythe avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

AT A BARGAIN—TWO SPLENDID SLEIGH ROBES, with boars' heads; also two strings of small Sleigh Bells, suitable for a stylish turnout. Apply to JOHN BLOOMFIELD, 50 East Thirty-sixth street.

A SECOND HAND PORTLAND SLEIGH AND BELLS, in perfect order, will be sold cheap, at 193 Lexington avenue.

AN ELEGANT SLEIGH FOR SIX—$250; UP TOWN factory price, $450. Also assortment of single and double Portland Sleighs, for less than they cost at factory. TAYLOR'S, 29 Cedar street.

A SLEIGH AND BELLS FOR SALE—A SLEIGH, built by Gould, Albany; also two strings of Bells. To be seen at BRADLEY'S stable, Thirty-first street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS—LARGE STOCK OF SLEIGHS and Bells, greatly reduced in price; double, single and shifting seat Sleighs, by best makers. HAM'S, corner Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—SLEIGHS—BALANCE OF STOCK AT ALMOST any figures. ISAAC MIX, 593 Broadway.

A GRAY CANADIAN PONY, SOUND AND KIND, FOR sale cheap, for want of use, at GEORGE MOONAN'S, 159 West Thirty third street.

A.—GREAT BARGAINS IN SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, Sleighs; great closing out sale; must be sold regardless of cost to the highest bidders Albanys, Fours, Portlands, &c., by best makers, such as Kimball, Gould, Russell, &c.; 300 Straps of Bells, $5 to $25. Call and see for yourselves. W. H. GRAY, 20 to 24 Wooster street.

AT COST—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, Harness, suitable for all purposes; a fine assortment of Wagons of all kinds, &c., at the cheap stand, corner of Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A LIGHT TWO SEATED SLEIGH, IN GOOD ORDER, price low, for sale.—At HATHORN'S stables, Thirty-seventh street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

A.—PORTLAND SLEIGH, WITH HANDSOME BELLS, will be sold for half its value at 128 West Thirty-first street. BUFFUM'S stable.

A TURNOUT.—BROWN HORSE, CAN TROT IN 2:40; Suvers Sleigh and Harness; also a handsome Sleigh that represents a pair of trotting horses. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

BUSINESS SLEIGH FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR GROcer, baker or milkman. 223 East Twenty-sixth street, near Second avenue. A. J. QUIMBY.

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.
Great sale of Circus Property at Raleigh, N. C., on Monday, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayers' New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first class Circus:—
42 first class Horses.
6 first class Ring Horses.
3 first class trained Pad Horses.
3 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
13 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1,500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles, almost new.
A complete outfit of Entry Dresses, for ladies, men and horses; Pads for horses, &c.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.
All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash. T. F. LEE, Sheriff, Wake county, N. C.
N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms.

EIGHT HORSES TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE price as the owner has no use for them. Inquire at 586 Washington street.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE SLEIGH AT ONE-HALF ITS cost; never been used. Apply at private stable rear of 307 Fifth avenue, entrance on Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—A FINE ¾ CLARENCE, NEARLY NEW and in good order, lined with crimson satin and everything of the best quality. Inquire for JAMES, at Seidon's stables, or of owner, at office Earle's Hotel.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FAMILY SLEIGH, CHEAP. Apply to W. B. TICHENOR & CO., Main street, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE SET SILVER MOUNTED Harness, and two straps Sleigh Bells; little used. Apply to CAMPBELL, corner Bleecker and Crosby streets.

FOR SALE—PAIR CANADIAN PONIES, WELL matched, sound and kind, 6 years old, chunky build, cheap, separately or together; also Wagon, Harness. 279 Ninth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh sts.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY, HORSE AND HARNESS, separately or together. Inquire at 22 and 24 West Thirteenth street, Club Stables.

FOR SALE—A FINE ¾ CLARENCE, NEARLY NEW and in good order, lined with crimson satin and everything of the best quality. Inquire for JAMES, at Seidon's stables, Twenty third street, near Third avenue, or of owner, at office Earle's Hotel.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE AND A BLIND MARE, warranted sound and kind. Call at 269 West Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A FINE THOROUGHBRED MARE, 15 hands, 6 years old; best saddle mare in the city; perfectly gentle for lady or children; good driver. Call at 212 East Twenty-third street, piano factory.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SLEIGH, WITH SHAFTS AND pole, nearly new and in good order. Apply to W. H. HAZLEY, 55 Rose street, corner Duane street.

SEVEN HORSES TO BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE price, as the owner has no use for them. Apply at 153 Liberty street.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS SLEIGH, BUILT by Kimball; seats for four; has been used only three times. Can be seen at private stable, No. 6 East Twenty-seventh street.

SLEIGH FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—$60, WITH UPholstered seat and back; also Bells included; nearly new. Apply to owner, 242 West Fifty-third street, near Broadway.

SLEIGH FOR SALE—PORTLAND CUTTER, CITY made, but little used; price, with Bells, $75. Inquire at Mathewson's stables, 520 West Forty-eighth street, near Eighth avenue.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—IMMENSE STOCK selling off at greatly reduced prices. Led second hand Sleighs. Open till 9 o'clock. WITTY, 639 Broadway.

SLEIGHS TO LET—BY DAY OR SEASON, AT WITTY'S, 633 Broadway, near Bleecker street. Old Sleighs taken in exchange. Store open till 9 o'clock to-night. All sizing Bells.

SLEIGHS.
For sale, a few superior Portland Cutters, very low; must be sold. Call at 217 West Thirty-seventh street.

SLEIGHS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF PORTLAND Sleighs for sale cheap. Apply at 151 W. [illegible] street, up stairs.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—400 ALL STYLES SLEIGHS, Cutters, shifting seats, Ponies and six-seat Albanys, trimmed and untrimmed Portlands, at greatly reduced prices, to close them out. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS.—A SPLENDID STOCK OF MY OWN CELEbrated make, including my renowned Dexter Speed Cutter; also a number second hand at low prices, and three Clarences, in prime order. R. M. STIVERS, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.—THE BEST AND MOST innocent medicine in the world is Tobias' Derby Condition Powders. It keeps the water clear, destroys worms and bots, increases the appetite, allays fever and gives a fine coat. It has been used by thousands of horsemen in this country and in England during the past ten years. 25c. per box; sold by the druggists and saddlers. Depot 10 Park place.

$75.—BROWN MARE, SIX YEARS; POWERFUL draught Horse, 8 years, $125; roan Mare, 7 years, $110; all sound and kind. 784 Washington, corner of Bank street, grocery. Must sell to close business.

$75.—FINE SIX SEAT SLEIGH, WITH VELVET trimmings. Can be seen at 220 116th street. Further particulars inquire at 18 East Twelfth street.

100 SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—WILL BE SOLD at great bargains; a fine stock. Store open to 9 o'clock P. M. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22 and 24 Wooster street.

$520.—STYLISH SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS; warranted sound; owner has no use and will sell at a bargain. Apply to WILLIAM M. CASEY, 134 William street.

5,000 STRAPS SLEIGH BELS, EVERY STYLE. 200 Sleighs. Largest assortment at lowest market prices. Old Sleighs and Bells taken in exchange. Open till 9 o'clock. WITTY, 673 Broadway.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
WILL ON FRIDAY
GIVE THE PUBLIC
THE BENEFIT
OF
A GREAT
LOCAL POLITICAL CARTOON,
"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"
OR,
BIG SIX'S LAST MOVE.
THIS TRULY SAD AND TOUCHING CARICATURE OF THE WOES THAT ARE IN STORE FOR THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THIS CITY WILL BE FOUND PERAMBULATING ALL OVER NEW YORK
ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 27,
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.

FOR SALE.

A DISTILLERY AND FAMILY LIQUOR STORE FOR sale; one of the best established in the Eighth ward; a rare chance for a man who can give it all attention. Apply at 511 Broome street.

A BARGAIN.—DISTILLERY STORE—LONG LEASE; low rent; proprietor has to go West. This is a chance for any young man with small capital. Address Y., box 123 Herald office.

A SPLENDID RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY for sale cheap; rare chance. Bakeries, corner Liquor Stores, opposite ferries; Meat Markets, Fish and Oyster Markets. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS COUNTRY GROCERY STORE FOR sale; also country Hotels, down town Sample Rooms, Ale Vaults, Restaurants, splendid Billiard Saloon and Barroom, with long lease. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE SIZED SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP; A MEdium sized Herring's and two Marvin's; also one two-seat Sleigh; price $75. At No. 8 Park place.

A DESIRABLE NINTH WARD FAMILY RETAIL CORner Liquor Store; fine Fixtures and Stock; rent $30, for $450; bargain. CAMPBELL & CO., 350 Bowery.

A POSITIVE GREAT BARGAIN.—A REALLY NEAT, admirably located Sample, Billiard and Oyster Saloon, right off Broadway. Apply immediately to JAMES CAGNEY, 515 Washington street. Money loaned on Furniture, Securities, Commercial Paper and General Merchandise.

COSTUME DEPOT FOR SALE—WILL BE SOLD LOW if applied for soon; profits by August will reach $2,500; a great chance. SEAROT & CO., 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—LUNCH AND LIQUOR STORE, NO. 117 South street, near Peck Slip. Inquire in store.

FOR SALE—FISH, PROVISION AND PRODUCE BUSIness; is well established, having been successfully carried on for 12 years in the same store, which is located in one of the most active business quarters on the west side. Address, with references, S. R., box 252 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE METROPOLITAN STEAM LAUNDRY, 404 First avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street, in good working order, at a very low price.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT AND Oyster Saloon; located in a good locality in the Bowery. Inquire of JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 223 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF an old established Jewelry Store in the Bowery. Apply to GEO. McKIBBIN, 40 Greene street, fourth floor.

FOR SALE—A TEA AND GROCERY STORE, IN GOOD locality, established nine years; three years' lease; cheap for cash. Apply at 274 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—NEWLY FITTED UP OYSTER AND BARroom, now ready to open; fine location; long lease; cheap rent; will be sold low for cash; such offer seldom met with. Address BAR, Herald office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STAND, NEAR BROADWAY; must be sold on account of leaving the city. Inquire at Long Room, No. 9 Murray street, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class Hat Establishment; paid a net profit last year of $5,000; will be sold cheap for cash; owner going into other business. Inquire on the premises, 775 Bleecker street, near Christopher.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER LIQUOR STORE IN the Eighth ward; doing a good business. Apply at 59 Mercer street.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 19 WEST STREET, LIQUOR Store and Dining Saloon, in complete order; everything entirely new; price $150, including License, having ten months to run; a bargain.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COMPACT GROCERY STORE, with three Rooms to live in; rent $19 50; Stock and Fixtures, price $300. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, IF SOLD THIS WEEK—THE Bar and Restaurant No. 56 Warren street, with five years' lease from 1st of May next. Rent very moderate. Apply at the bar for particulars.

FIRST CLASS FRENCH SAUSAGE FACTORY FOR sale—In consequence of the present owner leaving the city. Inquire at 157 Laurens street, in the French restaurant, between Houston and Prince.

HOUSE, LOT, AND IRON RAILING BUSINESS, HAVing an excellent stock and trade, to be sold at a very low figure. Apply at 33 Park row, room 19.

RARE CHANCE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE and Good Will of a country Dry Goods Store in Bloomfield, N. J.; well established and doing a profitable business; will be disposed of advantageously to purchaser; satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further particulars address E. G. W., 54 Lispenard street, New York.

WASHINGTON MARKET BUTTER STAND FOR sale—Best location in the Market. Only first class parties need apply, with cash. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$225 WILL BUY AN OYSTER SALOON IN A thickly populated neighborhood, doing a good business; reason for selling, leaving the city. 228 Chrystie street. No agents.

$1,400 CASH WILL BUY A WELL FITTED UP, long established and good paying Liquor Business, with large Stock; first class location. WEHNER & LLOYD, 23 Broadway, first floor.

MACHINERY.

ALL SIZES WOOD'S HORIZONTAL ENGINES, FIVE horse power, with governor, pump and heater, $2.5; 10 horse power, $400; 25 horse power, $690, &c.; Portable and Agricultural Engines as low. Call and examine. Several second hand Engines and Boilers; Wright's cut-off Engines; highest economy without complication. F. W. BROOKS, 51 Cortlandt street.

A SILK WINDING MACHINE, WITH 32 SPINDLES and parters, to be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of Mrs. PAGE, 59 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND HAND ENGINES, 30 horse power each; one 30 horse power Engine, two double flue Boilers, 30 horse power; one 15 horse power engine, $450; all nearly as good as new. Apply to S. STANTON, 32 John street, up stairs.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, Four to sixty-horse power. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 45 Cortlandt and 35, 36 and 37 Liberty streets.

WANTED—ONE 25 HORSE POWER ENGINE; ONE 15 feet Lathe, 2 feet swing, and one upright Drill Press, all second hand. Address immediately E. & CO., 59 White st.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

MRS. DR. WHITE LECTURES TO LADIES AT 2½ this afternoon, at 529 Sixth avenue. Dr. WM. WHITE gives a medical lecture to gentlemen at 7½ this evening. Lectures free.

POPULAR LECTURES.
PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE;
or the
LAWS OF LIFE, HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY,
by
A. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Great Hall of Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, illustrated by means of a vast collection of Clastique Models, Manikins, Pathological Specimens, Maps, Drawings, &c., the finest in the world. These Lectures drew crowded houses in all parts of the country, as they did in England and Scotland, and are of great interest to all thoughtful and intelligent people. Seats, first Lecture, free. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. WILLIAM H. MARTIN, Agent.

BILLIARDS.

2 BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE TEN, very new, on instalments, or to rent. Call at [illegible] Thirty-third street, near Third avenue.

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately, in New York and New Jersey, on real estate, builders' loans, merchandise and securities. First, Second, Third and Fourth Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Notes, &c., negotiated.

ANY PARTIES HOLDING GOOD FIRST AND SECond Mortgages on real estate in this city desiring to sell the same can have them cashed immediately by applying at our office. POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Westchester county and Long Island property. First and Second Mortgages bought. L. H. DAVENPORT, 132 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT, ON NEW York or Brooklyn Property; also First and Second Mortgages cashed at short notice. O. G. BENNET, 57 Cedar street.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY READY TO BUY First Mortgages on New York and Brooklyn property. Also money to loan on New York and New Jersey property and to buy Second Mortgages. WM. H. BELLAMY, No. 5½ Pine street.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
Notice to Depositors.
The Bank will open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance and Bank Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of other Securities, paying from ten to twelve per cent dividends and interest for profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty with this house for many years.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST ON the Bonds and Stocks of the corporation of the city of New York, due February 1, 1871, will be paid on that day by John J. Bradley, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at his office in new Court House.
The Transfer Books will be closed Friday, December 30, 1870. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, December 21, 1870.

MONEY.—PLENTY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, or improved securities, in sums to suit; mortgages purchased. RUFUS K. McHARG, 162 Broadway, Commissioner for all the States.

MONEY TO LOAN—
on desirable New York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., 24 Pine street, New York.

STATEMENT OF
the Mutual
Life Insurance Company
of New York,
F. S. WINSTON, President,
144 and 146 Broadway,
for its Twenty-eighth Fiscal Year,
Being for the Year Ending December 31, 1870.

Net Assets, January 1, 1870			$35,211,383 71
RECEIPTS.			
Premiums and Policy Fees			12,160,717 24
INTEREST.			
On Bonds and Mortgages	$1,983,393 38		
Stocks and Trust Companies	385,344 77		
Premium on Gold and Rents	108,029 73		
		2,477,772 68	
Total cash receipts			14,647,490 02
			$49,858,873 73
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Claims by Death	$1,982,724 62		
Matured Endowments	27,500 00		
			2,010,224 62
Paid to policy holders—Additions to Death Claims and Matured Endowments and Post-Mortem Dividends	$392,846 64		
Cash Dividends in Reduction of Premium and Annuities	2,554,896 87		
Surrendered Policies	1,266,111 86		
			4,113,855 37
Commissions to Agents	$321,609 85		
Paid Agents for Purchase of Future Commissions	440,456 81		
Taxes, Law and Office Expenses	224,927 89		
Salaries	206,245 73		
Advertising, Printing and Stationery, Exchange and Postage	132,271 69		
Physicians' and Medical Examiners' Fees	62,304 66		
			1,352,576 18
Total cash disbursements			$7,476,656 17
Net Assets, December 31, 1870			$42,382,417 56
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:—			
Cash on hand in Banks and Trust Companies, at interest	$2,506,510 71		
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	33,899,421 53		
United States Stocks, cost	4,203,108 75		
New York stocks, cost	570,000 00		
Real Estate	945,332 07		
Balance due by Agents, in the course of transmission	55,596 38		
Actual cash investments			$42,382,417 55
Add:			
Interest accrued, but not due	$521,548 00		
Interest due and unpaid	41,329 15		
Premiums due but not yet reported—chiefly for December	312,676 80		
Deferred, quarterly and semi-annual Premiums	1,119,573 77		
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	426,624 0		
			2,326,738 22
Gross Assets, December 31, 1870			$44,609,155 78
Increase in net assets for the year			7,170,033 85

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same correct. ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Number of policies issued and restored during the year	12,465
Amount insured thereby	$53,453,217 00
In force at the end of the year, 71,271 policies, insuring	209,423,264 00

The foregoing is a statement taken from the Actuarial Records. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The Board of Trustees have authorized a return of over payments of premiums for the year 1870 of two millions of dollars, which amount may be subsequently increased.
These over payments will be returned to policy holders as they may elect, in cash or in the purchase of additional insurance, as soon as the equitable portion of each can be determined, upon the expiration of the sixty days from the close of the fiscal year, as provided in the charter.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,	Samuel D. Babcock,
John V. L. Pruyn,	David Hoadley,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Henry A. Smythe,
Isaac Green Pearson,	William E. Dodge,
Martin Bates,	George S. Coe,
William Betts,	William M. Vermilye,
John Wadsworth,	John E. Develin,
Alfred Edwards,	Wellington Clapp,
Oliver H. Palmer,	Alonzo Child,
Samuel E. Sproulls,	Henry E. Davies,
Samuel M. Cornell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Lucius Robinson,	Francis Skiddy,
W. Smith Brown,	J. Elliot Condict,
Richard Patrick,	James C. Holden,
William H. Popham,	Hugh N. Camp,
William A. Haines,	Herman C. Von Post,
Ezra Wheeler,	George C. Richardson,
Seymour L. Husted,	Alexander H. Rice.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
L. C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
C. A. HOPKINS, Cashier.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, Counsel.
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., Medical Examiners.

STERLING EXCHANGE
on
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO. AND THE IMPERIAL BANK, London.
THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, Dublin and branches.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Edinburg and branches.
In sums to suit purchasers.
Travellers' credits available in all parts of the United Kingdom and the Continent; also commercial credits.
Interest allowed on deposits either in coin or currency.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street, New York.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 175 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$50,000 TO BE MADE IN TWO years.—Farm, nearly 60 acres, within city limits, about 20 miles from New York on railroad; price $5,500 or $26,000 required in cash; admirably adapted for building sites. It can be made to produce $150,000 in two years with proper management. Address E. R. HAYWARD'S Real Estate Agency, 198 Washington street, Jersey City. N. B.—$60,000 to purchase First and Second Mortgages.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE MORRISANIA FIRST Mortgages or Town Bonds. Apply at Bowery National Bank.

WANTED—$12,000 ON MORTGAGE, AT TEN PER cent, for five years, on Property in the heart of a Southern city, worth more than double the amount of loan, exclusive of improvements to be made by expenditure of the whole amount of loan on the property. Address G. P. R., 29 East Thirtieth street.

$25,000 WANTED—ON SECURITY OF REAL estate in a thriving city, the seat of important railroad, mining and manufacturing enterprises, not over 500 miles from New York. The money is wanted to build dwellings and improve some 500 town lots rapidly increasing in value and capable of great increase in value, as the result of further improvement. For particulars address room 1-2 Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

$225,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or Westchester county. JOHN F. CONREY, 52 Wall street.

$250,000 TO LOAN—AT SEVEN PER CENT interest, on bond and mortgage on first class improved Real Estate in New York city. Apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine street.

$300,000 CHICAGO TEN PER CENT MORTgages, in sums to suit, from $5,000 to $10,000 each. Apply to JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., 24 Pine street, N. Y., 155 and 157 La Salle street, Chicago.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK, BROOKlyn and Westchester Property, in sums to suit, no bonus required. Westchester Mortgages purchased. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 183 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROperty in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county, $50,000 for Orange and Elizabeth [illegible]. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, will sail on Saturday, January 28, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, February 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin......$120
Second cabin......72
Steerage......25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Whineray......Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Freeman......Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
ALEPPO......Thursday, 26th January
BATAVIA......Thursday, 2d February
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Iron mail steamship
HOLSATIA
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold; payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail Feb. 14, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
INDIA......Sat., Jan. 28	BRITANNIA...Wed., Feb. 25
EUROPA......Sat., Feb. 4	IOWA......Wed., Feb. 1
CALEDONIA...Sat., Feb. 11	ISMAILIA......Wed., Feb. 8
ANGLIA......Sat., Feb. 18	ACADIA......Wed., Feb. 22
AUSTRALIA....Sat., Feb. 25	IOWA......Wed., March 8
COLUMBIA....Wed., March 4	ISMAILIA...Wed., March 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at reduced rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK......Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	10	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32 currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

CUBA...Wednesday, Jan. 25	PALMYRA...Thursday, Feb. 9
ALEPPO...Thursday, Jan. 26	ALGERIA...Wedn'ay, Feb. 15
RUSSIA...Wednesday, Feb. 1	SAMARIA...Thursday, Feb. 16
BATAVIA...Thursday, Feb. 2	ABYSSINIA...Wed'y, Feb. 22
CHINA...Wednesday, Feb. 8	CALABRIA, Thurd'y, Feb. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First cabin......$130, gold | Second cabin......$80, gold
First cabin, to Paris......$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin......$80, gold; Steerage......$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on Wednesday, 25th January. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
FRANCE, Grace......Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas......Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Webster......Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
WASHINGTON, Beaujort......Saturday, January 28
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau......Saturday, February —
Note.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage, $50.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
On 5th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 4, RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 5th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Wednesday, February 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken......Saturday,	Jan. 28	
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips......Tuesday,	Feb. 7	
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman...Friday,	Feb. 17	
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips......Monday,	Feb. 27	

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain P. Van Sice, via Nassau......Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Captain J. R. Edwards......Feb. 2
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams, via Nassau......Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain E. V. Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river on Saturday, January 28, at three o'clock P.M. Freights received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Phillips, at pier 20 East river will leave on Saturday, Jan. 28. Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and E. B. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
CRESCENT CITY,
on Saturday, January 28.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg and Mobile.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 49 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship VICTOR, Captain Gates,
will leave pier 20 East river, Saturday, January 28, at 3 P. M.
Freights for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, New York.
The steamer —— will follow from pier 36 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. Tri weekly line Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from pier No. 5 North river, at 3 P. M. The steamships
GEORGIA, Captain S. Crowell, Thursday, January 26; MANHATTAN, Captain M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, January 28; JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood, Tuesday, January 31.
Superior accommodation for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and over the Northeastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line one-half per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier. Local passenger and freight office, No. 30 Broadway.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.
For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight line, 317 Broadway, New York. Entrance on Thomas street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship ALBEMARLE, on Thursday, January 26, at 3 P. M.; HATTERAS, for Norfolk and Portsmouth, Wednesday, January 25, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT DAPHNE, 47 FEET LONG, 15 feet wide, 6 feet deep in cabin; to be seen at foot of Smith street, Brooklyn. Apply to J. R. MAXWELL, 53 Cedar street, New York.

WANTED—A LIGHT SIX OARED BARGE, WITH seat for coxswain; must be in perfect order. Address, stating price and age, M. O. B. C., box 16 New Rochelle.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, TO TAKE far West; parties who have goods that can be sold very low, such as dry goods, boots and shoes, millinery and fancy goods, can find a cash buyer who will take them at once by addressing COLORADO, Herald office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND STANDING DESK, 8 feet; also a second hand Safe, by a good maker. Address OFFICE, box 2,644 Post office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND CLARK OR JENKS Machine, for paper box maker. Inquire at 213 West Twenty-sixth street.

WANTED—A STEAM HEATING APPARATUS, SECOND hand, in good order, for a store, 15x80. Apply to D. K. DUCKER & CO., 38 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

WANTED TO BUY—A PRINTING PRESS, SAME SIZE as Gordon's three-quarter medium; also a nice Cutting Machine; to be paid in monthly instalments, by a responsible party. Address, stating price, &c., box 4,596 New York Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOISTING ENGINE, with two barrels, in good order. Address A. ROGERS, 119 Wall street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE LOW, FOR CASH—A RUSsian Sable Boa. Any lady wishing to dispose of one call on or address BOA, Uptown Advertisement office, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—FRIDAY, JAN. 20, A PAIR OF HORSE BLANkets. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at 93 Park avenue.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY MORNING, A BAY HORSE. Inquire at 11 Jackson street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871, IN A stage, or going from Twenty-third street to Thirty-third street, a Pocketbook, marked "Kate Swift," and containing about $20 and other papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to HENRY DRAPER, 113 Pearl street, New York.

LOST—FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, GOING FROM Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue to Thirty-seventh street and Madison avenue, a Black Lace Scarf. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 3 East Thirty-fourth st.

LOST—TUESDAY MORNING, IN THIRTIETH STREET, near Ninth avenue, a dark otter fur Glove. The finder, on leaving same at 431 Canal street, will be rewarded.

LOST—A TRAVELLING BLANKET, BROWN ON ONE side, black and white on the other; left on the six o'clock ferryboat from Jersey City Monday evening. A reward if returned to 60 Leonard street.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, AT OR NEAR THE Cooper House Restaurant, East Ninth street, a lady's green morocco Diary, containing two $10 bills and one $1. Finder will please return to the clerk, at the restaurant, and receive the reward.

LOST—SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, A SMALL CATHOLIC Prayer Book, entitled "Vade Mecum." The finder will receive a suitable reward and the thanks of the owner by returning the same to 47 Vesey street.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, EITHER COMING FROM ST. Paul's church, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, or on Eighth avenue car, a Pocketbook containing a sum of money and ring. Whoever will return the same to Mr. HAROLD, 971 Eighth avenue, will receive a reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, A CHECK, DRAWN on Corn Exchange Bank by F. H. Tows, treasurer, for $232 50, to order of T. F. Durant. Payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be given the finder if returned within ten days. T. F. DURANT, 29 Broad street.

LOST—A LARGE PLAID WOOLLEN BLANKET, bound round with green tape, two holes in the side, and made to fasten with two buttons in front. Supposed to have dropped it in Nineteenth street or Fifth avenue, in going to Forty-second street. Any one returning it to 301 East Thirty-second street, will be suitably rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON BOARD CORTLANDT street ferryboat yesterday, on arrival Philadelphia express train, about 1 o'clock P. M., a small Parcel of Leather. The above reward paid at room 175 Astor House.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN SIXTH AVENUE, BEtween Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth streets, a Silver Watch. Apply at 118 West Forty-fifth street.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—LOST, a gold hunting case Watch and Chain, engraved presented to George V. Sloat, &c. For information by mail or otherwise that will recover the same the above reward will be paid. Address E. A. SLOAT, 373 Washington street, New York.

$100 REWARD.—DIAMOND PIN LOST; ON SATurday evening, January 21, in going from Twenty-fifth street to the Academy of Music, in the Broadway, Twenty-third and Fourteenth street cars, or at the Academy, a gentleman's Diamond Pin, single stone. Any person returning the same to A. HELLEN, 1,154 Broadway, will receive the above reward.

$250 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF ARTICLES taken from house in West Fifty-first street, on Sunday evening, Jan. 15. Positively no questions asked. Address Box 120 Herald office.

A REASONABLE REWARD IS OFFERED FOR THE recovery of a Pearl, set in diamonds, lost at None of Your Business Ball Monday night. Apply at 73 St. Mark's place.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP STAIRS—THE HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PIANOS, &c., OR BOUGHT. PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS BOUGHT AT 77 BLEECKER STREET.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLFE'S, 838 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 2, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT EVANS', 698 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 599 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Furs; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—No bank or Napoleon [illegible].

AT 739 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 307 AND 309 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET, KNOX'S Buildings.—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD loans, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.—ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY will be loaned at S. MILLIGAN'S, No. 2 Union square, at very low rates.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HARRIS.

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THE MEN IN THE GAP.

Expected Arrival of Five More "Ferocious" Fenians.

Movements of the Exiles in This City Yesterday—Sketches of Those Expected to Arrive To-Day—Touching Letter of Clarke Luby to His Wife.

About six hundred and fifty calls were made upon the Fenian exiles yesterday at Sweeny's Hotel. Many of these were made from curiosity, and a larger number from motives of friendship. They bear all these visitations with the greatest good humor, but still they feel that they will soon give way with fatigue if the same thing goes steadily on for any length of time. Mr. O'Donovan Rossa, in answer to a question put to him by a reporter, said, "We have received so many invitations from various places that we will be obliged to devote the remainder of our lives to travelling if we accept them, or we shall have to reject them altogether if we desire to do anything for our families."

During the morning the exiles went out to pay some visits, and returned after three o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly after their return there waited on them Mr. James J. Hennessy, on behalf of the Tammany Hall committee, with the following invitation, which he tendered to O'Donovan Rossa:—

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—You are cordially invited to accompany the Tammany Reception Committee on board the steamer Old Colony [illegible] to meet and welcome on board the [illegible] fourth [illegible]. The steamer will [illegible] pier [illegible] and will leave for the lower bay at two o'clock precisely. [illegible]

JAMES J. HENNESSY.

Messrs. O'DONOVAN ROSSA, McCLURE, &c.

It is very probable that the exiles may decline this offer and wait until their five brothers arrive in the Russia.

The Fenians who will probably land from the Russia to-day and be received by the Old Colony, with the city committees on board, are as follows:—

GENERAL THOMAS FRANCIS BURKE,

who made a speech in the dock which has now become world famous. Burke was one of the most dangerous men England had to contend with in the Fenian movement in Ireland because of his active organizing powers. Burke was organizer of the District of Manhattan at the time (1865–66), embracing not only the county of New York, but also the counties of Westchester, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond, New York, and county of Hudson, New Jersey. Went to Ireland, was assigned a command in Tipperary, and was captured at Ballyhurst Fort during the rising of March, 1867. He was the first brought to trial after this event, and unusual interest was centred in him. His dignified and eloquent character in the dock added to this interest and to the general character of the parties engaged in the revolutionary movement. The effect of his trial was such that the Fellows of Trinity College petitioned for a commutation of his death sentence. His sentence was death, which was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life.

JOHN O'LEARY

is a gentleman of great ability, and is highly educated. John O'Leary must not be confounded with "Pagan" O'Leary, whose real name is John Murphy, and who received but seven years' penal servitude, while John O'Leary received twenty years' imprisonment. O'Leary was left with ample means by his parents; he devoted himself to study, with the intention of taking a degree in medicine. Studied in the Queen's College, Cork, and in France. He shared the enthusiasm of '48, and when the Fenian movement was started gave it his heart and head and means. He visited America, and the comparison between the position of the people here and under the British government afforded him strong arguments in favor of the doctrines which already impressed him. He was selected as chief conductor of the Dublin *Irish People* and showed great capacity in his position. It was his boast on his trial that he had been connected with that journal, and when the Judge took occasion to wonder that a person of his education and ability should enter upon such a desperate and worthless game, O'Leary firmly denied that it was "worthless."

CAPTAIN JOHN M'CAFFERTY,

born in Sandusky, Ohio, was arrested on the arrival of the steamer City of Limerick at Queenstown, 18th September, 1865, during the excitement immediately following the seizure of the *Irish People* (Dublin) journal. He was brought to trial; but as no overt act could be sustained, the jury was directed to acquit him. He returned to America, and subsequently went back to Ireland; was captured and tried as the originator of the proposed attack on Chester Castle, February, 1867; was found guilty and sentenced to death, declaring his right as an American to sympathize with the Irish or any other people who may please to revolt against that form of government under which they suffer. McCafferty served in the Confederate army under Mosby, and is one of the most daring men living.

THOMAS CLARKE LUBY,

one of the deepest thinkers and finest writers in the movement. He sacrificed all his wealth and private interests to the cause of Irish independence. The son of a clergyman of the "Established Church"—since disestablished by Fenianism—and the nephew of a learned Fellow of Trinity College, he had certain preferment and ease before him if he had chosen to give his talents to the enemies of his country. After a promising career in college he became a Young Irelander in 1848; he was associated with Fenton Lalor, Joseph Brenan, Philip Grey and a few others, who in some localities reorganized what was left of patriotic desire in the next year. He was arrested, and after a short imprisonment became editor of the *Irishman*; was subsequently connected with the *Irish Tribune* (1855), and, after visiting the United States in 1863, became one of the chief writers of the revolutionary organ in Dublin (*Irish People*). He was arrested 16th September, 1865, and tried by Special Commission in Newgate Court House—the first that had sat there since Robert Emmet was tried in it sixty-two years previous. The authorities had captured a batch of papers, one of them designating Luby as one of a committee of three to take charge of the organization in Ireland. He received a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude. The fearless independence of Luby's character is shown in the following

LETTER TO HIS WIFE,

written by him while in prison, when he heard of the proposed "conditional release" of himself and fellow prisoners:—

PORTLAND PRISON, Dec. 24, 1870.

MY DEAREST LETITIA—I suppose that ere this you have heard that I am to be banished from my country for fifteen years. Probably you may think that this "act of clemency" on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, following an imprisonment of five years and a quarter (an imprisonment almost unexampled in severity and humiliation), might rather be styled an act of cynical cruelty. At all events, you will hardly deem an "act of clemency" which may possibly sever me for the rest of my life from you and my darling children, and all other objects of my love, a boon; and most assuredly you will expend upon it little of your gratitude. A singular document, apparently emanating from the board of directors, was read to me the day before yesterday. With all the oracular ambiguity of style that is said to characterize the literary productions of the "circumlocution office," it announced to me the probability (probability, mark, for up to this I have received no definite information about anything, either from the government or any other parties) that her Majesty's Ministers would advise her Majesty to grant a conditional pardon to myself and others. This curious document next proceeded to ask what arrangements, in the event of the beneficent intentions of the government taking effect, I proposed to make, in order to reap the benefit of their magnanimous act of grace. In order to facilitate any arrangements I might wish to make the privilege was given me of seeing my friends to any reasonable extent and of writing any amount of letters. Of course, you can now write to me as often as you please. And now to the practical part of this letter. I really do not see that I can make any arrangements whatever unless I be in the first instance allowed to visit Ireland for at least a limited period.

I do not want to make the slightest public display or take the least public action there; but it is utterly impossible for me to talk of private matters—either family or pecuniary—through the medium of a correspondence, one-half of which must go from Portland Prison. And I am determined not, on any account, to suffer you or my children to travel to this place in such dreadful weather. Your illness or death it is true might be nothing to the British government; but it would cause endless remorse and agony to me if anything happened to you or any of the children in consequence of exposure to the hardship of a journey at this inclement season. After what I have suffered and gone through here for years it is little or nothing to me to have to endure a somewhat longer incarceration. I am in no [illegible] haste to take advantage of the gracious gift of exile. In truth, with my present lights, it is not easy for me to see how you can conveniently, even if the weather were ever so mild, arrange matters with me here. You might have to come and stop here for [illegible] days, so as to see and talk with me repeatedly; you might have to go back to Dublin, and then return here again, &c. All this would be wastefully expensive. In a word, I cannot say anything definite about my arrangements [illegible] present circumstances; besides, as I said before, I have, up to this, had no definite intimation of anything from the government or other authorities. A word or two on other matters. Every night I think of my mother's death and grieve for it, yet on the day before yesterday I could not help saying to my companion in bitterness of [illegible]—"Thank God she died six months ago; thank God she escaped this blow." You will guess that I am in no very [illegible] frame of mind; but the bitterest ingredient in my cup is the feeling and conviction I have that you and my poor children are this moment suffering the most bitter agony. I could say many things about what has caused your woe; but it is better for me not to say exactly what I think of it. I shall leave the task of characterizing it as it deserves to others. Let me have a letter by return of post. Again I say, do not dream of coming to see me. The idea of your travelling now is worse to me than all my sufferings. A thousand loves and kisses to you and my poor, darling children. I shall not wish you the compliments of the season; it would be a most devilish mockery to do so. Love to all friends. Ever, my own darling wife, your affectionate husband,

THOMAS CLARKE LUBY.

The Irish Exiles in Jersey City.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening a preamble and set of resolutions in reference to the Irish exiles were offered by Alderman Harrington and adopted without a dissenting voice. The resolutions set forth that the Council, on behalf of the people of Jersey City, sympathize with the cause of Irish nationality, that a public reception is to be tendered to the exiles and that a sum of $500 be appropriated for the purpose. The President of the Board of Aldermen is to appoint a committee of one alderman from each ward, to make the necessary arrangements. The United Irishmen, numbering 1,589 in Jersey City alone, will parade on the occasion.

THE PLOUGHMAN-POET.

Anniversary of Burns' Birthday—Lecture Last Evening at Steinway Hall by Dr. Osgood.

Last evening, under the auspices of the Burns Club, an oration was delivered at Steinway Hall by Dr. Samuel Osgood, in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns. There was not a very large audience, owing, probably, to the unfavorable character of the weather; but, though numbers were wanting, there was no dearth of enthusiasm.

After an air or two had been played on the bagpipe, and Mr. Morgan, the well known organist, had given "Home, Sweet Home," Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT was appointed to preside. In taking the chair he said that in this time of great and rapid changes it was pleasing to fix our attention on things that bore a certain character of permanence. The spirit of change respected neither crowns nor thrones, nor usages nor institutions of however venerable an age. But amid these convulsions they were assembled to celebrate, not the birth of a statesman or a general, but of a lowly peasant in an humble cottage in a secluded village of Scotland—one who lived a short life and wrote verses, and passed to a premature grave. The "Cotter's Saturday Night" would be read and "Auld Lang Syne" recited when the Emperor Napoleon would be remembered only as

A FOOLISH TYRANT.

Burns took the themes of his verse from common life; he took the words and phrases of the household, and breathed into them a life and soul that made them part of that literature which lived from age to age.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD was then introduced, and, having referred to the centennial celebration of Burns' birthday a dozen years ago, traced the early history of the poet. His mother, he said, seemed to have had a very large influence over him, and he inherited her rich, sweet voice. He was very well educated, and though obliged to do a man's labor at fifteen years of age he still continued his studies. His brother Gilbert is said in those earlier days to have looked more like a poet than Robert. But who could tell from the boy's face what the man was going to be? It was but, perhaps, right that he who was to be the poet of labor should himself follow the plough and learn in suffering what he afterwards taught to all ages in song. Burns does not seem to have looked very cheerfully back at his early days of toil and labor, which he described as "the toil of his galley slave." His first lay was a lay of love, and was inspired by a

BONNIE, SONSIE LASS;

and from that time his muse never deserted that form of composition, probably because he was always more or less in love. Nearly all his best poems were composed in a period of about fifteen months. After the publication of his first volume of poems he became famous, and there opened before him a new career, and he became a man of affairs, and to some extent a man of the world. Dr. Osgood then carried forward his biography to his death in 1796, when he owed the world thirty pounds sterling, and the world owed him a debt which the respect and gratitude of ages yet to come would not repay. For three-quarters of a century his life had been subjected to the closest scrutiny of the ablest critics. The estimate of the

ESSENTIAL WORTH OF THE MAN

had, however, only risen with time. He was shown to have been full of kindness and truth, an enthusiastic friend of freedom, a champion of the oppressed, a kind father and husband and never a scoffer at God or the Christian religion. And whatever may have been his failings, he was probably less guilty than the average of men and perhaps even as Carlyle said, "A man less guilty than one in ten thousand." He was one of the representative men of that great eighteenth century, which was a century of revolutions in behalf of

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Burns had much of the restless and stormy spirit of his time. He fretted and chafed at the chains of conventional society. But he had no respect for the mob spirit, and his love of liberty was not dissociated from his love of law. In religion he had a pretty sharp quarrel with the clergy round him, but he had given, especially in his "Cotter's Saturday Night," a charming picture of the beauty of a religious and orderly life. His convictions, however, came more from a deep spirit of reverence than from any very close study of revealed religion. Robert Burns was in his way a born prince, and he strove to win his crown from a hard, grasping world. He represented, therefore, what was perhaps the most frequent form of tragedy in those times—that of a man of great sensibility condemned to a life of limited powers. Dr. Osgood concluded by an eloquent tribute to the genius of the poet. Moore had been called the greatest of song writers. But Byron had compared him to Catullus and others to Anacreon, whereas Burns stood alone in the majesty of triumphant and unique power.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

What Is the Trouble About Harlem Lake?

HARLEM, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—In behalf of the many skaters of Harlem allow me to call the attention of the proper authorities, through your valuable paper, to the fact that the "Harlem Lake," in Central Park, near 110th street, is being sadly neglected this season. Heretofore this lake, on which the mass of the Harlem skaters depend, has received the same care and attention that was bestowed upon the larger pond, so that at this end of the Park we generally had as good and sometimes better ice than our more "aristocratic" friends at the Seventy-second street lake. But during the present winter, for some unaccountable reason, our beautiful little skating lake is poorly cared for. Consequently we have ice which can scarcely be skated upon, while our Seventy-second street neighbors are enjoying a comparatively smooth ice pond. The policemen stationed upon the Harlem Lake allow entirely too much rowdyism also. I would like to ask, "Why are these things thus?" If you will allow your powerful columns to repeat this question you will favor many of the Harlemites, and yours truly, A SKATER.

Where is the New Orleans Prize Money?

AUBURN, Jan. 20, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

After waiting over two years since the passage of the act through Congress giving to the fleet that captured New Orleans the same share in the value of the property captured there as is done in cases of other captures of the enemy's vessels, I begin to think it is time we who are interested should know something about it and who has got the money, or when those who are entitled to it will get it. It is now almost nine years since that was done and it is well known that the value of the property captured from the enemy amounted to over nine millions of dollars, which has been in the hands of the government ever since that time. In the meantime many of the active participants in the action have died and left widows, some of them very needy, and to whom the share they are entitled to would be a great blessing. I for one should like to know what the reason is it is not ready for payment. Is there some government official who wants the use of the money a little longer? Knowing that the HERALD can give us information on the subject if any one can I appeal to you for information. I am, sir, very truly yours, &c.

ONE WHO WAS IN THE FLEET.

The Dominican Annexation Distasteful to the Haytians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The news concerning the Dominican annexation scheme is anything but satisfactory to the Haytians, and has completely upset their minds, as they are under the apprehension of being swallowed up in the course of time by the great American element. General Preston, the representative of Hayti, however, thinks differently and takes things coolly, without worrying his mind in the least about this momentous question, and one thing that is certain is that ever since the great machinery of Dominican annexation has been set in motion at Washington he has kept away from its battle by remaining quietly in Brooklyn in the midst of his family. From the apparent inertness of the honorable General in the matter it is inferred that he is by no means against the acquisition of St. Domingo by the United States, being under the favorable impression that it would, if carried out, be for the wellbeing of his country.

Coal Should be Free of Duty.

No. 43 PINE STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It is announced that the Committee of Ways and Means are about to bring in a bill to amend the tariff. The House bill for free coal is low down on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole, and may not be reached in the regular order this session. Why not request the Committee of Ways and Means, which by a majority of its members favors free coal, to insert a provision providing for free coal? We all know that under the present duty the mines of Pennsylvania had a monopoly of the supply of this article, and that the commerce, the manufactures and the briefless poor of the coldest and most sparsely wooded portion of the country, are made victims to that monopoly as often and as long as the owners, the workers and the carriers of that article choose to determine. Fuel to warm our bodies and cook our food is as much a necessity of life as the air we breathe or the food we eat, and it ought to be free of any tax whatever. With the hope that your powerful voice will speak for this relief, I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. S. N. PECK.

THE RIVER MYSTERY.

The Matter Cleared Up—A Verdict of Accidental Drowning—The Prisoner Discharged.

Several witnesses were yesterday examined by Coroner Keenan in the case of Bella Mina, alias "Scotty," the unfortunate girl drowned on Saturday night, at pier 36 East river, and their testimony showing that the affair was the result of accident, though consequent on a disgraceful orgie, the prisoner, Delos Smith, was discharged.

THE COURTS.

The Case of the Steamer Norwalk—Charge of Smuggling Diamonds—Alleged Theft of Letters from the Post Office—A Libel Suit—The Peruvian Monitors Case—Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Texas Indemnity Bonds Cases—A Lawyer's Right Established to Keep His Fees Out of Moneys Recovered—Highly Satisfactory Decision for the Legal Profession.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1871.

In the Supreme Court of the United States Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court in the matter of the two rules of Texas against George W. Paschal. The principles involved are of great importance to the bar and the conclusion reached gave universal satisfaction to the counsellors present. Mr. Justice Bradley gave a succinct history of the whole cases.

When the rebellion commenced Texas was in possession of seven hundred thousand dollars of bonds called the Texas Indemnity Bonds. These were unendorsed by any Governor of Texas. But the Military Board of that State took possession of the bonds and placed them in the hands of different agents, who negotiated half a million of them in Europe and New York and other places. Provisional Governor Hamilton in 1865 employed Judge Paschal to prosecute the right of the State to these bonds, and he commenced a suit in Texas against White and Chiles, but not being able to get service, Paschal left his home in Texas, where his practice was then lucrative, and removed his operations to Washington. By elaborate argument before the Treasury Department he arrested the payments until suits could be commenced in this and other courts. These suits had been prosecuted by the respondent with great ability. Upon one of the suits he had received $47,325, but he had disbursed for the State for costs and to other counsel employed by Governor Throckmorton $13,355 98, leaving a balance in his hands of $33,969 02. The first rule was for Paschal to show cause why he should not pay the whole $47,325 into court. Against this rule Paschal showed for cause his several years of services in prosecuting the rights of the State for the $700,000, his success in establishing the precedents, and the fact that at the time Governor Davis interfered he was bringing to a close a successful negotiation for the settlement with Peabody & Co. and Droege & Co. by which the State would have received over $500,000. This suit he was prosecuting upon a fee of twenty-five per cent. In the case against White and Chiles Governor Pease had written, "I shall feel authorized to let you retain your compensation out of the amount collected." Paschal also showed that the State is indebted to him in the sum of $17,557 for reports delivered to Texas, which he had reported and published as the reporter of the Supreme Court, and for which Governor Davis had refused to pay, so that there only remained in Paschal's hands, applicable to his charges for fees, a balance of $11,203 12, and against this Paschal also claimed $1,651 for prosecuting two suits in the District and Supreme Courts of Texas, as well as his fees and commissions for prosecuting the claim of Texas for over a half million dollars. The court held:—

First—That Governor Pease had the right to make such a contract as his letters and power of attorney implied.

Second—That no rule would lie against Paschal if he acted in good faith.

Third—That he had a right to retain the money and effects in his hands until his fees were settled.

Fourth—That the attorney has a lien upon the money and securities in his hands until his fees are paid.

Fifth—That if the State be dissatisfied with the amount of its attorney's charges it must resort to a suit for money had and received, in which suit the defendant's offsets will be considered. This rule was, therefore, discharged.

Upon the rule to substitute Thomas J. Durant as solicitor in the case against George Peabody & Co. and others the Court said that Governor Davis had the right to change the counsel of the State; the State taking the responsibility of being answerable to Judge Paschal's past charges for fees, either the whole, $75,551, or such amount as should hereafter be settled in another proceeding. For that purpose Judge Paschal would have the right to retain any balance in his hands.

Judge Paschal was warmly congratulated by the bar for having had the courage to vindicate his own rights, thus establishing a great precedent for the profession.

Thomas J. Durant for Texas.

A. G. Riddle for Paschal.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1871.

The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals on Tuesday, January 24, 1871:—

Judgments affirmed, with costs—Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Allen; Reckhow vs. Schenck; Union National Bank of Troy vs. Sixth National Bank, of New York; Hoppock vs. Moses; Eckert vs. Long Island Railroad Company.

Judgment affirmed—People vs. Cole.

Judgment affirmed, without costs—Burrill vs. Boardman.

Order affirmed, with costs—Sherwood vs. Pratt, Burr vs. Bryan.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Terpenning vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company, Overing vs. Foote, First National Bank of Cortland vs. Green, Woodworth vs. Bennett, Smith vs. Felton, Oberlander vs. Resswog, Rector and Church of the Redeemer vs. Crawford.

Special Judgments and Orders—Baker vs. Union Mutual Insurance Company of Maine. Cummings vs. Brown, Manice vs. Manice (four cases), Stilwell vs. Markham, Cladin vs. Bull, Adams vs. Perry, Coster vs. Mayor, &c., Albany, People ex rel; Hubbard vs. Eldridge, in the matter of DeBoles vs. Duff, Burke vs. Truesdale, Sedwick vs. Ford, Northrup vs. Railway P. & A. Company, People ex rel.; Cooper vs. Field, Wood vs. Phillips, Adams vs. Bladean, Chamberlain vs. Chamberlain.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for January 25:—Nos. 25, 28, 30, 35, 36, 37.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

The Case of the Norwalk.

Before Judge Blatchford.

When the case of the Norwalk, already reported in the HERALD, was called on yesterday morning it was stated to the Court that Mr. Donohoe, one of the counsel engaged in the matter, was ill. The case, therefore, went over until to-day.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Diamonds Smuggling Case.

The United States vs. A. G. Radcliff.—The defendant is charged with having smuggled into the United States from England about $30,000 worth of diamonds. The particulars of the case have been already published in the HERALD. The defendant is at present in jail, his bail having been fixed at $10,000; but as he is a comparative stranger, having resided in this country only since October last, he finds it impossible to obtain security for this amount for his appearance before the court. He is an Englishman, about twenty-two years of age, of fair complexion and rather good looking. The examination had been set down for one o'clock yesterday, before Commissioner Osborne, but as the Commissioner is confined to his house in Brooklyn by a bad cold the matter was adjourned to Friday next. The detectives having charge of the prosecution state that they are in possession of testimony that will conclusively establish the guilt of the accused; but for the present this amounts to mere allegation. We await the sworn facts of the case.

Charge of Stealing Letters from the Post Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Lawrence.—The defendant had been a letter carrier in the Post office. He is accused of stealing and embezzling a "test" or decoy letter, which had been addressed by Mr. J. Gayler, special agent of the Post Office Department, to Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Co., the publishers, of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Mr. Putnam was examined. He deposed that the letter in question had not been received by him. The further examination of the matter was adjourned till this day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The "Day's Doings" in Court.

Application for a warrant of arrest against Frank Leslie on a charge of libel was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Sutherland. The complainant is a Mr. Whitman, and the alleged libel was published in the *Day's Doings*, of which Mr. Leslie is the proprietor.

The alleged libel, which is a statement about Mr. Whitman and wife and a Mr. Robinson and "the" and some transactions of theirs at a boarding house in Amity street, appeared originally in one of the dailies, and, though contradicted was republished in its original form in the *Day's Doings*, with an illustrative cut, claiming to give the likenesses of the parties in question. Damages were placed at $25,000. The defence was that the alleged likenesses were no likenesses. A warrant was issued for Mr. Leslie's arrest.

Decisions.

Before Judge Sutherland.

In the Matter of William Henry King.—Finding of the jury as per injunction confirmed and committee appointed.

William H. Fuller vs. John McGuire.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Congregation Chesed Ameno to Sell Real Estate.—Commissioners authorized to sell.

Before Judge Brady.

Johnson vs. Van Nostrand et al.—Proposed case settled.

In the Matter of the Petition of H. and E. Wilk et al. to Vacate Assessment.—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

That Suit Growing Out of the Supposed Sale of United States Monitors to the Peruvian Government.

Before Judge McCunn.

Antonio Millon vs. Captain John Graham.—The trial in this case, the full particulars of which were published in yesterday's HERALD, was resumed yesterday. The proceedings, however, brought out no facts of special interest additional to those developed in the previous suits. An affidavit of one of the counsel for Captain Graham in the action brought before Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court was submitted, showing how the case came to be dismissed against the present plaintiff and Dominguez, his co-defendant in the suit referred to. It was shown that the latter was a privileged character, as being the Consul of Equador at this port. Next was read the affidavit of Captain Graham reciting all the alleged transactions between him and Millon and Dominguez as to the sale and purchase of the United States monitors Onandagua and Agamenticus. In this affidavit it was set forth that Millon represented himself as worth several millions, and that giving credence to this statement, Captain Graham actually went into negotiations for the purchase of the Dunderburg. There was considerable talk between the opposing counsel as to what constitutes a malicious prosecution, after which the plaintiff was called as a witness on his own behalf. As his evidence had to be given through the medium of a Spanish interpreter it was very slow work. He had not concluded his testimony when the court adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Hill et al. vs. Simpson.—Relaxation of costs ordered.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

A Naphtha Operation—Tender of Delivery.

Before Judge Larremore and a jury.

Hamilton W. Shipman et al. vs. Pielsticker et al.—The plaintiff brings this action to recover $1,742 92, the alleged price of 150 barrels of naphtha contracted for and delivered in October, 1868. Defendants claim a non-delivery within the term agreed upon and set up a counter claim of $5,452 93, occasioned by the rise in the price of naphtha from fourteen cents to twenty-five before delivery or tender, and also for indemnity incurred by a delay of the vessel which had been chartered by defendants to convey the naphtha to a foreign port. The jury found for the plaintiff $1,850 74.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 210, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 582, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240.

SUPREME COURT — CIRCUIT — Part 1.—Before Judge Brady.—Nos. 9, 61, 357, 311, 141, 25, 27, 31, 1, 55½, 145, 81, 2799, 225, 21, 51, 61, 152, 267. Part 2.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 153, 24, 1752, 14, 18½, 172, 223, 256, 970½, 72, 233, 1710, 34, 1663, 42, 116, 125, 125½, 130, 134.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Nos. 81, 121, 128, 123, 131, 162, 163, 167, 163, 128, 180, 250, 204.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1—Before Judge McCunn. Case on. Part 2—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 133, 75, 579, 145, 536, 394, 1172, 512, 350, 326, 316, 293, 312, 355, 610.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1—Before Judge Larremore.—Nos. 447, 68, 294, 27, 474, 486, 479, 402, 1699, 241, 489, 560, 601, 502, 533.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Judge Bedford.—The People vs. Michael A. A. Wolf (continued), manslaughter; Same vs. Frederick Lee, robbery; Same vs. William Smith, burglary; Same vs. James Hughes, grand larceny; Same vs. Mary C. Miller, grand larceny; Same vs. John J. Loony and Kate Lyons, larceny from the person.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Arrest of a Retail Liquor Dealer.

Before Commissioner Winslow.

George Rickson, of Staten Island, was arrested and taken before Commissioner Winslow yesterday on the charge of being engaged in the retail liquor business without paying the special tax required by law. He stoutly denied having sold any liquor, but one of his neighbors swore emphatically that he had frequently purchased liquors at his place. The Commissioner held Rickson to bail in the sum of $500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Fulton Street Liquor Dealer in Trouble.

Thomas Minnis, a wholesale and retail liquor dealer, doing business on Fulton street, opposite Concord street, was before the Commissioner yesterday afternoon on a charge of violating the Revenue law. The charge was that Minnis removed liquor from a barrel and neglected to erase the brands or stamps. He was admitted to bail to await an examination, which was set down for February 3 next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

Action Against the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.

Before Judge Pratt.

Thomas Jones vs. The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.—This is an action for the recovery of $2,500, the amount of an insurance upon the life of Isaac Newning, who died on the 30th of March, 1869, at Newark. The company allege that Newning was a habitual drunkard and died from the effects of drink, and that he answered falsely when he stated that he was moderately sober and temperate, in reply to the usual question on application to life insurance companies. Case still on.

Wrongful Possession of Property.

Annie E. Palmer vs. George Washington Palmer.—The plaintiff, who is sister-in-law of defendant, brought suit to recover $1,000 alleged to be due in consequence of the wrongful retention by defendant of a horse and carriage valued at $700. She alleged that she was in possession of the establishment until a period in March, 1870. The jury rendered a verdict in her favor, and assessed damages at $461.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 2.

Produce Merchants in Court—The Result of a Transaction in Corn—Alleged Fraud—Heavy Damages Claimed.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Jesse Hoyt and Others vs. Gorham T. Baker, Gilbert Montague and Others.—The plaintiffs, who are produce and corn merchants, doing business in New York under the firm name of Jesse Hoyt & Co., bring suit to recover $8,914, the value of 7,509 bushels of corn, and $5,000 damages for the detention of the same by the defendants. In this case there are three sets of defendants—Baker and Montague, warehousemen at Atlantic Dock; Aikin & Pierce, who were formerly produce and commission merchants in New York, and Cammon & Morrison, in the same business. The plaintiffs allege that on the 31st of October, 1868, the defendants, Aikin, called at the store of the plaintiffs and entered into negotiations with them for the purchase of a cargo of corn, and finally agreed verbally to purchase of them, for cash on delivery, the above mentioned corn, which was then on board the canal boat Toronto, in the East river, if it should run as well as the sample exhibited to him in the sample box of the plaintiffs, and to pay $1 14 per bushel if he could procure the boat to be discharged that day; if he could not, he was to pay the demurrage. It was further agreed that the cargo should be delivered at the warehouse of Baker & Montague, and after being elevated into the warehouse, according to the usual course of business, the corn was to be compared with the sample, and the quantity ascertained by weighing by the weighmaster of the warehouse. After this was done the weighmaster's return of the number of bushels and the warehouseman's receipt for the corn was to be sent to the plaintiffs, which were then to be endorsed to Aikin & Pierce on payment of the plaintiff's bill to be rendered for the corn, or on satisfactory assurance of payment to the plaintiff, and thus the corn was to be delivered to the defendants Aikin & Pierce. In pursuance of this arrangement an order was given by the plaintiffs the same afternoon to the agent of the boat Toronto to deliver her cargo to Baker & Montague. The corn was taken there, weighed by the weighmaster and found to be 7,509 bushels. As soon as the corn was safely in the warehouse, and before Jesse Hoyt & Co. received any notice of the acceptance of the corn by Aikin & Pierce, or obtained the weighmaster's return of warehouseman's receipts, Aikin & Pierce [illegible] their corn for that of Jesse Hoyt & Co. in the sample box, and by other false representations, and on the 2d day of November obtained from Baker & Montague a negotiable warehouse receipt in their name as the owners, and transferred the same to the defendants, Cammon & Morrison. The defendants, Aikin & Pierce, at this time were insolvent, and plaintiffs believe that this was a preconcerted scheme to get possession of their corn and defraud the plaintiffs of its value. The plaintiffs, as soon as they learned of these transactions, demanded the corn and the warehouse receipt of all the defendants; but, failing to receive them, they brought this suit.

On the part of the defence Aikin & Pierce deny the allegations that the sale of the corn was for cash, and that the warehouse receipt and weighmaster's return were to be sent to the plaintiffs. They claim that the corn was to be paid for in seven days according to custom; that they took the sample box of the plaintiffs to Baker & Montague without removing the plaintiffs' card, and that on the 2d of November, according to the usual course of business, no notice or intimation having been given to the defendants that the receipt was not to be so delivered, Baker & Montague gave them the warehouse receipt. They afterwards transferred the receipt to Cammon & Morrison, and received an advance of $7,500 on the corn. On the afternoon of November 3 the plaintiffs demanded payment for the corn, and not receiving it circulated the report in New York, and telegraphed to Chicago, that the defendants were insolvent, thereby preventing them from receiving remittances which would have enabled them to meet their payments as they became due. They further say that they bought the corn in good faith, and believe that they would have been able to meet their payments if it had not been for the circulation of these reports by the plaintiffs.

The remaining defendants claim that they are not liable in any way, inasmuch as their part in the transaction was in the regular order of business and according to the usual customs of trade, and that they became possessed of the corn and the warehouse receipt in good faith and for value. Case on.

The Alleged Violation of a Lease.

Arensburg vs. Ferris.—This case was reported yesterday. Plaintiff sued to recover $5,000 for an alleged violation of a lease in reference to a store in Nassau street, New York. The Court dismissed the complaint on the ground that plaintiff should have brought the action against the other tenant in ejectment.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 3.

The Action Against the Flushing and Northside Railroad Company.

Before Judge Tappen.

Daniel H. Traviley vs. The Flushing and Northside Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this case, which was reported in the HERALD of yesterday, brought suit to recover damages in the sum of $20,000 for injuries sustained by being run over by a car of the company at Winfield station, L. I., on the 31st of December, 1869. Plaintiff claimed that the accident was caused by the negligence of servants of the company; but on the part of the defence there was testimony introduced to show that there was a light on the locomotive and that a whistle was blown when the train entered the station, and that the plaintiff walked up to the locomotive and was struck by it. The jury remained out for some time, but were unable to agree upon a verdict. They were thereupon discharged by the Court.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Assault With a Knife.

Before Judge Troy and Associate Justices Voorhees and Johnson.

Charles Curtin was tried yesterday for an assault and battery, with intent to do bodily harm, the complaining witness being Henry Pomering. The testimony showed that on the 6th of December last there was a formal "opening" of a lager beer saloon in the Eastern District, when the prisoner and Pomering's father-in-law got into an altercation with each other. Pomering was in an adjoining house, and, hearing the disturbance, ran into the place, when Curtin stabbed him in the stomach with a knife. The defence was that the stabbing was justifiable, it having been done while the prisoner was under fear of imminent bodily harm. The jury, however, convicted Curtin, who was remanded for sentence.

Conspiracy to Aid a Prisoner to Escape From the Jail.

Ellen Tucker and Mary Scott were placed on trial on the charge of aiding Richard Murphy, a prisoner, to escape from the Raymond street jail. The women visited Murphy on the 17th of November last and passed into his cell a hammer and cold chisel, which were in a basket with provisions. The woman Tucker was convicted and remanded for sentence, but Scott was acquitted, it being shown that she was not concerned in the plot.

MARSHAL SHARPE'S DEADLOCK.

Lawyers Discontented with the Marshal's Management—The Case Under Judicial Investigation.

The case of Marshal Sharpe, in his conflict with the officials of the United States District Clerk's office, is still occupying considerable attention. The Marshal has assumed to himself powers never hitherto exercised by any officer filling the same position in this district; and if his duties be not confined within the terms of the rules applicable to the manner in which he is bound to return the "gross," and not the "net," amount of moneys received by him as the proceeds of sales of property seized under government process, there will be endless confusion and disarrangement in a department hitherto worked with regularity and order. Why the Marshal has thought proper to deduct his expenses from these gross amounts, when the rule is that he shall hand them into court and await the taxation of his costs upon proper vouchers, is a matter that has not yet been explained, and he is bound to explain it. If he is not willing to do so (and we do not undertake to say whether he is or not) the Court will compel him, for he is an officer of the court and he cannot set aside its rules upon any frivolous excuse. And not only this, but influential members of the bar, as will be seen below, have complained to Judge Blatchford of the adoption of other strange practices in Marshal Sharpe's department. The practice is somewhat too sharp, and not what ought to have been adopted towards well-known and honorable lawyers, who have spent the best part of their lives in the practice of important branches of the law in the United States courts of this city.

Shortly after the sitting of the United States District Court yesterday Mr. W. R. Beebe stated to Judge Blatchford that Marshal Sharpe had refused to return two of his processes into court because he (Mr. Beebe) had not paid the fees.

It is understood that the rule is that the payment of fees on process to the Marshal shall await the final settlement of the cases on which process is issued. Members of the bar loudly complain of the way in which they have been treated in the Marshal's office in regard to this question, which will soon be brought before the Court to decide whether the Marshal can do as he pleases in opposition to the long-established rules of the court.

ELLEN'S ESCAPE.

A Female Prisoner Leaves the Kings County Penitentiary—She Makes a Rope from Sheets and Lowers Herself from the Second Story.

The Brooklyn police were notified yesterday morning that a female prisoner, named Ellen Killen, had effected her escape from the Penitentiary at Flatbush the night previous. The escape was made in a daring manner and at a time when it would scarcely be expected a female would take the chances to gain her liberty. It was extremely cold, and the blinding snow rendered it peculiarly hard for those who were compelled to be out, and yet, after leaving her prison, Ellen had a long distance to travel ere she found a place where she had no hesitation in seeking shelter. Ellen was incarcerated in the Penitentiary a short time since for having

ROBBED HER EMPLOYER,

Mr. Canda, in South Brooklyn, while he was absent from the city, with his family. The property stolen amounted to about $450, but it was all recovered by the police.

Keeper Cunningham says they looked upon Ellen in the Penitentiary as a quiet girl, having a good disposition, and employed her to take care of the children. While they supposed she was looking after the little ones she tore up some sheets, secured one end and lowered herself from the second story window to the ground, and lost no time in widening the distance between her and her prison-house. She is still at large.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

Murderous Assault on a Machinist by Two Convicts in the Jersey State Prison.

On Sunday morning William Reed, a machinist, went, with his brother-in-law, to the New Jersey State Prison to repair some machinery. Two prisoners were detailed to assist them. They had worked on some time in apparent tranquillity, when Reed's brother-in-law went away to get his dinner, leaving Reed, the machinist, with the keys. Soon as the prisoners found that they were alone with one man, who had a key that would give the way to liberty, they set upon him with terrible frenzy. One of the prisoners stabbed Reed with a file in four places between the shoulders and back, demanding the key of the door whereby the brother-in-law had left the prison. The wounded man, finding it was a battle for life, not only fought bravely but called loudly for assistance. His cries alarmed Mr. Houten, the keeper of the prison, and, help arriving, the enraged convicts was soon disabled and conveyed to safe quarters.

THE CENSUS.

Evidently a Slight Error in the Canvass of the Nineteenth Ward—Some Six Thousand Additional People Found.

The new canvass of this ward has been completed. It shows a population of 88,427, while the old return set forth that the number of inhabitants was only 82,401. The old census was taken in summer, when a large number of residents of the ward were at the seaside or in the country, and the probability is that the discrepancy between the two returns has been occasioned by this fact.

TRAP OF A "BOLTER."

John Edsall, a horse dealer of Thirty-ninth street, appeared before Justice Fowler, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged by James A. Byrnes with designedly defrauding him of a horse valued at $400. Edsall owned a "bay," Byrnes a "black" and they agreed to "swap" horses. Byrnes claims that the horse he received in exchange for his own turned out to be a "bolter," and although they had made a mutual agreement that the loser by the transaction should not "squeal," the "bolter" proved too much for Mr. Byrnes to swallow and he caused Edsall to be arrested. The defendant was released on bail.

A GLOOMY SESSION.

Parade of Prisoners at the Tombs Yesterday.

The Court of Special Sessions—Juvenile Thieves and Female Bummers—A Convict Kidnaps a Little Boy to Sell Him—The Child's Story—The Satanic Donohue Meets His Just Reward at the Hands of Judge Dowling.

"Everything looks miserable." Thus said an old habitué of the gloomy-looking old Egyptian building in Centre street yesterday morning, as he looked first within, at the miserable and chilled prisoners who were caged up in the "box," preparatory to their being brought before the Court, and then glanced outside at those who were under the penalty—no matter what their station—to shovel up the snow into a heap in the prison yard. There was a gloom pervading everything. The men who moved about the court yard seemed "played out" with the cold, while the heavy, cheerless-looking stone walls, made still darker by the sombre shades of the heavy-looking clouds, which seemed to hover down close on to the building, as if to discharge their cargoes of snow, caused a shudder of horror to pass through the observer's frame. It is a somewhat novel sight to witness

A PARADE OF PRISONERS,

turned out of their cells for the purpose of clearing up the premises. Here is an old "ham," as the constant visitors to the Tombs are called, in the height of his glory on being placed in the position of a superintendent of Prisoners; and as he walks about with his hands in his pockets, and his clothing waving in ribbons before the cutting breeze, he bites the inevitable "weed," and rolls the huge morsel about in his mouth as if the better to keep out the biting chill that surrounds him. Every few minutes he accosts an unfortunate with the unvarying, "hurry up," and accompanies the exhortation with a fierce look which may be construed to mean nothing or a great deal in accordance with the sensibility of the person he addresses. Going from a knot of roughs he next approaches a tall, dark-haired, good-looking, well-dressed man, whose gait and general appearance at once suggest good breeding, but

A LOVER OF BAD COMPANY.

He is a gentleman, no doubt; he has been set to throw the snow brought in hand-trucks by other prisoners into a heap in the centre of the square; but he is buttoned up to the throat in a gorgeous overcoat; his hands are encased in brown kid gloves, and he handles the shovel in about the same manner that a cow would manipulate a rifle. The old "ham" makes a dead set at him and attempts to teach him the use of the shovel, but it is a poor experiment; he is compelled to accept a cigar and hobble away to renew his tyranny upon the remainder of the crew. Such was the view presented from the

COURT ROOM OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

yesterday.

Thirty cases were presented to the court for disposition, Judge Dowling presiding. There were a great number of juvenile prisoners, who were held for various petty offences, and in most cases sentences varying from two to four months were inflicted, while others were sent to the House of Refuge and Hart's Island School. A number of women were also sent up yesterday. It was remarked that the female cases were worse and more aggravated in their character than the offences of the opposite sex.

KIDNAPPING A SCHOOL BOY.

An old gentleman, who gave the name of John E. Bell, had caused the arrest on Friday last of a red-haired, filthy looking character named Peter Quinn, for decoying the son of a fireman from Elm street school and taking him to Thirty-fourth street. From the evidence of this gentleman it appears his attention was first called to the man by the manner in which he was pushing the child along in front of him. Observing that the child was weeping and sobbing he asked the man why he treated the child so roughly, upon which Quinn replied that, as the father of the child, he thought he had a right to do as he pleased. Mr. Bell saw that

THE BOY BORE NO RESEMBLANCE TO THE MAN

and sent an officer to investigate the matter. The officer soon dispelled the illusion. On inquiring of Quinn if he was the boy's father he said, "Of course I am," but the next moment plying the boy with the same question if it were true, the boy said, "He is not my father," and begged to be allowed to go home. Thus the little innocent gave the man the lie direct.

This beast in human shape, Quinn, was arrested, and on being taken before Judge Coulter that gentleman recognized him as having been sentenced some time ago for a similar offence, that of kidnapping a little boy.

THE BOY'S STORY.

Little William, a handsome, rosy-cheeked fellow of seven years of age, said he had just left Elm street school at twelve o'clock on Friday last, and had commenced playing with some of the scholars, when this man Quinn (whom the little fellow pointed out after looking twice round the court) came up to him and told him he wanted him to hold a horse. After promising the boy a quarter of a dollar he

INDUCED HIM INTO A FOURTH AVENUE CAR,

and told him a number of disgusting things, which the child appeared to think of with horror. Arriving at Thirtieth street, he took him off the car, and commenced pushing him in the direction of the Hudson River Railroad station. Here the boy began to cry, and asked to be allowed to go home, but the brutal fellow continued to push him on in front in the manner described by Mr. Bell. The officer said he believed Quinn intended to take the boy out on the Hudson River Railroad. First, Quinn told him he was the boy's father; then he said he wanted to take him to his father, and finally said he wished him to hold his horse. When charged by Judge Coulter with committing a similar offence previously he did not deny it, but became greatly confused. He also gave the name of William Gannon until

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE RECOGNIZED HIM

and had his proper name entered on the charge.

Judge Dowling—What was your object in kidnapping this little innocent child, Quinn?

Prisoner (hesitatingly)—To hold a horse belonging to my employer, Amos Woodruff.

Judge—What! take a child from Elm street to New Haven to hold a horse?

The prisoner knew he had told a gross and deliberate falsehood; he could not reply to the last question, but stammered and cast his eyes upon the floor in a state of great consternation.

Judge—Do you sell children?

Prisoner—I don't know, sir.

Judge—I believe you to be a very bad man, a known disgusting character. You first lie to the gentleman who stopped you, you next lie to the officer and are refuted by the child himself, and lastly

YOU LIE TO THIS COURT,

in that you state you have not been arrested before. I must send you up for six months to the Penitentiary for decoying away this child and putting his parents to a great deal of trouble and causing them considerable grief; and if you are brought to this Court again you may find yourself in the Court of General Sessions and get as many years as I now give you months.

THE BRUTE DONOHUE AGAIN.

Ann Donohue, the poor creature whose case and condition were fully reported in the HERALD of Sunday last, was again before the Court yesterday, looking more deathlike than before. Last Saturday the Court made an order upon the Bowery Savings Bank to pay this woman $10 a week for the support of herself and children, out of a sum of $503, until the latter amount should be exhausted, but the prisoner got one of the attendants at the prison to go to the bank on the 23d inst. and draw out $250. On being brought into court he snapped his fingers at the magistrate and laughed at his efforts in

SEARCHING HIM FOR THE MONEY.

His cell was subsequently searched, but nothing could be found but the bank book, showing the withdrawal of the amount. He refused to say what he had done with it. His brother had been with him on Monday afternoon and no doubt received the sum of money drawn out. This brother had been left yesterday morning with the children when Ann came away to the court, but on the officer going there he had gone away and locked the poor children in their mother's house. He was afterwards brought to the court and was even

MORE INSOLENT THAN HIS BROTHER

had been. He sneered at his Honor and laughed at the officers for seeking for the money which every one knew he had received, but its hiding place he refused to divulge. He was committed to prison for interfering with the order of the court, while his brutal brother was sent across the river for six months.

THE SYOSSETT (L. I.) MURDER.

No new facts were elicited in this case yesterday. Considerable testimony was taken, mostly of a contradictory nature. The people lay great stress on the meeting of Divine and Kelly at the barn and the corresponding of their boots to the tracks leading to were the body was found. Public sentiment accuses them (the prisoners) strongly, and threats have been made of inflicting summary punishment. Nostrand was very intemperate. He was sixty years of age. His funeral will take place to-day. The prisoners were yesterday committed to the Queens County Jail.

A COLORED CLAUDE DUVAL.

A Negro Highwayman on Long Island—Attempts at Robbery and Murder.

On Sunday night, while Mr. Ellis, of North Hempstead, was on his way home from Searingtown, he was accosted by a negro highwayman, who demanded his money. Mr. Ellis resisted his efforts, and the negro, drawing a large cheese knife, attempted to murder him, but only succeeded in cutting through his coat and inflicting a slight flesh wound.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

Volume XXXVI ..... No. 25

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE, 14th st., near Academy.—HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL—THE LADY OF LYONS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA PEGHOUSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—GRAND PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RICHARD III.—SEE SAW—SANTA CLAUS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SPECIALTY AND MATINEE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—OUR.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HOOPER, DOWS; OR, THE TWO LIVES MADE OF LOVE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SOLON SHINGLE—LIVE INDIAN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE FIVE NIGHTS. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 472 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, BURLESQUES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S PANORAMA OF INDIA, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.—Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—VOCAL, GEORGE & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO PARK.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 71 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, January 25, 1871.

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DR. WOLFF is on trial for manslaughter in producing death by abortion. He is another of those fiends, like Evans, who ought to be hanged; but he knows that he won't.

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.—The Ways and Means Committee have had a consultation on the subject of repealing the income tax, and appearances indicate that they will speedily report a bill to the House for that purpose. Let the friends of such a measure keep up the agitation, and even the old fogies of the Senate will be forced to succumb to the popular demand. After the income tax must come the abolition of others, but, for the present, Congress will do very well by expunging the odious law under present consideration.

OLD KING WILLIAM, as Emperor of Germany, says that Germany desires nothing more than her own frontiers, and that she will look to industry and commerce for her prosperity. But what does he consider the German frontier on the west? Unquestionably he considers it as embracing the late French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, only he does not think it necessary just yet to say so. He says nothing superfluous with Bismarck at his elbow; but he means all that he says, and more too.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS have been voted by the Senate to meet the contingent expenses of the special committee of that body—Mr. Morton, chairman—appointed to inquire into and report upon the established and alleged atrocities of the Ku Klux Klan and their confederates in the Southern States, and especially in the recent elections in said States, with a view to a little more reconstruction. We seriously think, however, that the time, labor and money which will thus be appropriated might, even for party purposes, be much better employed in the work of Southern conciliation.

THERE ought to be more sympathy felt for George Jones, the individual who has been trying to prove Hughes, one of his petty larceny clients, guilty of the Nathan murder. He is badly treated on all sides, but there seems to be a very good intention at the bottom of his raid against Hughes. He has heard of the numerous claimants to the hideous fame of being Nathan's murderer, and he wants to hang somebody for it in order to quiet the rest. He doesn't care much whom he hangs, so long as it isn't Jones. Judge Bedford yesterday gave him orders to show his proofs to the Grand Jury.

What of the Conference?

It would take the skill of the most accomplished wizard to forecaste the nature of the deliberations of the London Conference. The only thing that we can say about it with any confidence is to repeat the sentence of a famous French wit, who declared that "nothing was certain except the unforeseen." Nevertheless, there are some prominent land marks by which we may steer our way to a probable conclusion after all.

But, in the first place, the historical imagination cannot but dwell upon the tremendous contrast presented by the years 1856 and 1871. In the former year the Emperor Napoleon III. was in the full flush of his glory and power, and it was at the great city now beleaguered and threatened with utter ruin that the Conference of European Powers assembled to conclude a peace after a war of which France had, with consummate management, contrived to monopolize nearly all the glory. Now, on the contrary, France is altogether out of the field, as her representative has refused to appear before the diplomatic assemblage of Europe as a liberated prisoner of the German arms, and the new diplomatic departure in the interminable Eastern question is to be taken at London, the capital of that Power which represents the overwhelming mass of European interests in the Levant and the further Eastern lands.

The contrast of circumstances and the transfer of place suggest the moral of the last fifteen years of history in the most powerful manner. The Emperor Napoleon confirmed his ill-gotten power by the alliance with Great Britain and the splendid achievements of the Crimean war. It suited his policy, therefore, to attack Russia in the first instance. But he had ulterior designs on Italy and Germany. He foresaw his war against Austria, and he could not afford to put aside the great reserved trump card of a campaign for the Rhine frontier, which he played at last to his ruin. Accordingly, he made use of his paramount influence at the Paris Congress of 1856 to win back Russian sympathy by making the place she had to fall on after her great defeat at Sebastopol as soft as possible. In short, secure of his English friends, he threw them over in the treaty of peace as far as he dared without sacrificing entirely the results of a war and a victory to which French blood and treasure had so largely contributed. Only a small strip of territory was taken from the Russian empire to free the Danube, and the security of Turkey was taken in a mere naked promise and compact, by which Russia was henceforward to have no arsenals and no ships of war in the Black Sea. And this policy was followed up by the Emperor faithfully, but virtually, till his fall. By his connivance the Danubian Principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia, were, against English wishes, consolidated into one distinct kingdom; and he even sent a French force to Syria to mark in the eyes of the Eastern people his contempt for and disbelief in Turkish independence, keeping it there until he was directly and plainly threatened by England with war unless he withdrew it, when he succumbed as readily as when the United States ordered him out of Mexico. All the world has seen the catastrophe into which his sinister policy has at last led him—a fit retribution for a man of whom history will say that he knew not how to be faithful to any thought, any design or any alliance.

And now, we ask, what of this new conference? Is it to be a real deliberation of the various European Cabinets? Are they really going to debate and settle the Eastern question? Or is the proposal a mere blind and cover for necessary delays until the position and policy of all of them can be more clearly defined and ascertained? We incline altogether to the supposition that this last inquiry indicates the truth. Germany has her great question to settle with France, and she has to give some necessary finishing touches to the construction of her new empire. Until these two great works are accomplished it is not very likely that the consummate statesman who guides her destinies will show his hand ungloved in this Russian question or let the world into the full secret of the vast plans which are doubtless being formed in his massive and unifying brain. He has gained a great point by stimulating Russia to repudiate the limitation of her territorial sovereignty involved in the neutralization of the Black Sea. For this step of the Czar has convinced all the sound thinkers of Europe that no nation can rely for security upon promises concerning critical territory left in a defeated enemy's hands; and Russia, therefore, has quite unwittingly and unwillingly, like a puppet in Bismarck's hands, advanced the strongest argument for the cession to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine.

In this first step she has, then, been visibly working the ends of Bismarck and Germany. And very much mistaken are those, we conceive, who fancy that the ulterior developments of this affair will prove different from its first stage. So great and astute and commanding a statesman as Bismarck never before in history wielded so overwhelming a nation as Germany. And at this conjuncture of the world's history German interests and purposes as administered by this Titan of diplomacy will assuredly have the upper hand. Now it is a sovereign German interest that the valley of the Danube should be free from the encroachments of the great Slavonic power; and this freedom is even a necessity, a question of positive life and death, to that land which we call Austria, but which we should much better understand, as regards its policy and necessities, if we called Dastria. In fact, this Austria, or Dastria, is now the allied outpost of the great Germanic body towards the rising sun. And it must necessarily become the satellite and ally of the new German Emperor in the great task of confronting and holding back the Slavonic advance, of which Russia is the armed representative. We take it, therefore, that Bismarck's *grand* alliance with Russia just now is very much like the sort of boys' understanding into which he contrived to lure the Emperor Napoleon before Sadowa, according to which France was to have the Rhine or Luxembourg, or what not, in return for connivance at Prussian expansion in North Germany. Acting on this supposed understanding the Emperor rushed on the united German interest and destruction. And similarly we have a shrewd idea that the Czar will find the United German people, with their satellite empire of Austria, barring the path to Constantinople.

In this point of view the Conference is a very good plan for amusing the bewildered and befogged diplomats of Europe until the moment shall come for the master to utter his decisive word. But if there be anything in such views, what shall we say to the unutterable stupidity of the British mind which persists in the supposition that Germany and Bismarck are the very obedient, humble servants and jackals just now of the Russian Power? That is altogether a curious and amusing idea. And we imagine that thick-witted John Bull will be some fine morning surprised far more agreeably than he deserves by finding that central Europe, Germany and Austria, that is, may probably be going to do his work for him after all. If British statesmen and the British public were not as purblind as owls they would not bark at the victorious German heels as they are doing just now; for the suspicion, at least, of the possibility of such things as we have here sketched and hinted would enter into their heads.

Under all these circumstances, then, it is an absorbingly interesting thing to men of keen political vision to watch the course of German policy; for that is the key of the position. Meantime there are plenty of signs abroad in Europe that the ties between the new Germany and Austria are being firmly knit. The Conference will drag on, in all probability, for a season. It suits Bismarck and Germany well that England should arm heavily, for he knows very well that Germans and Englishmen will never fire a shot at each other, and he probably intends to allow Russia to expand unchecked about as much as we intend to let the New Dominion of Canada become a great, independent empire on this Continent. But the English are so stupid. They cannot take a hint or see even to the length of their own noses.

The Hopelessness of the Struggle in France.

Under dates of January 20 and 21 the special correspondent of the HERALD in Paris supplies us with the latest news by telegraph of the situation within the walls of the beleaguered city. The picture presented is sad in the extreme. Suffering from cold and hunger, the unfortunate Parisians await the approaching end of the siege. Though no wail has gone up from the people it is painfully evident that they would regard peace with satisfaction. The long-endured privations which they have been compelled to suffer; the discouraging reports which have of late been received from the armies in the provinces; the near approach of the German investing lines; the uselessness of the sorties and the terrors which the bombardment of the city excites, all combine to operate disadvantageously upon the army and the citizens of Paris. Every day the stores of provisions grow smaller. Hunger and disease go side by side through the once beautiful streets of the famous capital of France. Death and destruction from the deadly missiles of the German batteries outside the walls awe the starving populace for the moment, to be succeeded almost momentarily by a desire for revenge, which is accompanied with all the energy of despair. Blindly, indeed, do the leaders in Paris to-day pursue a policy which cannot result otherwise than in humiliating failure. Paris has been well defended; the appeals of her leaders have been heroically responded to; the army within the walls have time and again attempted to pierce the lines; but of what avail have all these labors been? The defence of the city cannot save the people from starvation; the response to the appeals of the government have not given to Paris disciplined or well-equipped soldiers, and the sorties have resulted in nothing but the loss of life and the spreading of demoralization among a starving populace. Disheartened, General Trochu tenders his resignation; but no one can be found who will assume the responsibilities of his office. The leaders are evidently perplexed; they know not what to do; the end approaches, and they dread to consider the crisis in the light in which it should be considered. They evidently lack the moral courage to acknowledge defeat, and while shot and shell pour into the city and the Army of Paris is powerless to stay the destruction of life and property, these self-same leaders look calmly on, seeing precious lives sacrificed, valuable property destroyed and over two millions of people suffering the horrors of a siege unparalleled in the history of modern times. Without the slightest glimmer upon which to base the faintest hope of success a resistance is maintained which has no justification. Paris has proved what she can do: to attempt more is worse than madness.

From the provinces, though the accounts do not assume as despondent a complexion as those which were published yesterday, there is nothing in the general aspect which encourages a hope that the French armies can in any way change the general result. What if the Prussians were repulsed at Dijon? What if Faidherbe tells Gambetta that he saved his artillery and retired orderly? What if General Chanzy is at Laval reorganizing his army for further offensive operations, and that Gambetta was going to pay him a visit? What, may we ask, do all these things amount to? Simply nothing. The French armies in the field are beaten, and not all the special pleadings of M. Gambetta can convince the world to the contrary. The war in France is on its last legs and staggers to its fall. In some respects it presents a parallel somewhat similar to the last days of our late civil war. The dashing tone of General Chanzy in the southwest, Faidherbe in the north and Trochu in Paris, may be likened to that of Kirby Smith, Joe Johnston and General Lee. These Southern leaders fought with a heroism not surpassed by the struggles in France, but when they found their cause was hopeless they surrendered and abandoned the "die in the last ditch" policy which not a few radical fire-eaters advocated. They were none the less brave because they acknowledged beforehand the defeat which was inevitable. Trochu, Chanzy, Faidherbe and Bourbaki are good and able soldiers, men of ability and possessed of experience in the art of war, but let us hope that they, at least, will recognize the true situation of France at present, cast their influence on the side of securing an honorable peace and disregard the mad ravings of men like Gambetta, whose egotism destroys within them the natural promptings of common sense, justice and humanity.

The St. Domingo Ark.

When the grand old father of navigators, Noah, launched his ark upon the flood he was directed to take on board of it specimens of every creeping thing and to "pitch it within and without." President Grant seems to have taken Noah for his model for the habitation of his St. Domingo ark. There is scarcely a species of creeping thing of which Captain Temple, of the Tennessee, has not taken on board a specimen; and we fancy that the ark has been by this time pitched within and without sufficiently to satisfy the most fastidious stomach.

In a new country like ours, where the archæological mind yearns in vain after the relics of remote eras, it is not a little refreshing to find Uncle Sam suddenly swept back to the deluge and a cosey ark lying off the Battery to gather up all sorts and manner of specimens of created things and deposit them on a distant island. The political animal, being the most important of created beings in our day, Grant ordered Wade to become the chief helmsman of the ark. In old Noah's time thousands of specimens would have been required to constitute the diversified elements of political humanity which, owing to the progress made since the departure of Noah and the advent of Grant, are now represented by one single atom, and that atom Ben Wade in the aggregate. Wade is the East and the West and Washington and abolition and Lincolnism, and Senate and House, and old whig and young republican, all rolled into one; and equally the good plain people of Ashtabula, as well as the dignitaries who regard an ex-Vice President with a mysterious sense of awe, are all represented in this patriarch of the ark. Like Lincoln, Wade is a man of the people, for the people and with the people; and as a representative man he bears upon his broad shoulders all the people into the St. Domingo ark.

President White, of Cornell University, is another felicitous representative man in this motley cargo. A Harvard or a Yale professor might have been regarded as too fastidious; but Mr. White was an Albany politician before Mr. Cornell made him president of his university. He gravitates by virtue of his academical position just sufficiently towards the realms of culture to become the aggregate representative of the non-partisan portion of the people; and yet his political antecedents at Albany offer a guarantee against any discord between him and Ben Wade and the correspondent.

Dr. Howe, the next of the cargo, is not only a philosophical and spirited leader of the ultra radical and Bird-Sumner Club at Boston and a champion of all struggling nationalities, whether in Cuba or in Crete, but he is also the husband of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and to that extent represents the female as well as the male species. Above all, he is a non-conductor for Sumner, and, like Ben Wade, is a mixed representative specimen, whose mystical mission is to soothe Sumner's wrath in addition to the peculiar generic functions he holds in common with the other specimens in the ark.

Next comes the German-American element, which, especially since the stupendous rise of German power and the accession of Carl Schurz to the Senate, has become a formidable republican engine of strength down in Missouri and Illinois as well as Washington and New York. All these elements are represented in the ark by General Franz Sigel, who is, besides, to act in the same mystical capacity toward the irrepressible Schurz as Dr. Howe to the irrepressible Sumner.

Noah could not hold a candle to General Grant. His selections were predicated wholly on physiological and zoological considerations, while President Grant pays a tribute to modern civilization by adding to these elements the ingredients of statecraft and a well-balanced partisan discrimination. Noah's ark was more crowded than its St. Domingo brother, because the venerable navigator was a novice in the art of concentration and judicious manipulation. Then Noah put all manner of quadrupeds, birds and zoological specimens in his ark, which Grant has omitted, because, however interesting in their way, they are useless in a political point of view. If zoology has no place in the ark, unless the creeping correspondent of the *Trombone* be its allegorical representative, the other sciences are less allegorically represented. The agriculturist department is in high clover, and will no doubt sow many seeds which will hereafter germinate in luscious crops of new appropriations. Botany flourishes on the ark, and geologists and mineralogists may be seen waiting with eager eyes to see if anything will turn up. The African-American politician is represented by Fred Douglass, *père* and *fils*. By this General Grant must intend a special compliment to their St. Domingo brethren. While offering but one sample of each specimen of the Caucasian race, he puts two generations of the Ethiopean type. How, either, could Congress resist Ben Wade, fortified by Fred Douglass in *propria personæ* and his black brethren of the ark's little island, looming in the distance?

John Bull Aroused—He is Jealous of the Annexation of St. Domingo.

By special telegram to the HERALD from Jamaica our correspondent at Kingston sends us the important information that the island is to be placed in a complete state of defence, that additional troops are being sent there, that the English squadron is to be reinforced, and that it is to be made the great military and naval station of the Caribbean Sea. All this is brought about by the possibility of the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States. It is very evident that John Bull does not like the idea of Uncle Sam obtaining a foothold in the West Indies. He imagines, and not without some show of reason, that we would be most uncomfortable neighbors in the event of hostilities, and he must be ready for us or for any emergency that may arise, by fortifying the island of Jamaica, increasing its garrison and by making it the headquarters of a larger squadron than he has ever before had in peace times in the waters of the Caribbean Sea. Timely precaution is a good thing, and our English cousin cannot be censured for what he is doing. Our government may ask for explanations for the meaning of this show of force, and the British government may tell the truth about it; but we cannot find fault or take exception to it. We would do the same thing under like circumstances. We may growl; that is very natural; but there will be cause for it, for, no matter what force may be sent there, should war occur and it becomes necessary for us to have Jamaica, why we would first ask for its surrender, and if our request was not acceded to, why, there would be but one other thing for us to do—we would proceed to take it.

Central and South America—Another War in Prospect.

By special telegram from Panama via Havana to the HERALD our correspondent at the former place sends us important information respecting affairs in Central and South America. When our mails arrived by the last steamer from Aspinwall we were informed that with the Central American republics peace and prosperity reigned supreme—that war was not considered within the range of possibilities. Now, however, the whole scene has changed, and a war in which Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica will all be engaged, is considered the most probable event that can occur. No one who understands a Spanish American republic will wonder at such a sudden turn over of the situation. War and revolution is their chronic condition; peace and prosperity the exception to their rule; and so it goes on year after year, and there appears to be no way to better their condition and no stronger arm is stretched forth to exercise control over them. Coffee and cakes must now give place to artillery and small arms, and we may look for a struggle that, although it may last for a few months only, will effectually destroy the benefits that have accrued from a few years of peace and tranquillity.

Among the South American republics of the Pacific coast Bolivia is the only one at present wherein the people are at war among themselves. The revolutionary party is certain of success (it always is in these South American revolutions) and the existing legitimate government is certain to be overthrown. When this is accomplished, what next? Why, before peace is established in the one republic we shall have a row in another. Peru or Ecuador will have their turn; the routine must not be broken; the ball of internal strife must be kept rolling on and no government must be allowed to continue its full term. No; it must be ousted by force as soon as it is considered that the members thereof have had their share of public plunder. Certainly these republics have remarkable recuperative powers. They fight among themselves and with each other year after year, and yet they do not appear to be impoverished. Surely they must carry on war at a small expense to enable them to prolong hostilities, and we cannot but surmise that they pay no one; that their officers and men fight for nothing—for the love of the pleasant little recreation. We await, not with much anxiety, however, the result of these little unpleasantnesses, and when they are ended we shall wait patiently for the next.

M. Jules Favre's "Pass" from Paris.

We are informed to-day, by cable telegram from London, that M. Jules Favre has obtained a Prussian "pass," which permits him to leave Paris in order to attend the European Conference, and that he is, probably, now on his way to the English capital under protection and by virtue of this most potent piece of writing. The despatch mentions the word "probably." This we do not like, as it tends to leave the question of M. Favre's exact whereabouts still in doubt. If M. Favre has obtained a Prussian "pass" he should be most careful not to lose it. The paper will certainly be looked for in after years as one of the most curious relics of the war, owing to the vast amount of trouble and anxiety which the efforts for its attainment entailed on the united wisdom of the French nation, from Favre himself to Gambetta and thence by sympathy to all the Mayors of the capital. We question, indeed, if an Irish landlord's lease, drawn up in the "rale ould days" of toryism, with all its "reservations" and "fines" and "turbaries" and "gold" and "coal mines" clauses, would prove as attractive a curiosity in the grand national American museum which will be built in the Central Park to the great grandchildren of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa as will this famous "pass" of Favre's to the descendants of the Panslavist Prussians and rejuvenated Frenchmen in the France of after years.

That is, always provided, as the lawyers express it, that M. Favre has a "pass." Our despatches state that Count Bismarck refused to give such a paper as Chancellor of the German empire. The Premier could not be "caught" by the creation of a precedent, with a piece of paper of that sort; so he determined to let the thing "pass" in proper form, or, as some one of the infant embryo Chancellors of New York would express it, to "let it slide." M. Favre next applied to the Prussian generals commanding the army of investment of Paris. The army, as we are told, liberated him under a "pass;" but the document is so carefully worded that he cannot make anything of it but a "pass." So it remains, M. Favre having, as it is inferred, passed out from Paris. If he once gets into the "mail train, sir, for Lunnon"—"first class" or "third," it don't matter—M. Favre will reach the "chair of France" near the "green cable," in Downing street, and the London Conference become very interesting indeed. But now, again, he won't get into any train, mail or passenger. We were assured by cable telegram from London last night that M. Favre communicated with Mr. Odo Russell at Versailles to inform him that he (Favre) "declines to leave Paris." And so he goes. Now you have him, and then he is not there. What will be done with the "pass?"

MRS. GRANT gave another of her brilliant receptions yesterday, at which she was supported by Mrs. Colfax and several other ladies, and at which the President himself took part in receiving. It is gratifying to note the cordiality and harmony existing among the ladies of our leading dignitaries at the capital. When the *entente cordiale* exists between the wives of the President and the Vice-President and the various Presidential aspirants in the Senate we may feel sure that there are no very serious heartburnings or political differences among the aspirants themselves.

Congress Yesterday—The Territorial Bill for Washington—Civil Service Reform—St. Domingo—Lawlessness in Georgia—The West Point Investigation.

The bill to create a new Territorial government for the District of Columbia, which passed the House last week, came before the Senate to-day on the question of concurring in the amendments adopted by the House. It gave rise to considerable discussion, involving especially the question of giving to the President the appointment of the Governor and Council, instead of leaving them to the election of the people. The sentiment of the Senate was, however, not averse to the principle of giving this power to the national Executive. An effort was made to have the bill and amendments referred to the District Committee, but it failed, and the whole question was thereupon turned over to a committee of conference, which will probably mature a measure that will give to the District of Columbia a decent, respectable government, of which it has hitherto had but very little experience. The subject which occupied the attention of the Senate for the remainder of the session was the bill of Senator Trumbull, to effect reform in the civil service of the government. Our two Senators had something to say in reference to the management of affairs in the New York Custom House. No vote was reached on the bill, and there is no saying when the vote will be reached.

The proceedings in the House opened and closed with references to the St. Domingo question, although nothing properly pertaining to that subject was before the body. It was got up in the first instance in the form of personal explanations between Mr. Orth, of Indiana, who has engineered the joint resolution through the House, and Mr. Cox, of New York, who had on two occasions charged or insinuated that the State Department had destroyed or suppressed certain documents annexed to the St. Domingo treaty, and supposed to show the debt of the Dominican republic and the various grants and franchises which it had given. This charge, however, was completely repelled by a communication from Secretary Fish, affirming that all the documents on the subject that were in possession of the State Department had been furnished to the Senate. The subject came up again, when the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was under consideration, in the shape of an amendment, offered by Mr. Fernando Wood, providing that no part of the Secret Service Fund should be used in promoting the annexation of St. Domingo. On this occasion it got inextricably mixed up with the action of the Indiana Senate in applying the parliamentary gag to one of its republican members, allowing him to retain his seat, but refusing him the right to vote. Mr. Wood's amendment was rejected, and the bill was passed.

The unsettled condition of affairs in Georgia was brought to the attention of the House by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who made a frantic effort to prevent the swearing in of a democratic member from that State and to have the credentials referred to the Committee on Elections. But Mr. Butler found that the republican side of the House was not going to follow his lead in that direction, Mr. Dawes, particularly, making a strong appeal to the House not to depart from its uniform practice, which has been to admit without question all persons who present their credentials in due form, and against whose eligibility there is no allegation. Only forty-one republicans rallied to the support of Mr. Butler, the vote against his proposition being one hundred and forty-eight, and so the sixth member from Georgia was sworn in.

In the House the bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and to establish an Indian Territorial government was, after a brief discussion, recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs, which is to consult the Committee on Territories in regard to it, and is to be at liberty to report at any time after the 2d of February. The bill to create a Territorial government for the District of Columbia was referred to a committee of conference.

The only other matter of interest in the House proceedings was the authority given to a sub-committee of the Committee on Military Affairs to proceed to West Point and there conduct the investigation into the kidnapping and subsequent compulsory resignation of three of the West Point cadets. There is no doubt that the inquiry can be better carried on there than at Washington; but we cannot but think that the reference of a school squabble to a legislative committee, instead of leaving it to the proper authorities of the Academy and of the War Department, was a very unwise proceeding on the part of the House.

The National Debt and the Sinking Fund.

Since the beginning of Mr. Boutwell's administration as Secretary of the Treasury the amount applied to the direct reduction of the national debt by the purchase of bonds in the open market has been over one hundred and eighty millions of dollars. The purchases were made for two distinct objects—viz., the original sinking fund provided by the act authorizing the issue of the bonds and the so-called special fund—a name applied in lieu of a better to the accumulation in excess of the amount required to be purchased for the sinking fund. In the Funding act passed by Congress last summer cognizance was taken of these purchases, and one section directs the cancellation and destruction of all the bonds so held in the Treasury Department. The bonds were so destroyed, and in the monthly debt statements of Mr. Boutwell no reference is now made to them. The Funding act, however, winds up with a paragraph ordering the collection of the interest which belongs to the bonds bought for the sinking fund, in pursuance of which provision the people are taxed annually to the extent of over three millions in gold coin above and beyond what is requisite to meet the interest on the outstanding public debt.

The sinking fund is a myth; the bonds were destroyed long ago and their figures are all that remains of them. Yet for this abstraction the people continue to undergo unnecessary taxation. A Washington correspondent, in calling attention to the fact, gives the alarming rumor that certain Congressional wiseacres, acting probably on the suggestions of Mr. Boutwell, who is prompted by his fatal hurry to pay off the national debt, are agitating the question of

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turning the so-called special fund into the sinking fund, and making the amount of the latter, which is nominally about fifty millions of dollars, include the full one hundred and eighty millions of dollars of bonds bought within the past two years. In other words, the people, having paid for and cancelled the one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, are to continue to pay interest on it as if it were still an outstanding obligation. The burden of taxation is already heavy enough without any of this fancy financiering.

Mr. Boutwell is of course compelled by the terms of the act of last July to continue drawing out of the Treasury (and from the people) the interest on the mythical bonds of the sinking fund. Not only should Congress discountenance the proposed Quixotic increase of this fund, but the Funding act should be amended so as to order the cessation of interest on all purchased bonds the day they come into possession of the Treasury Department. A bond once bought should be cancelled outright. It is a portion of the debt discharged, and should carry no pending obligations to occasion a future draft upon the resources of the Treasury.

The sinking fund theory has agitated financial philosophers for centuries, and is as yet only crudely digested. Its aims are indubitably correct, but its application is the problem. When England, after the Continental wars, found herself overwhelmed with debt, the famous Finance Minister, Mr. Pitt—

Renowned for running Great Britain gratis—

stultified himself in trying to employ it as a solution of England's financial troubles, and resigned in disgust, his failure prompting him to decline accepting any salary from the government for his ministerial services. In fact, it was a clear-headed clerk of the Exchequer—Mr. Vansittart, the successor of Mr. Pitt—who solved the question and extricated England from her difficulties. He commenced by throwing away the rubbish of the sinking fund, and started afresh, applying the revenues to a judicious reduction of the debt until the country glided swiftly back to resumption. Here is an important lesson from history for Mr. Boutwell and Congress. Let them study it.

The Emperor William's Platform for Germany—Free, Independent and Industrious.

His Majesty the Emperor William of Germany has addressed a royal fraternal missive to the Grand Duke of Baden on the subject of the present union and independence of their common country, the consolidated nation and its prospect of future greatness and happiness by means of the realization of peace. The contents of this imperial paper have been outlined to us in a cable telegram which appears in our columns. Its more prominent features are sharp and elegant, yet decisive. The Emperor says "Germany has become strong through the unity of her princes," and thus "recovered her position in the council of the nations." The nation desires not to "transgress her frontiers." She seeks only "independence, mutual advancement and the extension of her commerce." This is a very patriotic and reassuring programme. Its publication presents a germ of hope for France; it portends alarm, danger, it may be, to the material interests of the present "mistress of the seas," England. The hands of the toilers of Germany do not tire; the brain of the empire is calculating, exact, and methodical. Its mind tends to industrial production: to make men happier. Under such conditions it becomes a question of the very highest importance to those who undertake to consider the broad subject of the balances of the world, can there exist in Europe—as between Prussia and Britain—two great economies, almost similar in their character, tendency and *modus operandi*, and both thrive? Or must one of them decay to unproductiveness and loss and finally be absorbed by the other? Emperor William almost propounds the problem. Who will write the *quod erat demonstrandum?*

Jenny Lind Prices for Nilsson Tickets.

A Nilsson-Strakosch libel suit was instituted in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, by Max Strakosch, against the editor of the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*. The complaint is that about the 6th of September last there appeared in said journal an editorial headed "The Nilsson Swindle," the article being a strong attack on Strakosch for charging four dollars for tickets "under the pretence of presenting first class artists;" and Strakosch, moreover, says the paper calls him a swindler. For all which he asks ten thousand dollars damages. The defendants put in their whole editorial article complained of and other articles, and claim that Miss Nilsson is not the equal of Jenny Lind, and that therefore Strakosch had no right to charge Jenny Lind prices for his Nilsson tickets. This, it strikes us, is a very absurd defence. Whether Nilsson is or is not equal to Jenny Lind as a singer is a mere matter of taste and memory. Some who heard the first Swedish nightingale in her prime will say that she could sing the second out of sight. Others who remember Jenny Lind's concerts in her grand American tour will say that if she had a stronger voice it was not so fine and clear, nor so delicately sweet as Nilsson's. Our own opinion is that you might as well, in drawing a comparison between the piano and the violin, say that the violin is inferior in its music to the piano as to say that Nilsson is inferior as a singer to Jenny Lind. The two voices, like the two instruments, are wholly different, though each is excellent.

But if Strakosch can fill his house at four or five, or ten or twenty dollars for a Nilsson ticket, why not? What has Jenny Lind to do with it, or Barnum, or anybody in the way of a comparison? On the other hand, we might ask the question if Mr. Strakosch has really by this Rochester paper been damaged to the extent of more than a hundred thousand dollars, and answer it, too, if it were not before the court. "Nilsson swindle," we grant you, is a strong expression, but four dollars to a country editor is a big sum of money. Lastly, we presume that this trial, whatever the issue, will be a warning to country editors for the future in their criticisms on Max Strakosch and his pretty singing bird, whatever may be the price of his tickets. "Nilsson swindle," even from a country newspaper, is a little too much for Max.

The Legislature Yesterday.

There was quite a spicy debate in the Committee of the Whole in the lower house of the State Legislature yesterday over Mr. Nelson's bill to compel a person bringing an action for libel against an editor to execute a bond of one thousand dollars to the defendant. Ex-Governor Alvord made himself quite conspicuous by the way he opposed the measure. He argued that if it was made a law editors could "vilify and abuse" as they pleased any man "of good character who had no money" without fearing a libel suit. Mr. Gleason took the same view of the case. Mr. Nelson believed that any person of good character whose neighbors considered him libelled by a newspaper could easily raise a thousand dollars as security. He fought stoutly for the passage of the bill, and gave several instances which had come under his personal observation, where editors had had fifty libel suits brought against them in a year by worthless characters, who were either actuated by a desire for notoriety, or who brought the suits purposely to annoy the editors without ever intending to move for a trial in any one case. Members in opposing the measure refused to grant to an editor a right which was conceded to every other citizen; for they could not deny that when a certain party brought a libel suit against another party not an editor, and lost his case, the defendant was made to pay the costs. The bill was finally killed, a motion of Mr. Goodrich, of Kings, to strike out the enacting clause being adopted, Mr. Nelson being the only member who voted its adoption.

The other bill in relation to libel suits against editors, which provides that "the trial of any action which may be brought to recover damages therefor shall be had in either the county where the said newspaper may be printed or published, or in any county where the person libelled shall reside," also reached a third reading in Committee of the Whole. Progress was finally reported upon it. The efforts of Alvord and Gleason to so amend it as to allow a party bringing the suit to have it brought in any county he desired prevented it from getting through as it was originally drafted.

Mr. Jacobs created somewhat of a sensation by rising to a question of privilege and having read a letter addressed to him in which he was promised five hundred dollars if he aided in getting through the Legislature a certain appropriation for an orphan asylum in Brooklyn.

A bill to establish a Manhattan Trust Company was introduced in the Assembly. It is a sort of second edition of the Real Estate Trust Company, and has the same profitable ends in view. The corporators mentioned in it are, with one or two exceptions, a set of nobodies, without any capital of their own to back up the scheme.

THE GERMANS ON THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS TO FRANCE are down upon the administration. In Washington they have made a remonstrance to Congress, and at several places out West they have had indignation meetings on the subject, at which, in strong resolutions, they have threatened to withdraw their support from General Grant's administration in consequence of the liberty allowed to French sympathizers in the matter of sending over arms and munitions of war to France. The only answer necessary to make to these complaints is this—that our German citizens and all sympathizers with Germany have had and have the same liberty to send out arms and munitions of war to the Germans. We are sure, too, that if the Germans wanted arms they would be supplied from the United States, upon the simple law of trade that carries the supplies to meet the demands of the market.

THE HERALD IN MARYLAND.

[From the St. Michaels (Md.) Comet, Jan. 21.]

Every person who desires to be fully posted and alive to passing events should take the NEW YORK DAILY HERALD. The HERALD is, without doubt, the most complete daily published on the Continent. It has correspondents in all parts of the world, and its news is always fresh and readable. Its enterprise is surpassed by no journal in New York city. It is interesting to all who desire a live paper.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Frelinghuysen Elected Senator—The Democrats Nominate Governor Randolph—The Newark Police Bill and the Jersey City Charter.

The long agony among the aspirants for Senatorial honors in New Jersey is over. The democrats waited till the eleventh hour before they held a caucus, as there were some wild rumors that the dissatisfied and disappointed ones in the republican party would "stick," and so, perchance, throw the office into the hands of the democrats. But the grumblers were deceived. The democratic caucus yesterday morning occupied a very short time, Governor Randolph bearing away the honors of a nomination without an office. Shortly before noon the Senate went into an election for United States Senator, and Frelinghuysen received 12 votes to Randolph's 8, a strict party vote, one democrat (Banghart, of Hunterdon) being absent. Half an hour afterwards the election took place in the House, with the following result:—Frelinghuysen, 39; Randolph, 21—a majority of ten for the former on joint ballot.

The bill repealing the Newark Police bill of last year passed the Senate, and the old democratic fabric crumbled to pieces. But while the democrats last year carried things with a high hand in the Legislature and dealt most unscrupulously with their opponents, the republicans charged with the preparation of the Jersey City charter are likely to carry off the palm for gerrymandering and legislating into office men who are notoriously corrupt. A delegation arrived with the charter at Trenton yesterday morning, while a counter delegation of republicans, headed by Aldermen Thomas and Toffey, attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the taxpayers, and checkmate the lobbyists, one of whom it is proposed to legislate into office as President of the Board of Works. There are not three men whose names appear in connection with the proposed Board who could command the confidence of the people. As soon as the terms of the bill become known the people of Jersey City will make themselves heard against this iniquitous business.

GOING HOME FROM A WAKE.

Reckless Indulgence—Visiting Saloons—Death in an Alleyway.

On Monday night James Wellington, with a friend named Dixon, were present at a wake in Thirtieth street, and indulged in an immoderate supply of whiskey. They afterwards visited several saloons and finally brought up at a liquor store, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, where the barkeeper refused to give them any more drink, as they were already too much intoxicated. Going into the street they were seen to fall heavily against the curbstone and soon after separated. A short time after Wellington was found by Patrick Gannon, a baker, residing at 507 Tenth avenue, in an alleyway near his house, in a dying condition from a severe wound on the head. While being removed to the Twentieth precinct station house he died. Deceased was twenty-six years of age, married and employed in the hoopskirt factory of West, Bradley & Carey, in West Twenty-ninth street. Dr. Marsh made a post-mortem examination and Coroner Young gave permission to the friends to remove the body. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Keenan.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Herald Special Report from Panama.

The Five Republics of Central America on the Eve of Civil War.

Heavy Rains on the Isthmus—Inundation of the Panama Railroad.

Important News from Chile and Peru.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

Wreck of the Steamship Crusader on the Zamba Reef.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The HERALD'S special correspondent at Panama sends the following interesting telegram, via Havana, regarding the condition of affairs in Central and South America:—

PANAMA, Jan. 21, 1871.

LOSS OF AN ENGLISH STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Crusader, of 900 tons, belonging to the West India and Pacific Steamship Company's line, and trading between Liverpool, West Indies and Aspinwall, was totally lost on the morning of the 4th of January on Zamba Reef, thirty miles from Carthagena. At the time of her running ashore she was outward bound. When she went on the reef a very heavy sea was running, and she soon began to break up. In a short time she became a total wreck and the cargo was a total loss. All hands were saved. Ship's papers were all lost and we have no memorandum of cargo here.

INUNDATION OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

The severest freshet ever known on the Isthmus occurred here lately. The transit by the railroad was entirely stopped from the 10th to the 15th inst. At Frijoli station there was twelve feet of water on the track. All is clear now, however, and the road is uninjured, but the heavy rains still continue.

THE ASSEMBLY OF PANAMA.

The Constituent Assembly of the State of Panama has passed a law authorizing the President of the State (Señor Correoso) to contract with A. J. Center, of New York, to supply Panama with water by means of aqueducts.

ARRIVAL OF A UNITED STATES STEAMER.

The United States steamer Resaca, Lieutenant Commander Green, arrived at Panama on the 20th instant to join the Darien surveying and exploring expedition.

SAILING OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Ocean Queen sailed from Aspinwall for New York on the 18th instant.

CENTRAL AMERICAN NEWS.

The advices from Central America are unsatisfactory and warlike. The five republics are on the eve of civil war. Hostilities are anticipated on the following grounds:—Honduras demands redress from Salvador for harboring political refugees, and if refused will declare war. Guatemala will join Salvador; and Nicaragua and Costa Rica will join Honduras. Ill feeling exists between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, owing to the abrogation of canal treaty by Formes.

THE COFFEE CROP IN COSTA RICA.

Heavy rains have damaged the coffee crop in Costa Rica very badly.

NEWS FROM PERU.

We have dates from Lima to the 14th of January. The Arequipa Railroad was inaugurated on the 1st of January, by President Balta, with great eclat, and it is now in perfect working order. New railroad lines in Peru are projected and being contracted for.

THE REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

The revolution in Bolivia against the government of Melgarejo is rapidly gaining ground, and it is more than probable that it will be successful. A new government is proposed, with Morales, a revolutionary leader, at its head. By last advices Melgarejo was at Oruro organizing his forces to attack La Paz, which is a strongly fortified position. It is reported that all the towns in the republic, excepting those held by Melgarejo, have declared against him, and his position is considered very critical.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE.

The dates from Valparaiso are to the 3d of January. The election for President in March next is occupying the public attention. The Church party are decidedly in the minority. The government declares itself neutral. Very large quantities of wheat are being shipped from Chilean ports to Europe. The smallpox at Valparaiso is rapidly disappearing.

THE STEAMSHIP HORNET.

The Hornet at Port au Prince—Colonel Ryan Waiting Another Cargo of Arms from New York—Three Spanish Gunboats Watching the Hornet—Colonel Ryan Asks the Protection of the United States Consul.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1871.

Private letters confirm the fact that the Hornet, with Colonel Ryan on board, had arrived at Port au Prince, and was waiting for a cargo of arms and ammunition from New York. Three Spanish gunboats are watching the Hornet. It is stated that Colonel Ryan asked the protection of the American Consul.

CUBA.

More Filibusters Disposed of.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1871.

Two or three more of the last detachment of filibusters landed in Cuba have been killed, including Varela, their guide. Some reports state that the filibusters came from Key West. There is a general opinion that the capture of the remainder of the detachment is certain.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The following officers have been relieved from their present duties and ordered to join their regiments:—Captains James Curtis, Thirteenth cavalry, and G. T. Norvell, Tenth cavalry; First Lieutenants Herman Schreiner, Ninth cavalry; S. C. Kellogg, Fifth cavalry, and Douglass Pope, Thirteenth infantry.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Tuscarora sailed from Key West on the 22d inst. for Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Richard L. Law has been ordered to equipment duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Kennedy has been detached from the Pacific fleet and placed on waiting orders; Masters Edward W. Sturdy and Conway H. Arnold have been ordered to the receiving ship at New York.

ST. DOMINGO.

Official Letter from the Admiral Commanding the North Atlantic Squadron.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SEVERN,
OFF ST. DOMINGO CITY, Jan. 8, 1871.

Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy:—

The Severn arrived here on the 1st inst. (Sunday) and found the Yantic, Commander Irvin; the Swatara, Lieutenant Commander Allen, and the English man-of-war Raccoon, Captain Howard, at anchor off this city. The next day (Monday, January 2) the Severn fired a national salute of twenty-one guns and had the Dominican flag at the fore, which was returned from the fort, and then our commercial agent, Dr. Fisher W. Ames, received a salute of seven guns.

Accompanied by the latter and my full staff I called on President Baez and was very kindly received by himself and his Cabinet. I assured him of the continued desire and effort of President Grant to secure the annexation of Dominica to the United States and of my belief that this object would be ultimately secured. I have had two other interviews with President Baez, both in the presence of his Cabinet. In the first of these I was accompanied by a portion of my staff and in the last only by Captain Caldwell, the chief-of-staff.

I have not ascertained satisfactorily what is the situation here, but I will briefly state my belief on the subject.

President Baez, as a statesman and patriot, sincerely desires the annexation of Dominica to America. Delay in accomplishing this is attended by financial trouble, anxiety and risk of insurrection. There is a very rich and large extent of valley country on the western frontier of Dominica, watered by the affluents of the Antibonite, containing some small towns, bearing Spanish names, but of which the Dominicans have not had the complete possession. It is here that Cabral operates with a small predatory party, which President Baez believes is procured and supported by Hayti. Cabral is now at San Juan, say forty miles east of the boundary line between Dominica and Hayti, according to the treaty between Spain and France, with his followers, variable in numbers, but always small, whence he makes raids and retreats as occasion requires. His last operation, noised about as a movement to defeat annexation, was very insignificant and amounted to a few persons killed, wounded and captured by his followers. At Azua and at the posts on several roads leading westward from it the Dominicans have some 1,000 or 1,500 troops. These seem to be in position for defence against incursion from without or insurrection from within. They appear to form the main organization of troops, though there are some troops here and in other places. Though the ordinary expenses of the military, which is the chief administration, are estimated at about $7,000 monthly, the revenue is so small and the paper money of the country is of so little value that the employés of the government have been a long time unpaid, and measures are now proposed looking to treating the paper money like our Continental currency and the French *assignats*, and providing for receiving some real money for duties wherewith to carry on the government. There is a geological survey of Dominica now in progress, under *Professor Gal*, for the government, for which some New York capitalists supply the funds, and for this they are to be repaid by public lands.

There is a survey in progress by Mr. Wilson, the English engineer, for a railroad from Santiago (back of Puerto Plata) to Samana Bay. It leads through a rich and productive valley country and is considered practicable. The capital for this enterprise is expected from England, and the labor from this island. There is now a steamer making monthly trips between New York and Puerto Plata, Samana and this city. This steamer brings supplies for this part of our squadron, is cultivating a trade with the island and takes our mails. The United States have the capital and skilled labor of every kind which this island wants.

Under our government Dominica can supply the United States with cheap coffee and sugar and increase our coast trade and home market.

The military defence would be inconsiderable and no more an object of solicitude than that of a great part of our own coast or that of the West India islands generally. Its naval defence would need no addition to our fleet. The chief defence of all these islands is the maritime strength of the countries to which they belong.

Dominica, from its capacity for the tropical productions which the comfort of our people requires, is a necessity to America, and never, perhaps, in the tide of time have any people received the offer of so valuable a possession for so small a consideration.

The prejudicial cry of speculative interests in behalf of annexation seem entitled to small consideration, since capital and enterprise are just what are wanted here, and the more the better—all being free to enter this great and inviting field of profitable investment and production. Like objections would, with much more force, have applied to the acquisition of California. After all, it is simply the sovereignty that the United States really needs in the interest of our people and those people. The population of Dominica is small and confessedly excellent of this kind. With the annexation of Dominica the boundary question will be settled by an easy and natural revolution of opinion in Hayti for annexation to America. The circumstances all seem favorable. Respectfully yours, S. P. LEE,
Rear Admiral Commanding North Atlantic fleet.

Desperate Condition of Cabral.

Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the North Atlantic fleet, in a letter dated St. Domingo, January 11, 1871, to the Secretary of the Navy, says:—"President Baez has just informed me that he is advised by the latest despatches from Azua that nearly half of the troops which Cabral had gathered to march upon that place have deserted, leaving him and his generals in great perplexity and desperation."

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Progress in Railroad Improvements.

HAVANA, Jan. 24, 1871.

Letters from British Honduras give favorable reports of the progress made towards completing railroad improvements connecting the harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific sides.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Sale of the Derby Collection of Paintings—Columbus at a Discount.

There was an unusually large gathering at the picture sale last night, though generally the bidding was not spirited. After some remarks by Mr. Derby the sale was regularly opened in the order of the catalogue. The portion of the collection which was sold was a most varied one, large pictures and small, in almost every style of treatment, and on nearly every variety of subject. The brilliant coloring and intensely Oriental sky of the French school; the eternal preceptor and his scholars of the German, with the landscape and cattle painter from Belgia.

The first painting that started the gentlemen of the audience into active emulation (the ladies did not bid) was the "Card Players," by Floral Billet, an exquisite work, full of character and expression; it brought $925. A very fine picture of cattle, by Emile Van Marcks, was knocked down to Mr. Osgood for $1,200. Van Marcks is reputed to be one of the finest cattle painters of the day. He is a pupil of Troyon. The gems of the collection, "The Departure" and "The Return," by W. A. Bouguereau, were allotted to J. P. Kernochan for the handsome figure of $2,100 each. Mr. W. Appleton made some important purchases, among which was a landscape by Rousseau (not Jean Jacques, but Theodore), for which he paid $575. An enormous picture, called "Spring" in the catalogue, which would measure some ten feet by eight, was sold to Mr. Nathan Mathews, of Boston, at the low figure of $1,500.

The two magnificent pastelles by Maréchal—"Columbus in Chains on Board His Ship" and "Galileo in His Observatory"—which every one expected would be the distinguishing feature of the auction, were obliged to be passed, no bidders having been found. Poor old Columbus in his fetters, by order of Dobadilla on the way back back to Spain, and their August Majesties Ferdinand and Isabella, could not bring a price in the capital city of the great nation he discovered! Perhaps the very manacles they tormented him with, and which it is said he retained in his cabinet all his life and requested at his death that they might be buried with him, would have aroused the connoisseurs to a sense of patriotism in the matter of art could they have been produced and put up to auction. And the venerable Galileo, who twice suffered the punishment of the Inquisition because he said the earth revolved in opposition to the opinions of the Church, and who, dying, answered, "Still it moves!" A gentleman in the rear of the room, mistaking the technical of this style of picture, "cast head," said, "If it was a cast head o' the Ross or O'Donovan Rossa, you'd see how soon the biddin' would go up; but them old duffers, sure every-one knows all about them."

The remaining portion of the collection will be disposed of to-night.

Fourth Annual Exhibition by the American Society of Painters in Water Colors.

A private view of this exhibition was offered last evening to artists and the members of the press. But the non-arrival of the catalogue rendered it impossible to specify the titles of the works and the names of the exhibitors. It can only be said that the general impression was highly favorable. Our young American school is beginning to emulate the French and English schools, in which water color painting as it has been truly asserted, can now rival oil in the depth and brilliancy of its tints, while it excels it in the purity and clearness of its tones, giving atmospheric effects and aerial perspective with singular truthfulness, the result of the peculiar transparency of its medium. Several fine specimens of the French and English schools were exhibited last evening, which, in the absence of a catalogue, might have deluded the spectator into the belief that their excellence had already been attained by our native painters. But we may proudly add that among the productions exhibited by the latter the admirable works of Bellows, William Hart and Samuel Colman might well justify such a belief.

JAMAICA.

Herald Special Report from Kingston.

England Jealous of the Possible Annexation of St. Domingo.

The British Squadron to be Increased and Additional Troops Sent to the Island.

A Great Military and Naval Station to be Established.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

By special telegram from the HERALD'S correspondent at Jamaica we have the important intelligence that England intends to form at Kingston a great military and naval station. This action is, no doubt, in view of the possible annexation of St. Domingo by the United States.

KINGSTON, Jam., Jan. 23, 1871.

We have the important intelligence that the British government has telegraphed the Governor of Jamaica to-day that the island is at once to be placed in a state of complete defence, or, in other words, it is to be made the great military and naval station of the Caribbean Sea. A very large number of troops, in addition to those already here, have been ordered to the island. They will be under the command of General Monroe, who has been ordered from Barbados for the purpose. A British flying squadron is to rendezvous at Kingston, and the flagship is expected to arrive shortly. Your correspondent has visited the United States ship Severn, flagship of the West India squadron, and the admiral reports that the Dominicans are unanimous for annexation. It is the possibility of the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States that has doubtless caused this action on the part of the British government. It fears the extended influence of the United States by getting a foothold among the West India Islands, and it deems it best to be ready for any emergency that may arise.

Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has been entertained at a dinner by the Governor of Jamaica.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY SUBSIDY.

The subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of £5,000 per annum is settled. A temporary contract has been made, and after three months the government will require the company to carry passengers and freight both ways.

THE PANAMA TELEGRAPH CABLE.

The steamer Dacia, belonging to the Panama and West India Cable Company, has returned to the island for provisions and ballast, having been unsuccessful in her attempt to grapple the lost cable on account of heavy weather. In about a fortnight the Dacia will have been provisioned and ballasted, when she will sail and again attempt to recover the lost cable.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SEVERN.

The United States steamer Severn, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, has arrived. All well.

FIRES.

The Pearl Street Fire—List of Insurances.

The following is a list of the loss and insurances on the building 255 Pearl street, damaged by fire on Monday night. The cellar, first and third floors, occupied by Hendricks & Lissberger, agents of the New Haven Copper Company, was $12,000; insured for $45,000, in the following companies:—Knickerbocker, $10,000; Astor, $10,000; National, $10,000; American, $10,000 and the New York, $10,000. The second floor, occupied by Brewster & Mills, bristle manufacturers, was damaged $5,000; insured for $14,000, in the following companies:—Beekman, $6,000; Brooklyn, $4,000, and Park $4,000. The fourth floor, occupied by C. L. Nichols, cigar manufacturer, was damaged by water $5,000, fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by William Smart, damaged $2,500; insured for $8,000.

The stock of Buck & Schnoltz, corner of Howard and Mercer streets, was also damaged $5,000, insured for $45,000 in the following:—International, $15,000; Adriatic, $10,000; London, Liverpool and Globe, $10,000; Hoffman, $5,000, and Columbia, $5,000.

Marcus Simons, storage for furniture at Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Platt street and Nos. 4 and 6 John street, also sustained a loss on stock of $10,000; insured for $20,000 as follows:—Imperial, $10,000; North American, $5,000, and Clinton, $5,000. The building, which was owned by James Stokes, was slightly damaged. Sergeant Blair, of the Second precinct, upon reporting the above fire, stated that there was no loss of any amount; and upon the members of the press putting in an appearance at the station house they became so thoroughly disheartened at endeavoring to induce Sergeant Frith, who was in command, to give them the information they required, that they became disgusted and left.

In a Second Avenue Grocery Store—Loss Five Hundred Dollars.

At half-past one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store No. 1,024 Second avenue, occupied by Max Bier and owned by Richard Toton, causing a loss to stock of $500; insured for $1,500. The building was damaged $200. Bier was arrested by an officer of the Nineteenth precinct on suspicion of having set fire to the store, and will have an investigation before Fire Marshal McSpedon. This is the third time the place has been on fire since Bier has occupied it.

Extensive Fire in Worth Street—Loss Forty Thousand Dollars.

At ten P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the second floor of 86 and 88 Worth street, occupied by Forstman & Co., importers of woollens, &c. The fire took place in the rear of the store and ran up the staircase to the third floor and would have caused considerable more damage had not Assistant Engineer Brandon succeeded in fighting his way through the fire and smoke, with a few men, and cut the fire off. Forstmann & Co.'s loss will amount to $25,000. The first floor and basements are occupied by Banendahl & Co., linen goods; damage by water and smoke about $10,000. The building is also owned by them, and is damaged $5,000. All are said to be insured.

Incendiary Fire in Fiftieth Street.

At half-past one o'clock A. M. yesterday a fire was discovered in the grocery store of Max Bier, corner of Fiftieth street and First avenue; damage $500, insured for $1,500. This is the third time fire has occurred on the premises in one year. Bier was arrested by order of the Fire Marshal, and will be held to answer. The building is damaged $200.

Partial Destruction of a Williamsburg Malthouse—Loss of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the drying room of the large malthouse of Allenbrand Brothers, Sixth street, Williamsburg, formerly known as the old gas works, and as the fire had been burning a long time before it was discovered, damage amounting to about $10,000 resulted before the flames were subdued. There was a large amount of grain on hand, much of which was damaged by water and smoke. The property was fully covered by insurance, the Williamsburg City Insurance Company alone having a risk for the full amount of the estimated loss.

Lamp Explosion in Jersey City—Probable Loss of Life.

At an early hour yesterday morning a destructive fire broke out in the residence of Samuel Madden, on the old Mill road, Jersey City, which completely destroyed the building before any assistance could be rendered by the firemen. The fire originated in the explosion of an oil lamp, which Mr. Madden's son was about lighting. The boy's cries for help brought his parents to the rescue, who, after much difficulty, and not until he had been severely, if not fatally, burned, succeeded in removing him from the flames. Mr. Madden's loss will amount to about $10,000.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, will enlighten the attendants at Chelsea Presbyterian Church, Twenty-second street, near Ninth avenue, this evening on "Arctic Adventure."

AMUSEMENTS.

STADT THEATER—"MARIE-ANNE."—In spite of the still bitter cold weather the establishment now recognized as the great German theatre of this country, and in that respect attaining even European celebrity, was handsomely filled last evening at the performance of Joseph Mendelssohn's striking drama of "Marie-Anne; or, a Woman of the People." Mlle. Veneta, in the *rôle* of Marianne, won a real triumph, which was shared in no small degree by Miss Bissinger as the Countess of Bussieres and the beautiful Miss Bardenheuer as Margaretha. Madame Scholz as Ursula was also very good. Miss Schmitz as Charlotte looked and acted very charmingly. Messrs. Dombrowski, Müller, Kraus, Koppe, Lange and Brinkmann also gave genial and hearty satisfaction. In a word, the conduct of the evening was smooth and impressive, and in all but the presence of Madame Seebach, the "off nights," so-called, rival the attractiveness of the great evenings which the leaping luminary makes so transcendantly brilliant. This evening Madame Seebach will appear in her renowned and thrilling *rôle* of Mathilde, in the drama of that name by Benedix. No better *opportunity* is afforded by any piece in her *immense répertoire* to behold the great German *artiste* in her most pathetic and touching transitions.

BOWERY THEATRE—THE NEW PANTOMIME "SEE SAW."—Though the storm raged with pitiless force Monday night, and snow and blinding winds swept through the streets and compelled people to seek the shelter of their homes rather than brave the tempest outside, there was a good house at the Bowery theatre to witness the new pantomime of "See Saw." For weeks past great preparations have been made to present the piece in proper style, in a manner worthy of the reputation of the house, and with such effects as would satisfy the numerous patrons of the establishment. Stage Manager Clark was at his wit's end for a week to do all that could be done to make the piece a success. Treasurer Jones believed that the immense outlay would be profitable, but just at the last moment the clerk of the weather stepped in and attempted to throw a damper over the whole affair. "You know how it is yourself," said Manager Freligh to a friend of his last night. "People will come to the Bowery theatre even though a storm may rage." Had it been a fine night there is no doubt but there would have been a tremendous house. Notwithstanding the storm, however, there was a good one. "See Saw" deserves to be a success. As a pantomime it is intensely funny. Tricks, situations, changes, music, scenery and transformations are all good. Mr. Dean has fairly flooded the piece with light, popular and well-known airs. Hernandez Foster was the clown, and he left nothing to desire. Frank Foster, as harlequin, was quite acceptable, and Columbine was as graceful as a columbine ought to be, and found a good representative in the person of Miss Nellie Wall. The scenes were all new and painted expressly for the occasion, and many of them were really fine in their way. Those acquainted with the capacities of the stage of the Bowery theatre will readily realize how effective a show-piece can be made when all the adjuncts which it possesses are brought into requisition to insure its success. Monday night all the resources of the stage were drawn on, and

See saw, Margery Daw
Sold her bed and laid on straw,

passed off successfully, pleased the audience and is now fairly launched upon what will evidently prove a good run.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams play this evening at the Brooklyn Academy for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of that city. This is the eighth annual benefit they have given for the same laudable purpose.

A performance of "The Lady of Lyons" will be given at the Théâtre Français this evening for the benefit of the Holland family. Mr. Fechter, Miss Leclerq and Mark Smith will appear.

Mrs. Macready gave a dramatic recital at Lyric Hall on Monday night, the first of a series. Her success was of the most emphatic kind. Thoroughly *en rapport* with the spirit of the character she assumes, she causes one to forget the bleak surroundings of the lecture room and to breathe the atmosphere of the theatre. In selections from "Macbeth" she gave evidence of dramatic talent of the highest order.

The grand complimentary benefit to Professor Risley at the Academy, next Saturday, promises to be a colossal affair in the way of attractions.

McKean Buchanan has had a stroke of paralysis at Norfolk.

"Jezebel" and "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" will be the next great features at the Fifth Avenue theatre.

DEATH OF A RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

HARTFORD, Jan. 24, 1871.

Hon. David Lyman, President of the Air Line Railroad Company, died at his house in Middlefield to-day, after an illness of about one week.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 24—11:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and the account. American securities quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90½; 1865, 89½; 1867, 88½; ten-forties, 88½. Stocks—Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central easier at 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LONDON, Jan. 24—1:30 P. M.—American securities and stocks quiet and steady; quotations unchanged.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 95¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛d., on spot and afloat. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Sales were made yesterday of cotton shipped in December at Savannah, and yet to arrive, at 7¾d. a 8d. for middling uplands. Sales have been made of cotton shipped in December at Mobile, and yet to arrive, at 8d. for middling Mobiles.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—Noon.—Breadstuffs firm. Corn—No. 2 mixed, new, 35s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—Noon.—Spirits petroleum, 1s.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 24.—11:30 A. M.—Tallow, 45s. 3d. Common rosin, 6s. 6d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 23.—Petroleum closed firmer at 50¼f. for standard white.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 25.

1869—The crew of her Majesty's gunboat Cockchafer attacked by natives near Swatow, China.
1861—Suicide of Augustus Perrine, at No. 153 Third avenue.
1857—Battle of Obraje, Nicaragua.
1853—Dr. Walter Jardine committed suicide in this city.
1852—Steamboat De Witt Clinton snagged and sunk, with forty persons on board, near Memphis, Tenn.
1849—Duel between Marshal Narvaez and General Sagasti, in Madrid, Spain.
1811—Daniel Maclise, the painter, born.
1807—The French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians in the battle of Mohrungen.
1786—Benjamin R. Haydon, the painter, born.
1772—James Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd), the poet, born.
1759—Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, born.
1327—Edward II. of England deposed.

Died.

MCLEAN.—On Tuesday, January 24, MARY MCLEAN, the beloved wife of Owen McLean, a native of the parish of Drumcliff, county Sligo, Ireland, in the 56th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 Mulberry street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Balls and Parties.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Good Business is a Fortune to Any Man, and that to which he is best adapted is best. What can you do best? Ask the PHRENOLOGIST at 389 Broadway.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 315 Canal, 154 Chatham, 15 Sixth avenue, 34 Third avenue, 390 Seventh avenue, 155 East Houston, or 52 East Thirteenth, corner of Broadway.

Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver and restore these organs to a healthy condition. Sold by all druggists.

And Again, Cure Your Cough or Sore Throat with SMITH'S PATENT TROCHES. Agencies, Henry, College place; DITMAN, Astor House Pharmacy.

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts (Lemon, Vanilla, &c.), are strictly 'STANDARD' and uniform in quality." PARK & TILFORD, Twenty-first street and Broadway, New York, "sold them for years—growing in favor." ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, Chambers street and corner Forty-second st. and Broadway. For sale, five sizes, by all first class grocers and druggists.

Cloverine Cleans Articles of Ladies' Dress splendidly; gloves, furs, laces, velvets, &c. Leaves a delightful odor upon the goods.

Don't Fail to Visit the Most Palatial Temple of Pharmacy in the world, the wholesale and retail departments of which are thrown open to-day for the inspection of the public. It extends from 594 Broadway over 250 feet through to Crosby street. Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD cordially invites all to visit it.

Giles' Sun Flower Cream Cures Chapped Hands and Lips, Salt Rheum and Cutaneous Diseases. Depot, 150 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street; and for sale by all druggists. Price 35 cents; by mail, 50 cents.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility, Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

The Indispensable Necessity During Cold weather—GILES' SUN FLOWER CREAM. It keeps the hands and lips soft and nice. Depot, 150 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street; and for sale by all druggists. Price 35 cents; by mail, 50 cents.

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THE AMERICAN TRAUPMANN.

An Interview Under Difficulties.

Rulloff, the Condemned Murderer, Writing a Book on the Origin of Language.

A PEN AND INK SKETCH OF THE THUG.

HIS MANNER AND CHARACTERISTICS

Something New About His Previous History.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1871.

In the entire calendar of crime there can be found no case equal in tragic interest to that of Edward H. Rulloff, now under sentence of death in the jail of Binghamton. Eugene Aram murdered that he might obtain the necessary means for the prosecution of his studies, and Traupmann slaughtered to obtain money for his parents; but this man Rulloff's motive in engaging in murder as the business of his life is utterly past comprehension. But who can fathom the depth of evil minds or measure the character of souls lost beyond redemption? A flow of light from books was let in upon this man's mind; he was intimately acquainted with the philosophy of the ancients; was familiar with their language; understood thoroughly every ism of the Christian faith; was learned in the law; was educated in *materia medica*. He understood sciences that, to many professors, whose outpourings fill second class journals, are occult, and was, throughout his infamous and misdirected career, in intellect a tower of strength and

A MAN OF MARKED ABILITY.

But too much learning had made him mad. He cherished a little providence of his own, obedient to his wishes, and German philosophy, the flimsy food upon which he was early nurtured, with feverish heat, sent up the mercury of his mind to the highest point. There was no God but him, and no hereafter, when he consented to leave the dull clay that held his spirit.

These thoughts flashed through my mind after reading a full account of the trial of Rulloff, on the road from Owego to this place. We were more than one hour behind time on the Erie and were making it up in exhilarating jumps over uncertain rails. Fifty miles an hour was the pace, and under the managerial circumstances it was quite enough. But I was glad of it. Rapid travelling, I think, aids rapid thought. To carry out my instructions I had to see Rulloff in quick time. Jumping from the cars the moment the train touched the platform I made my way across town to the Court House and soon sent my card to Sheriff Martin. I was ushered into his office and courteously received. A jolly fellow was the Sheriff, and there was that indescribable but delightful flavor of the turnip field about him which is so very grateful to the city nose.

"Ha! ha! ha! ho! ho! o! o! o!" chuckled the bulky Sheriff, all down the gamut of laughter, and the Under Sheriff chuckled in tune, "Ho! ho! you are from the HERALD and want to see Rulloff? Ha! ha! why the *Times* and the *World* sent men here and Rulloff would not see them."

I mildly waived a hint over the broad shoulders of a fat countryman in my way that

THE CASE MIGHT BE DIFFERENT

when taken up by a representative of the HERALD. Blinking at me from under a heavy pair of eyebrows, the good-natured Sheriff granted comfortably, "Perhaps it might," and promised to do his best. In a few minutes after the Sheriff convulsively seized a quill pen and slashed his name across the face of a dangerous looking document. Then he got up, kicked an aggravating spittoon under the table, and opened the door for me with the air and grace of Chesterfield. Leaving the office, we turned back from the Court House building and walked toward the jail.

"I don't see how you are going to do it, sir," said the Sheriff as he twisted a bunch of keys in his hands; "Rulloff is very much of a dog, and it is very hard to get him to speak when he don't want to, and a cunnin' villain he is."

INSIDE THE JAIL.

"Well, Sheriff," I replied, handing him my card, on which I had previously written a few words in pencil, "would you please hand him this and let me plead my cause afterwards?"

Granting a good-humored affirmative the Sheriff opened the door, and we soon found ourselves in front of the iron door, thrice locked and barred, which shut in the most cold, calculating and desperate murderer of his time. There were two men in the corridor, and these grinned as the card was pushed through the bars, and Rulloff's attention was attracted by a lusty shout. Having refused everybody, they did not think that he would see me. There was a pause of a few minutes, and then a squeaking voice came from a cell on the left hand side of the gloomy corridor, peremptorily denying admittance to any one.

"But look at the writing on the card," shouted the Sheriff, "the gentleman wants to make some inquiry about your book."

Then there was another pause, ending in another squeak, which signified that the condemned man had now no objections to being interviewed. I felt that I had touched his vanity, and that my task was half accomplished.

FACE TO FACE WITH THE MURDERER.

The Sheriff ordered his attendants to unlock and unbar the ponderous door, and in we stepped to the hall of the cells. From the third door on our left a bright light streamed across the passage to a dark cavern opposite, where stood two men, eager and attentive listeners to what was going on. Rulloff was reading from a pile of closely written manuscript in his left hand—his other arm was employed in sustaining his body—close to the light which burned from a candlestick of rude shape hung against the door. He was in his shirt sleeves, and his whole mind was seemingly bent on the subject matter in the paper before him as I stepped up and placed my face against the bars of his cell.

"Mr. Rulloff," I said, quietly enough, when in an instant his studiously inclined head shot up towards the window; his bleared and savage looking eyes gleamed with a dangerous light, while his wide brows seemed to meet with a convulsive twitch.

"Well, well! What do you want? what do you want?" he asked nervously, but looking at me straight in the eyes.

FEEDING HIS VANITY.

"It having been stated in some of the papers," I began, "that you were engaged on a work of the greatest value—I allude to your book on the 'Origin of Languages'—the literary world is greatly excited in consequence, and the utmost anxiety is felt as to the time and terms of the publication of the work. Being somewhat interested in that subject myself I persuaded the Sheriff to let me talk to you for a few minutes."

A strange smile lit up the countenance of the murderer, and he exclaimed with animation, "Then the literary world, sir, expect aright, and certainly will be astonished when my book appears. This," tapping his pile of manuscript affectionately, "contains some of the roots of my more important theories. I am just correcting them for the press."

I expressed my pleasure at seeing even a portion of the very valuable work, though I could not read it through the bars, and—O literary vanity!—this man of six murders, thief, burglar and desperado, smiled happily. Following up my advantages I remarked that though several books had been written on languages there were none extant that even attempted to show that all tongues sprang from a common source.

"Precisely so," he said quickly, and for a moment his face beamed with the radiance of intellectual power. "I see you are appreciative. Men are born for certain work. No man can write a book just because he desires to write a book. This, the science of language, has been my life-long study. I was created that I might make it plain.

A HATCHED EGG

can no more refuse to emit a chicken than I can abstain from writing on language. You cannot imagine what ideas come into my head. I take up a word; my mind seizes upon it, analyzes it and fixes its place. Do you know the meaning of the Arabic word [illegible]?"

"Magistrate."

"Yes; police justice. Do you think that an original Arabic word, with an Arabic application and meaning? Not at all. It is Greek. Let me explain"—

Having now got him going, and knowing the impossibility of making a note, I let him wander into the lanes and byways of language, nodding approval now and then, and took the opportunity of making

A MENTAL PICTURE OF THE BUTCHER

and studying the peculiarities of his manner. This was done quickly. The most marked feature of that calm face is the mouth: neither large nor sensual, it has a hard, unpleasing expression, which experts would possibly classify as cruel; but no strong emotion plays around those lips, whether of joy or despair; that is all in the infernal little gray eyes, glistening under a parted house of eyebrows. The face is one of a cast iron man, cold, unimpressionable, but "the windows of the soul" gleam with the light of the hell within. Rulloff's forehead is not high, but is broad, and the space between the brown, hair crowns the edifice of the ruffian's superstructure.

PASSIONLESS AND UNSYMPATHETIC

as seems the face, it is one capable of almost any expression, and there is no doubt that he long since profited by the knowledge of that fact. The face of the criminal is, therefore, no index to his age. He may be forty or he may be fifty, but he is probably forty-five. In excellent health, strong in mind and limb, and apparently pleased with himself, he seemed, as he sat there talking to me on his pet theme, and with an enthusiasm fired by flattery, the finest physical representative of the Evil One my mind ever conceived. Suppose, as Beecher, Frothingham, and all of that ilk consolingly assure us, there is no hell? Surely this wild wolf in sheep's clothing will delight in playing in the spare land dread havoc among the lambs of Plymouth church and Lyric Hall to prove a theory just for exercise.

I forgot altogether about Rulloff's origin of language in these and other speculations, and was only recalled by being asked quite sharply if I followed him in his argument. I nodded and he went on.

COMING TO THE POINT.

But knowing that the Sheriff, whose kindness I had already tasked too much, was making impatient movements a few feet from me, I ventured on a bold move.

"You are quite right," I said; "your book will make an immense sensation. But a man of your learning and research and bent of mind could not have gone through life without evolving some valuable thoughts on philosophy. I would like to hear you on that subject. Some think that the German writers of the present era will tincture the literature of the world with the philosophy of their schools. Contempt of death and a disbelief in religion—materialistic doctrines—seem now in the ascendant. I am quite curious to learn your views on the future state."

SUSPICION AROUSED.

During this long preamble to my leading question the eyes of the murderer looked closely into mine. It was no use; he read me through and through and divined my purpose. Bounding from his partly recumbent position, he pushed his dreadful face against the bars, while an infernal light shot out from his glowing eyes. I was glad that he was inside and secure and that I was outside and safe.

"Now I know you," he hissed, rather than spoke. "You deceived me; you don't want to know about my book. You want to question me on matters on which I will not speak. Begone, sir!"

The Sheriff led the way and I walked out into the hall, and the door was shut behind us.

"I tell you what," remarked the officer, as we gained the outside of the jail, "this lit'ry business of his is all humbug. He used it for a cover. Now, I'll tell you

A STORY ABOUT HIM.

"In 1851 he went to Monticello, in Sullivan county, and, through his lit'ry ability, speech making and such, he got acquainted with the best men—Judge Bliss and others. He opened an account in the Monticello Bank for a few hundred dollars and was there every few days depositing or drawing a few dollars. In this way he got quite intimate with the President of the bank, who thought a great deal of him. One day while the cashier, a cautious man, was absent, he said to the President, quite easy like, 'I have just invented and patented a vault lock that crowds over anything out. Take me down and I'll show you how it works.' The President consented, and down they went. They had an argument about the relative merits of the locks and the President showed him how

THE BURGLAR SAFE VAULT LOCK

was worked. Of course that was what Rulloff wanted. When they got back into the office the cashier was there. Having heard from the clerks of the indiscretion of the President the cashier drew him aside and remonstrated with him about it. Seeing them whispering together, Rulloff (then going by the name of Dalton, mind you,) suspected his game was up, walked out of the bank and was never seen in Monticello since. He has in the bank there now some few hundred dollars. So you see what he meant by his science and his inventions. Now, seems to me that his lit'ry rubbish was used by him in business. Mind you, now?" concluded the Sheriff, with a wink.

After thanking the Sheriff for his courtesy and his story I took my leave, not quite satisfied, certainly, but not utterly displeased with the results of my attempt to interview the murderer Rulloff.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN RULLOFF'S CAREER.

How He Was Hunted Down by Detectives—His Death Warrant.

[From the Binghamton Republican.]

We have been in possession, confidentially, for months, of the facts, for the most part, of the search for evidence in the Merrick murder and of the prisoner, Edward H. Rulloff, indicted for the perpetration of that murder; but upon the proper request of District Attorney Peter W. Hopkins, for the people, no fact of that investigation, which might give the defence a clue to the proposed line of action of the prosecution, reached the public through these columns. Nor has anything appeared in print, until to-day, that contained in a fair sense a history of the case or any part of it; though the New York police have tried to tell what they know of it, which was very little. Hence we make our account ample, as it deserves to be, for what has been done, for those who did it, and for the information of the thousands who will be glad to know something of the private details of a prosecution which is to pass into our criminal records as one of the most complete, best conducted and most successful, in a case of so momentous interest, of any known in purely criminal history.

We should like to state with exactness the names of all those who are entitled to the credit of doing effective public duty, and the part each took; but we are unable to do so fully. The District Attorney had charge of the investigation, and for his untiring industry, his sound discrimination and ability, displayed from first to last, he must have the greater award. Of the other, we should mention Judge Balcom, who recognized Rulloff; A. C. Matthews, upon whose information and by the aid of whose exertions the best clue to the detection of the murderer was established; the Coroner and the Coroner's jury, the court over which Judge Hogeboom presided, and the jury of that court; Lewis Seymour, who gave his fine legal talents to the prosecution; the Attorney General, whose sensible presentation to the jury aided in the work; Mayor Congdon, who acted with great promptness and public spirit in the beginning and afterward; Sheriff Martin, who has a similar record; Chief of Police Flynn, who participated in the investigations; Recorder Andrews, who also took part, and very many among our citizens and residents elsewhere, more or less prominently connected with the case, we should mention with adequate praise if it were practicable.

There is no reason to rewrite facts of the arrest of Rulloff, the refusal to give the information, the ingenious defence set up by him and other matters, to the end of the inquest. We pass over these and enter at once upon the narrative of what was done.

A TRIP TO ITHACA—THE DROWNED MURDERERS JARVIS AND RULLOFF.

At the conclusion of Coroner Worthing's inquest District Attorney Hopkins and Chief of Police Flynn went to Ithaca in response to a letter received by D. D. Grant, of this city, concerning the fact that the friends of Albert Jarvis recognized in the picture of one of the drowned murderers, taken as the two were photographed when their bodies were recovered from the Chenango river, the likeness of Jarvis. This was in the first week after the inquest. They found by application to Sheriff Root, ex-Sheriff Van Kirk and others that the man supposed to be Jarvis was that person, and the spectacles and the watch found on the body were identified there. It was ascertained that Albert Jarvis, as had been ascertained here on rumor, was really a pupil of Rulloff's, and that when Rulloff was liberated from the Ithaca jail Albert went with him. Rulloff had not been heard of, while Jarvis had been, occasionally. The relatives of Jarvis are excellent and highly respectable people; and a curious fact was that they had no knowledge of young Jarvis' business, his whereabouts or his course of life. It was also learned there that Albert Jarvis' mother resided at North Adams, Mass., when last heard of; and that one of her daughters had married a man named Otis Wardwell. The people of Ithaca entered with enthusiasm into the search for evidence, on account of their great desire to see Rulloff held upon adequate proofs; and they rendered great service in finally establishing the fact that Rulloff and Jarvis were last friends. They thoroughly believed that Jarvis' identity proved constituted a very important element of the case. This was the first evidence obtained out of Binghamton. The officers remained in Ithaca two days, and during their stay there they saw Judge Boardman, Mr. Finch and Marcus Lyon (who was, at the time Rulloff made a motion for discharge in Delaware county, the District Attorney of Tompkins), with perhaps a hundred other persons. Through the gentlemen above named the fact was ascertained that the shorthand, or cipher key, found upon Davenport was in Rulloff's hand. Thus both of the drowned murderers were connected with Rulloff, although the identity of Davenport was not then known.

WHAT WAS LEARNED AT CORTLAND—RULLOFF AT DAVENPORT.

On the return from Ithaca the District Attorney saw D. S. Richards, who had been to Cortland on business, and received from him information that the singular man in the picture was recognized there as being one who had been in the Cortland county jail during the summer of 1869, and that Rulloff came there, as Cortland people said, under the name of James E. Dalton. We may as well mention here that the recognition of Rulloff there occurred through the presence of Judge Balcom, who had assisted to try Rulloff at Owego, and who, seeing him at Cortland, had mentioned the fact that his real name was Rulloff. The business of Rulloff there, as the public know, was to defend a prisoner in the jail, arrested and indicted for stealing silks, and who was known as Davenport.

The District Attorney and the Chief went at once to Cortland. These statements were found true; and while there the important fact was learned from Mr. H. W. Warren, an eminent lawyer at that place, whom Rulloff had employed to assist in the trial of Davenport, that when Rulloff was there he wore low patent leather shoes, and that the left shoe was cracked at the toe, as though for a deformed foot. This, in connection with the fact of the shoe found at the store, was indeed a startling coincidence. Sheriff Brown and the Deputy Sheriff of Cortland recognized a bunch of keys taken from Davenport as being the same bunch as was delivered to him when he was discharged from Cortland county jail, the discharge having taken place without trial, evidence enough to sustain the indictment not being found. They also recognized the smaller man in the picture as the one in the jail. A letter was found in the possession of the Sheriff written by Rulloff, under the name of James E. Dalton, stating that [illegible] and Rulloff's acquaintance was in like manner established. It was further learned that while Davenport was in Cortland jail he wrote to some person in Brooklyn by the name of Dexter. With these facts the District Attorney and Chief of Police went to prosecute their inquiries in New Jersey, in Brooklyn, in New York and elsewhere.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Taking specimens of Rulloff's handwriting, the pictures of the drowned men and the one of Rulloff taken at the jail here (under so much difficulty) and a stereoscopic glass, the District Attorney, Chief of Police and Mayor Congdon, Recorder Andrews went to New York city. Their first act was to secure the services of Captain Hedden, of the Fifteenth precinct, New York, and Detective Riley, of the Fifteenth precinct. These officers were willing to undertake the case, but said that they could do nothing except they had a starting point, and the evidence already secured threw no light, as they thought, that might enable them to prosecute the investigation. So delicate and doubtful the threads of information are, that without probable identity of any one of the three persons—Rulloff, Davenport or Jarvis—with any known to the police, it was impracticable to take a step. A large city is the best possible hiding ground.

THE UNAVAILING SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE.

What was done in this emergency was this—The gentlemen from this city went with the detective to the various police stations and police courts in New York and to the Tombs, searching all records, making inquiries from criminal lawyers, among whom was Judge Stuart, who knows more scamps than any man in America; visited District Attorney Garvin, &c., without any result, except that the party were thoroughly disgusted with the paucity of the resources and ability of the New York police and the courts to catch an unknown thief or murderer, though every other man they met might have been that thief or murderer.

IN BROOKLYN.

The District Attorney then suggested they should try their luck in Brooklyn. He remembered that he had in some way learned that Rulloff had gone by the name of William Charles E. Thornton, and that his office was at No. 9 Court street, Brooklyn. With the detective they went to that place, and found the office occupied by a lawyer of high standing, named William Charles E. Thornton. The District Attorney, seeing no resemblance to Rulloff, excused himself for making the visit by saying that he thought he had the occupant of that office in jail in Binghamton. Mr. Thornton made a pleasant reply, and the District Attorney, in order to have a tangible cause for his visit, showed to Mr. Thornton a memorandum he had made in Cortland county, in which the name of Dexter appeared.

LIGHT.

Mr. Thornton said he knew a family named Dexter. The District Attorney then asked him to look at the stereoscopic picture of the drowned murderers (which had before been shown to hundreds of persons). Mr. Thornton noticed particularly the picture of the man called Davenport, and though he did not recognize it, yet he said it bore a remote resemblance to William T. Dexter, whom he had known. He at once told the District Attorney that this Dexter was a thief, did nothing but steal for a living, and that he had already served one term in Sing Sing Prison. He had lived at No. 10 Graham street, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

The visit at Thornton's thoroughly convinced the District Attorney that he had an available clue as to the identity and character of the Davenport of Cortland county jail.

MORE LIGHT.

A visit was at once made to Graham street. A house was found in which lived a family of Dexters—a mother and two sons, William and John. A Mrs. Brady occupied the upper part of the Dexter house, and from her (neither of the Dexters being at home) the fact was learned that "Billy" Dexter left there about the middle of August last. On further inquiry it appeared that during the summer of 1869 "Billy" had been, according to the woman's recollection, "up the country, in jail."

A FULL BLAZE.

She was then asked to look at the picture of the drowned man through the stereoscope. Upon seeing the smaller picture she said, "That is Billy Dexter; is he dead? If he is he must have been shot, for he was the devil's own boy." Then the District Attorney, feeling that he was in truth "in the midst of things," but with no small degree of anxiety, exhibited a photograph of Rulloff. With the utmost unconcern, not having been informed that so much of importance depended upon her recognition, she quickly and decidedly said that the picture was that of Jim Howard, a lawyer, who collected the rent of her rooms, as agent of Billy Dexter. The District Attorney's memorandum from Cortland contained this specification, that a letter had been forwarded by Davenport to Dexter himself for "Jim." (That fact, corroborative of the woman's recognition, was a very essential link in the new chain of evidence.) But Mrs. Brady could tell nothing about John, the brother of Billy Dexter, except that he worked in New York. The mother of the Dexters had lost her mind and memory. John Dexter, Mrs. Brady said, generally came home on Saturday night (this being Friday). The women brought into her house several of her neighbors, all of whom unhesitatingly identified the likeness of Davenport-Dexter. The District Attorney, hoping to secure evidence in writing of the identity of Howard and Rulloff, asked Mrs. Brady if she had any receipts for her rent, given to her by Howard. She answered that she had a great many; and by request of the District Attorney she delivered them to him. These were at once recognized by Mr. Hopkins, who knew Rulloff's receipts. They were signed "Wm. T. Dexter, per E. C. Howard, agent." The facts were deemed so conclusive of the complicity of the Dexters and Rulloff that the party with the detective lost no time in gaining admission to the rooms occupied by the Dexters. This might or might not have been in strict accordance with legal rights; but the purpose of the party was to convict a murderer, and they had no intention of permitting any mere technicality of law to come between them and the fulfilment of the essential object of law and justice. So they went in. They found letters from Rulloff to the drowned Dexter, dated as far back as 1865. It was here demonstrated fully that the Brooklyn Dexter was the Cortland Davenport. The personal relations of Dexter and Jarvis, aside from the fact of acquaintance, that appeared in Cortland, were likewise shown; so that the clue which the New York police desired was not only found, but the case, so far as it affected Dexter, was substantially "worked up." It depended, however, upon so slight a circumstance as the memorandum obtained in Cortland county, which, when it was received, seemed not to have the remotest connection with the case. Hence, the fact of the superscription of a letter written more than a year before that time, and casually remembered, furnished the key which unravelled the mystery.

RULLOFF'S HOUSEKEEPER FOUND.

The next step was to find John Dexter. In order to do that detective Riley was assigned to watch the house, and when Dexter came home to see him. This closed the investigation by the Binghamton party. Previous to return here they called on Captain Hedden and gave into his charge the further examination of the matter in New York and Brooklyn. Riley found Dexter on Saturday night at the house in Graham street, and also found a note from a person named Maggie Graham, who proved to have been once a housekeeper of Rulloff, asking Dexter to come to the house No. 70 Carmine street. Riley went to this place and saw Maggie Graham, who at first insisted that she knew nothing of Rulloff or the Dexters. On being told by Riley she must go to Police Headquarters she admitted she did know Howard, and that she "kept house for him a spell at No. 170 Third avenue."

THE THREE MURDERERS—THEIR LAST HOME IN NEW YORK.

The place in Third avenue was visited by Riley, who unlocked the front door with a key taken from Rulloff when arrested in Binghamton. This accomplished, he shut the door and rang the bell, which brought the inmates. He then presented another key to the landlady, and asked if they had any door about the house that that key would unlock. On being told they had, Riley was invited to the second story, and with this key he unlocked a room that had been locked since the 15th day of August, when its occupants disappeared. He inquired who were the tenants of the room, and was told that it had been occupied by two men, one named E. Leurio, and the other Charles Curtis. He showed the people—whose name was Jakobs—the photograph of the drowned men, and they recognized the larger man at once as Charles Curtis. A photograph of Rulloff was shown them, and they recognized that as of Leurio. Here was Rulloff fully identified as Leurio and Jarvis as Curtis, while their personal relations, as those of Dexter and Rulloff, were likewise shown. It also appeared, from the statements of the Jakobs, that the two men left their rooms between one and two days before the burglary and murder occurred in this city. Dexter had been at the house of the Jakobs as the associate of Leurio and Curtis (Rulloff and Jarvis), and was known to the Jakobs, from his manners, by the nickname of "Curtis' tool," by which they meant his waiter or servant.

SEIZURE BY THE POLICE.

While the District Attorney was in Binghamton attending county court, for which purpose he had come from New York, on the occasion of his first visit, that we have described, he received a telegram from Captain Hedden saying they had found the house where the burglar-murderers lived, and requesting that he should come at once to the city. The District Attorney returned for answer that he could not spare the time then, but that the police should hold the rooms of the burglars and all that was in them, "at all hazards." This, we suppose, was a military-legal reference, and meant never surrender. The police took possession of the room, &c. Its contents consisted, as casual readers of the *Republican* know, of many letters, scraps of papers, particularly of the *Times*, three manuscript books, being Rulloff's philological work, and a large quantity of burglar's tools. These were collected, brought to Binghamton and delivered to the Chief of Police here.

ANOTHER TRIP TO NEW YORK—THE MESH OF THE MURDERERS.

The District Attorney and Chief of Police again returned to the city of New York, taking with them the satchel and contents that had been found near the city a few days after the murder, and also all the articles left by the burglars in Halbert's store. These were in a very rare thistle manner directly connected with all three of the murderers. One pair of shoes, the Oxford ties, was identified by the Jakobs family as belonging to Rulloff. They knew these shoes by their peculiar shape. A cap found in the store the Jakobs remembered as one that had been worn by Jarvis, and the hat as worn by Dexter on his visit to their house. The contents of the satchel were recognized as belonging to either Rulloff or Jarvis. [It happened that the drawers found in the satchel, containing the mark No. 3 J. A. and three letters addressed to Jane A. Jarvis, were identified here as having been marked or written by the same hand—this link of evidence appearing before anything was known of Jarvis' connection with [illegible]

Hence, not only were the three men connected by the articles found in the store, but the proof was placed beyond doubt by the contents of the satchel.

The evidence of each person in New York subsequently subpoenaed as a witness, was carefully examined and noted, so that their testimony here might be known beforehand.

A CURIOUS PAPER.

Among the incidents connected with the search for Rulloff's antecedents, which might be used as evidence against him, was the discovery of a paper, written in a curious system of shorthand writing, corresponding to the characters of the "cipher-key," so-called, to which reference has been made. The paper came to the hand of Mr. Wykoff, the shorthand writer for the courts here, while he was at Owego, we believe. The paper was addressed, "Ladies and Gentlemen," in ordinary writing, and there were at intervals through it a few words in the common style, evidently the beginning of sentences, or words the writer designed should catch his eye readily, in reading. The paper had been in the possession of an old man who knew little or nothing of it. Mr. Wykoff gave it to the District Attorney. Mr. Osgoodby, also a reporter, who was in attendance at the next term of court here, was shown the manuscript and the key, and was asked to decipher the writing if he could. He made examination of many systems of shorthand and found none corresponding with Rulloff's; whence he came to the conclusion that the system was an invention of Rulloff. We have examined the old manuscript, and find that its chief merit is that the elements of words are simple geometrical signs, the basis of all shorthand writing; but that the junctions are less artistic than those of phonography or stenography, while in application of signs to words, the system is mainly valuable as a cipher; though we presume when it was invented the writer of it meant to improve on the systems of shorthand then in use. This was before the days of Pitman, Andrews, Graham and Munson, whose combined system has no rival in the world.

For curiosity we copy a few sentences from this paper, which is on the subject of phrenology, and embodies a lecture delivered in Dryden, we believe soon after his appearance there, astonishing the people with his mysterious learning, written as some of them thought, in cabalistic forms, which learning, we may infer, was an attraction to the mind of Harriet Schutt, his angel, that his maturity never overbore. The speculative drift of Rulloff's character is apparent in the paper:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I presume the object of my appearing before you this evening has been in some measure communicated to you; and I must say I am pleased to witness your numbers, so encouraging a testimonial of interest in a science which seems to me in an especial manner calculated to convey practical moral instruction to the mind of man, and whose principles, when once they become generally known and admitted, must exercise a powerful influence upon society at large, and prove irresistible agents in eradicating many evils of our present social system and political institutions, and in affecting that temporal regeneration of our race, which is anticipated by all classes of good and intelligent men, whether unbelievers or Christians, whether the advocates of reason or of revelation, whether those who believe man is perfectible here on earth, or those who look for perfection only in the world to come. But while the number of you who honor me with your attendance this evening gives undoubted evidence of a curiosity to know what can be said on such a subject, it by no means assures me that there are not here, as well as elsewhere, a great many who fairly ridicule the pretences of this bu apology science, who are far from giving the slightest credence to anything, and——of Phrenology, or who at the farthest are——only——to consider it as a sort of get-up that may answer very well for social pastime, and which, by the help of shrewd guesses and prying squints at the countenance of an individual, may——and——lead to the detection of particular traits in his character, which, after all, they consider more determined by the crook of the person's nose, by the curve of his limbs or the length of his ears, than by any ostensible peculiarities and the simple configuration of his brain.

THE TRIAL.

We know from thorough acquaintance with the case that the facts were gained after an amount of painstaking labor that can scarcely be conceived of, and so connected and interwoven that there could be no failure of any essential proof; while there was at the same time no evidence which it would be possible to exclude that might not be replaced by other evidence establishing the same or similar points.

The public was not prepared to see so much completeness, so absolute a certainty. If Rulloff's crimes pass upon record as among the most daring and successful known to the people of this country, we may fairly claim that the measures taken for his conviction and punishment were skilful and able beyond question, and that they reflect lasting credit upon the persons through whose instrumentality the result was accomplished.

RULLOFF'S DEATH WARRANT.

We close our account of the case, remarkable alike in its beginning, its progress and its inevitable ending, with the death warrant of Rulloff, which warrant has a less dramatic interest, it is true, than legal and personal interest, yet it is none the less significant:—

The People of the State of New York to the Sheriff of the County of Broome, Greeting:—

Whereas at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at the Court House, in this city of Binghamton, in said county, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1871, by and before Hon. Henry Hogeboom, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of said State, presiding Judge, and William B. Edwards, County Judge of said county of Broome, and Addison Miller and Ruff Finch, Justices of Sessions of said county, Edward H. Rulloff was convicted of murder in the first degree for having murdered Frederick A. Merrick on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1870, and was thereupon, on the 12th day of January, 1871, sentenced by said Court of Oyer and Terminer to be hanged by the neck on Friday, the 3d day of March next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon, until he shall be dead.

Now, we do by this warrant, pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, require and appoint that you cause the said sentence to be executed on the day and between the hours therein mentioned, and at the place and in the manner prescribed by law.

Given under our hands and seals this 12th day of January, A. D. 1871.

HENRY HOGEBOOM, Justice of the Supreme Court.
WILLIAM B. EDWARDS, County Judge of the county of Broome.
ADDISON MILLER,
RUFF FINCH,
Justices of Sessions.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE ENDORSED BY A GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles, California, on the 14th inst., presented sixteen indictments, two for murder, two for manslaughter and four for grand larceny. Their report regarding the late action of the Vigilance Committee says:—The Grand Jury concur in the opinion that had the laws been faithfully executed, and had criminals been punished by the courts in a thorough and rigorous manner, the disgraceful scenes enacted in Los Angeles county would never have taken place. Criminals of the deepest dye have, upon flimsy bail, paraded our streets; criminals deserving punishment by death are punished, if at all, by short terms in the State Prison, with a good chance for reprieval in a few months; crimes deserving of long terms in the State Prison are punished here by insignificant fines of five dollars. These long forbearing and law-abiding people were exasperated and unlawfully took the law in their own hands.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.

A Man's Feet Both Amputated at Once.

[From the Nashville Banner, Jan. 13.]

On Tuesday last we gave a short sketch of an old man named James Tallin, who served seven terms in the penitentiary of Tennessee, making altogether twenty-seven years. He was let out about the 24th of last December, but had hardly been a free man for a week before he robbed a store in Manchester, Tenn., and fled to the mountains. After he had lain out in the bitter cold for three days and nights he was discovered lying under a tree by a party of fox hunters, and was so benumbed by the cold that he could scarcely move. He was taken into Manchester, after being properly revived. It was found that his feet had been frozen so badly that he could not use them. He was nevertheless tried and sentenced to serve a term of two years. He arrived in Nashville on Monday in charge of the Sheriff of Coffee county. It was found that the old man's feet were so frozen that mortification had set in, and amputation was absolutely necessary. The operation was performed yesterday by Drs. Eve and Briggs, each amputating a foot at the same time. This mode of procedure had been determined upon in order, if possible, to reduce the shock which would result were the feet amputated separately. The old man is about seventy-six years of age, so there is some doubt as to his final recovery. This unusual operation was witnessed by a large number of the medical class of the University of Nashville.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER LOVER IN BALTIMORE—SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.—Since the killing of her four children by Mrs. Marsh there has not been enacted a more terrible tragedy in Baltimore than that which took place about half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, at the dwelling No. 85 South Caroline street. At about ten o'clock the dead bodies of Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson and a seaman named Peter Nasborg were found lying in the kitchen of the dwelling—both of them having been shot in the right temple, and it is supposed causing instant death. The news of the dreadful affair spread rapidly throughout the neighborhood and hundreds of persons flocked to the scene of the tragedy, anxious to learn the particulars. The floor of the room in which the bodies were found was covered with blood, clotted in streams and in pools, presenting a horrible scene. The body of Mrs. Anderson was found lying on the back, with the head toward the wall, while the body of Nasborg was discovered in the same position, with the head propped upon the stairs. The left hand of the murderer and suicide (as Nasborg is presumed to be) was laid closely to his side, while in his right hand he grasped a revolver, two of the barrels of which had been discharged. The first discovery of the tragedy was made by Mrs. Mary Kidd, who boarded in the house of Mrs. Anderson. She states that upon coming down stairs she first saw the body of Nasborg, and immediately ran up stairs and informed a young son of Mrs. Anderson. They then discovered that a double murder had been committed by finding the dead body of Mrs. Anderson in the position stated above. From information received, it appears that Nasborg, who was a seaman by occupation, and who was about thirty-five years, has for some time past boarded in the house of Mrs. Anderson, a widow about forty-five years of age. She had two children—one a girl aged eleven years, at school in New York, and the other, a son, seventeen years old, living at home with his mother. It is stated that Nasborg has frequently asked Mrs. Anderson to become his wife,

THE NATHAN MURDER.

George Jones the Basest Man in New York.

The Jones-Hughes-Nathan Murder Fizzle.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded yesterday, the readers of the interesting proceedings that take place every day here remembering that Judge Bedford directed one George Jones to appear before him and make good his charge against a prisoner named Hughes, as being the murderer of Benjamin Nathan.

At the opening of the court District Attorney Garvin rose and said that he was ready for the trial of James Hughes, charged with larceny.

George Jones, of no where in particular, said:—In obedience to the commission of the Court that I should be here this day upon this matter, and that all the incidents attached to it should remain precisely as they were until to-day, I am here to fulfil my duty as counsel, and I am also here to unfold to the Court, if required, the original affidavit of accusation against this man being the murderer of Benjamin Nathan.

SNUB NO. 1—JONES SET ASIDE.

District Attorney Garvin—I suggest, your Honor, that if there is any such thing as that to be done that this Court does not sit to hear preliminary examinations nor original offences in regard to offences. The Grand Jury are in session and are prepared to hear anything that is to be said on that subject.

SNUB NO. 2—JONES REPUDIATED.

Judge Bedford to Hughes (the prisoner)—Do you desire me to assign you counsel, or are you satisfied with your present counsel?

Hughes (the prisoner)—I do not want to have anything to do with this man (Jones). I repudiate him altogether. His own action shows that he had no faith in the story that he told here; for if he had, why did he take money from me to defend me on the charge of larceny?

SNUB NO. 3—JONES CAUTIONED TO BE CAREFUL.

Judge Bedford said:—I would say to you (addressing Jones "of the Supreme Court"), that on Tuesday last, upon the arraignment of James Hughes, you pleaded not guilty in his behalf to the charge of larceny, at the same time you boldly asserted that he was the murderer of Mr. Nathan.

George Jones (interrupting)—That he was the accused murderer.

Judge Bedford, resuming—You asked for one week and said that at the expiration of that time you would offer convincing proof to establish your assertion.

George Jones, again interrupting—That he was accused.

Judge Bedford—I am one of those who believe that the authorities in the investigation of this matter should not leave a single stone unturned, but that every effort should be put forth to arrest the murderer. On that ground alone I saw fit to grant your request. You now tell me that you have the necessary proof, and, with the concurrence of the District Attorney, I now direct you to go before the Grand Jury and under oath offer that testimony; and then, after the Grand Jury shall have taken official action in the matter, it will become a just and discriminating public to render the proper and fitting verdict as regards your position in this case.

JONES GETTING WEAKENED.

George Jones—I am very happy to hear that from Judge Bedford. I hold here the original accusation on oath (flourishing a paper in a theatrical style). I am willing now to go before the Grand Jury.

Judge Bedford to Hughes—I assign Messrs. Roche and McClelland to defend you.

George Jones—I have no more responsibility as his counsel?

Judge Bedford—Unquestionably not as regards the larceny charge.

Thus ended the colloquy between the Court and George Jones of the Supreme Court. If any proof were needed to show that this wild, harum-scarum fellow, who has succeeded in keeping his name before the public for the last few years, is a sham, it has only to be mentioned that instead of at once proceeding to the Grand Jury room, there to redeem his word, he retained his seat at the bar during a lengthy argument between Mr. Howe and Assistant District Attorney Fellows upon a demurrer to an indictment against the Kit Burns crowd for being present at a dog fight. Mr. Howe made one or two good "points" in the course of his speech at the expense of the "learned counsel" at his elbow. While speaking of a certain "count" in the indictment being bad Mr. Fellows facetiously interrupted him by inquiring, "Which count?"

Mr. Howe quickly replied—Oh, a fellow of no "count at all."

This double pun was the signal for a general laugh in court.

Judge Bedford said, after coming to himself, he would decide the motion in reference to the dog fighting case on Friday.

THE CASE OF DR. WOLFF.

Dr. Wolff, the Alleged Abortionist, on Trial for Manslaughter—The History of the Case.

The trial of Michael A. A. Wolff, indicted for manslaughter in causing the death of Henrietta Ullman, by producing an abortion upon her in June last, was commenced yesterday before Judge Bedford in the Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Fellows appeared for the prosecution, while the defendant was represented by an array of counsel—Messrs. Howe, Clinton and Phillips. There was very little difficulty experienced in obtaining a jury, as the occurrence was of such a remote date that none of the jurors remembered the details of the affair.

OPENING THE CASE.

Mr. Fellows opened the case and read the statute upon which the indictment was framed, claiming that the defendant, if proved guilty of the charge, ought to be convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. It would devolve upon the prosecution to prove that the deceased was pregnant, and that the defendant administered drugs and used instruments to produce a miscarriage, which caused her death. The deceased was not a married woman, but was a domestic, and became pregnant about six months before her decease. Counsel alluded to the difficulties surrounding the prosecution, and said that the cheapest thing in this community was human life. The man who stood at the bar confronted with this crime upon the indictment was but one of a thousand in the city who lived by taking the life of others; who brought all the resources of their scientific attainments and the skill which education had given them to the purpose of accomplishing the crimes by which they fattened and thrived. Counsel also alluded to the notorious Madame Restell and the no less notorious Dr. Evans—the latter of whom it was hinted had escaped the jurisdiction of the court, and who had amassed an immense fortune by killing infants and their mothers. The prosecution expected to prove in this particular case, by the sister of the deceased, in whose house she lay, that she (the deceased) sent for Dr. Wolff, who came and treated her, insisting upon secret interviews. The sister observed that the deceased was getting worse and discovered blood and water upon the garments. She visited Dr. Wolff and expressed the opinion that her sister was pregnant. The Doctor thereupon told her that three weeks before he was called in to see her; that she was then pregnant and desired his aid; and that, in relieving her, he gave her medicines and used an India-rubber instrument. The unfortunate woman came to her sister's house on the 24th of May last. Wolff visited her on the 2d of June, and she died on the 13th. A post-mortem examination was made by physicians, who discovered unmistakable evidences of an abortion having been procured; that the physicians gave it as their opinion that death was caused by inflammation.

THE TESTIMONY.

Regene Herrmann, the sister of the deceased, was the first witness called and examined by Assistant District Attorney Fellows. She gave her evidence, through the interpreter of the court, in a very clear manner. She testified that she lived at 317 Twelfth street; was married, and came to this country five years ago, her deceased sister arriving about the same time; she (the deceased) was never married; she died between nine and ten in the morning of the 13th of June; the witness occupied the front room and a bedroom on the second floor, and her sister, who came on the 24th of May, occupied the small bedroom; on the 4th or 5th of June the deceased complained of pains and begged the witness to go for Dr. Wolff, giving her his address; Dr. Wolff's first visit was at ten o'clock at night; the witness offered to bring in a light, but the doctor said he needed no light; there was no light in the bedroom; he only remained five minutes, and returned on the following morning, remaining only a few minutes; her sister still had pains; on the morning of the second visit, while making the bed, she discovered an "awful smell," and saw whitish blood on the bed and also upon her sister's underclothing; on the 11th of June Dr. Ruppercht was called in; before her sister's death the witness had an interview with Dr. Wolff in his own house in Seventh street. She asked him what was the matter with her sister, stating that there was always a terrible smell in the room. The doctor said that her sister had been to his office three weeks before and had told him she was in the family way, and he gave her medicine and had used a little piece of india-rubber.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Charles C. Terry was the next witness, and in a remarkably clear and able manner gave a minute statement of the results of his examination. The various appearances of the womb which he described were the evidences of an abortion, followed by inflammation of the coverings of the womb, [illegible] ever procured or produced. In his opinion the death of Miss Ullman was caused by metro-peritonitis, or, in other words, inflammation of the membrane covering the womb. The expulsion of the foreign body from the womb must have taken place about two weeks before the death.

Mr. Howe cross-examined the doctor at great length, asking if rheumatism, pleurisy, cold, a sudden shock or other causes might not produce abortion. The witness gave intelligent answers to his questions, and in response to Mr. Fellows said that he did not find any of the diseases in Miss Ullman which the counsel enumerated.

It was observable that during the examination of the witnesses the accused grinned and laughed repeatedly as if the proceedings were a mere farce.

The Court sat till a late hour without closing, and the case will be resumed to-day.

THE COVINGTON, KY., MURDER.

All for Love.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 22.]

The Coroner's Jury, summoned to investigate the killing of Miss Philomena Wellinghoff by Fred. Koors, finished their labors yesterday morning at half-past eleven o'clock. The following is a full report of

THE TESTIMONY.

Josephine Ross sworn—Am housekeeper at James G. Arnold's residence, in Covington; this evening, about eight o'clock, I was sitting in Mrs. Wellinghoff's kitchen, with her and her two sons and a little daughter about eight years old; a young man named Fred. Koors came and knocked at the kitchen door and asked for Minnie; she had gone to the grocery, and we asked him to come in and wait; he sat down, talking about fifteen minutes, when she came back; when she saw him she said, "Why you here, Fred.? what do you want here?" they talked a little while and then took a light and passed into the next room, locking the door after them; in about fifteen minutes we heard a shot fired, and she came running to the locked door screaming, "My God, Fred., you have shot me! what did you do that for?" we opened the door and she ran in, and he said, "No, I did not shoot you;" she replied, "Oh, yes you did, and I am dying;" she fell over into my arms and in a few minutes died there; her death was at about nine o'clock.

Ellen Buckley sworn—Was called to Mrs. Wellinghoff's house by the alarm this evening, and when I got there the girl was dead. Frederick Koors was in the room crying; he wanted everybody to go out and leave him there alone with her; I told him no, it was his place to go; he then went away, kissing her lips before he went; he didn't seem to be intoxicated; his breath smelled as though he had been drinking some; said he was very sorry; had done it accidentally; he seemed very much excited; there was no one else in the room at the time.

John K. Dailey sworn—Policeman Rawdon came to me this evening at the Court House at twenty minutes to ten o'clock, and said there was a young man down stairs who had shot a woman; I went down there and found that Frederick Koors was the man; he grabbed me by the hand and wrung it, and said he had killed his girl; that he didn't know what he was doing; I asked him the cause, and he said nothing further; I got a pistol from Mr. Lunsford, ex-policeman, who got it from Frederick's father, which is the one I now show; Frederick's father told Lunsford that it was the one Frederick had killed the girl with.

Benjamin Wellinghoff, sworn, testified to about the same facts as Josephine Ross in regard to Frederick's coming and the shooting; when they went into the middle room Philomena went first, and Frederick directly afterwards; Frederick had a quarrel and cut young Neumeyer several months ago; it was caused by jealousy; mother had told Frederick not to bring his pistol into the house any more.

Mrs. Wellinghoff sworn—Am mother of the deceased; was in the kitchen when Frederick came in; he rather looked back out of the door, as though some one was coming after him; he asked for Minnie; I told him she would be in after a while; she had gone to the grocery; when she came in she said:—"My God! Fred., is that you? What are you doing here to-night?" Frederick never came on Friday nights; he had been visiting my daughter about a year; he always came on Sundays and Thursdays; was there Thursday night; last Sunday afternoon he said some Cincinnati fellow was trying to cut him out; she laughed and said she didn't want any other fellow than him; he never locked the door before; the other door of the room has always been locked; the window blind was up when he went in there and down afterwards; I was the first person to go into the middle room after my daughter was shot; found one pillow on the foot of the bed, and appearances indicated that some one had been on the bed.

Father Froelich sworn—Fred Koors came into my house about a quarter before nine; he was very much excited; could scarcely speak, and hung around my neck; finally he got it out that he had shot his girl, Philomena Wellinghoff; that he thought there was nothing in the pistol; I found the girl dying or dead; I administered conditional absolution and extreme unction to the dying girl; the young man seemed to be sincere; said he had asked the girl to do something, and when she wouldn't do it he pulled out his pistol and threatened to shoot her, which it went off accidentally.

Dr. Drury sworn—I made examination of the body of deceased with Dr. Riffe; the bullet hole was at the lower border of the third rib, a little to the left of centre, say about one or one and a half inch; probed the wound, but did not find the ball; also made a dissection; found the ball had passed through anterior portion of left lung, passed into pericardium sack of heart, and then entirely through posterior portion of lung; after removing lungs and heart found the ball had passed underneath, grazing the fifth rib, and lodged between the rib and shoulder-blade, probably; probed further, but didn't find the ball.

The wound was the cause of death. It was sufficient to produce death. There was very slight external bleeding, but considerable internal bleeding. The caliber of the pistol corresponds with the wound. The breast was bruised a little above the bullet hole, done with the muzzle of the pistol.

Dr. Riffe testified that there being a suspicion of pregnancy he examined the womb and found that was not the case. It was impossible to tell, from the examination of the body, whether deceased had ever had sexual intercourse with a man. His opinion, however, was that she was a virgin, on account of a lack of development and enlargement of organs.

THE VERDICT.

"We, the jury empanelled to hold an inquest on the body of Philomena Wellinghoff, an unmarried woman about nineteen years of age, find that the said Philomena Wellinghoff came to her death from a wound from a pistol ball, discharged from a pistol in the hands of Frederick Koors and that the handling of said pistol by said Koors was either malicious or careless, but as to which of these two the jury are divided in opinion."

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

We visited the city jail yesterday morning, and found Koors lying on a mattress in his cell. He was quiet, but appeared to have spent a restless night. He seemed unwilling at first to converse on the subject of the shooting, and turned over on his bed, covering his face with his hands and groaning loudly.

Finally he sat up and asked to be shown the account in the morning papers of the tragedy. He read it and again placed his hands over his face. After lying still for some time he got up and asked nervously what we wanted to know about the affair. He then proceeded to give his version of it. He said that the shooting was purely accidental; that Miss Wellinghoff and he were in the room together; that she was playing with him, and that he pulled out his pistol for no particular purpose whatever. She caught hold of the barrel and was trying to wrest it from him, when the weapon was discharged; but how he did not know. He said he was engaged to be married to her in August next, if everything went on right; that he had never quarrelled with her, was not jealous of any one; that she had no other suitor than himself.

Koors is a very intelligent and good looking young man. He is a German, but speaks English quite fluently. His age is nineteen years and three months. He is a clerk in the office of his father, who is a lumber merchant in Cincinnati.

The prisoner was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning for examination, but was committed to jail until Monday at two o'clock P. M.

The following letters were found upon the person of Koors when he was searched in the Marshal's office, previous to being lodged in jail. They bore the Cincinnati post mark, and had evidently been in possession of Miss Wellinghoff, but were properly given back to the writer by her. Koors did not deny writing them, and was quite loth to give them up:—

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28, 1870.

MY OWN LOVE:—

Miss MINNIE WELLINGHOFF—I said last night to you that I would not come up to your house any more, and so I won't for a while—say about two months—say Christmas. But I will be true to you, and won't go to see any other girl. I only do it to keep from giving Felecipede Johny so much hurt. [The last four words were erased with a pencil.—Reporter.] You and I must give it up, must we not, my love? It is only a ha'lt, and a very bad one. I send you this letter so as not to see you again for a while. I could not tell you face to face. And if the people say anything about you or me do not mind them, for I will behave myself, save my money and not get drunk any more. Do you think that is right or not? You may see me at your church on Sunday, but please, and for my sake, don't ask me to come to your house. If your mother and father ask you if I ain't going to come back, you tell them that I am away a while, and don't you mind when they tease you. I'll stick to you till death, if such [illegible] happens. Ain't that all you want? You, my love, have got my heart, and you may keep it. You tell Miss Josephine that I am well, and wish her the same all her life. Give her my best regards.

Now I must close my writing, for I have not anything more to write, but I think a good deal more in my heart, which only beats for you.

I remain yours, as ever, in love. FRED KOORS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10, 1871.

MY ONLY LOVE:—

Miss MINNIE WELLINGHOFF—I told you last evening that I would write you a letter, and so I will commence now at eight o'clock in the evening. Now, you know, Minnie, that I love you from the bottom of my heart, and if I did not I would not have told you so often as I have, and I always think that you love me a little, but not with all your heart, as I do you. And, Minnie, about going to the singing school; I waited at the hall last evening, and I thought I would wait and see how much noise and craziness they would carry and make. It was awful. I was listening at the hall window in the school yard, and some of them said that they smoked cigars all night. Now, that is very pretty for a girl to say and do, and you know yourself [illegible] a girl or boy behaves themselves the better it is for them; and what do you care what the girls at the singing school say about you and nothing, when you know that Fred. Koors loves you? Ain't that enough? I know your mother said I did not have to come down to your house to kiss you. Now you know, my love, that I never did pretend to tell her anything to hurt her. When I heard her say that it was like as if somebody had cut through the heart. When I said that I would not come any more I did not mean to leave you altogether. No, I did not, for I could not. I got a letter from Mr. Ben Thole this morning. He sends you his best regards. He is well.

I haven't got any more to tell you, my love, until I see you again, and then we will have another [illegible], you know, as [illegible]

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THE PATH TO THE SEA.

Proceedings of the Canadian National Board of Trade.

Erie Canals Versus the St. Lawrence—Improvements in the Canadian Canals—Bidding for Western Trade—Protection—Reciprocity—Figures, Statistics and Calculations.

OTTAWA, Canada, Jan. 21, 1871.

The first annual meeting of the newly organized Dominion Board of Trade, consisting of delegates from the various local Chambers of Commerce, took place here this week. I append a condensed report of the proceedings upon such subjects as may interest American readers.

Delegates were present from the Boards of Trade of Windsor, Hamilton, Brantford, London, Stratford, Toronto, Belleville, Kingston and Ottawa, of Ontario; from the Montreal Corn Exchange and Montreal and Quebec Boards of Trade, of Quebec, and that of St. John, N. B. The Hon. John Young was elected President and Mr. W. J. Patterson Secretary. The address of these gentlemen is Montreal.

After electing officers and other routine business the Hon. John Young read an elaborate address on the

CANADIAN CANALS

and the improvements intended and necessary. Canada, he said, did not sufficiently appreciate the present and future growth of the Great West, whose trade, instead of following the Erie Canal, should seek an outlet by the St. Lawrence. West of Lake Superior is a great plain, now peopled by 12,000,000 of souls, but destined and able to support 200,000,000. So immense has the volume of this trade already become that Canada should consider no national expenditure too great that should secure its passage through Canadian borders. There are two natural outlets and five grand lines of railway. The former are the

ST. LAWRENCE AND MISSISSIPPI,

the latter terminate at Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. But little of the Western produce seeks the seaboard by the Ohio or Mississippi or the Pennsylvania canals, so that practically there are but two routes left—the Erie Canal via New York, the St. Lawrence river via Montreal.

The locks of the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence canals can barely accommodate vessels of 350 tons. In such craft the commerce of the lakes was transacted at the date of the construction of these canals. But now the bulk of the business is done by steam propellers of 600 or 800 tons. These can reach Buffalo, but not the lower lakes or the St. Lawrence. Hence the whole business of the West and of Ontario is divided among the American ports above all the St. Lawrence canals. Oswego and Buffalo monopolize it, both for imports and exports, nor can any point in Canada below Kingston successfully compete for it. From the head of Lake Michigan or Lake Superior to the foot of Lake Erie the navigation is unobstructed. At the latter point

RIVALRY COMMENCES.

The State of New York is sparing no efforts to improve its canals. It is equally the interest of the Dominion to develop the St. Lawrence. Several plans to this effect have been proposed. Of these the first is the Georgian Bay Canal, which would connect Lake Huron with Lake Ontario, near Toronto, by way of Lake Simcoe. To feed such a canal, where it crosses the ridge between Lakes Simcoe and Ontario, would require a cut of eight miles, with a depth on an average of 115 feet. The distance would be ninety miles, and the route would compare with the Welland Canal as to lockage thus:—Via Welland Canal, 565 feet; via Georgian Bay Canal, 585 feet. The cost of the Georgian Bay Canal, with locks capable of accommodating vessels of 950 tons, would be between $28,000,000 and $30,000,000. The other projected new line is the

OTTAWA CANAL,

which would connect Lake Huron by way of the French river and Lake Nipissing with Montreal through the rivers Mattawan and Ottawa. The estimated cost of the canal, with a depth of ten feet, is $24,000,000. An extra lockage of 154 feet is necessitated by the higher level of Lake Nipissing, but the route shortens the distance between Duluth or Chicago and the sea by 430 miles.

These are the two projected lines, which, from their expense, would hardly seem to commend themselves at present to the Canadians. The last, most popular and cheapest idea is the improving of the present system by deepening the canals now existing and building the Caughnawaga Canal. To open up a route affording passage to vessels drawing 11.6, and with locks 300 feet by 45, accommodating vessels of 900 tons or 40,000 bushels carrying capacity, would require about ten and three-quarter millions, as follows:—

Deepening Welland Canal	$6,000,000
Enlarging St. Lawrence locks	1,030,000
Improving channel in rapids to give a depth of thirteen feet	1,720,000
Building Caughnawaga Canal	2,000,000
Total	$10,750,000

By these improvements a propeller of 900 tons could proceed from

CHICAGO TO THE SEA

without breaking bulk. Now, compare this with the Erie route. The St. Lawrence has twenty-eight miles of canal, 530 feet of lockage and no transshipment. To reach New York bulk must be broken at Buffalo, and there are 362 miles of canal, with 675 feet of lockage. The total distance from Lake Erie to the sea would thus be:—

Route.	Total Distance.	Miles Canal.	Feet Lockage.
St. Lawrence	441	23	530
Erie Canal	597	362	675

—A great preponderance in favor of the natural route.

But the Eastern States consume more Western produce than Europe, consequently their trade is to be also sought. By building the proposed Caughnawaga Canal, connecting the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, the propeller of 900 tons could proceed, with her cargo unbroken, from

CHICAGO TO WHITEHALL,

or Burlington, and could thus deliver her cargo at any point in New England, at one-half the present rate of freight and in six days less time. Figures here compare thus:—

Route.	Miles. Canal.	Feet. Lockage.
St. Lawrence	57	555
Erie Canal	425	854

Mr. Young then proceeds to show the superiority of the Welland route over the projected canals, and, after discussing some projected canals of a local character and value, resumes the question of navigation between the great lakes and the ocean. Quebec, by way of the Straits of Belleisle, is 450 miles nearer Liverpool than New York. Toronto is as near England as Gotham. Troy is 100 miles nearer Liverpool by way of Lake Champlain and Montreal than it is by the Hudson and New York. During the twenty years ending in 1869 the Welland Canal was

NAVIGABLE

on an average 246 days annually, the Erie only 225, being twenty-one days in favor of the northern route. During the same period ships arrived from sea at Quebec, on an average, six days earlier than the opening of the canal at Buffalo, and Western products reached Montreal by water nine days earlier on the average than the earliest arrival by canal at Albany. If the natural harbor of Bic, below Quebec, were improved and connected with the railway additional communication with the ocean would be maintained for twenty-one days, which, with the twenty-one days already gained on the Welland Canal, would give the West six weeks extra navigation annually.

After some remarks as to the benefits accruing to Canada, the paper concludes with the following

PLEA FOR FREE TRADE.

"It must not be concealed that the fullest success of the route of the St. Lawrence and the canals of Canada can never be obtained without throwing open to foreign vessels the free use of our canals and rivers, and admitting free of duty, and without hindrance of any kind, all agricultural products. It is of the highest importance for the best interests of the Dominion to cherish the most kindly intercourse with our neighbors in the United States, and to lay aside every feeling but that of rendering Canada the great highway from the shores of the Mississippi and from the Rocky Mountains not only to the Atlantic, but to the New England States and to New York—a city which has become great by her connection with the Western States through her canals."

On the conclusion of the reading of this paper debate arose on the canal question. Some members wanted the canals deepened at once to fourteen feet, so as to allow of the passage of vessels of

FIFTEEN HUNDRED TONS.

Others held it to be best to tranship at Montreal into ocean steamers of 3,500 tons. Mr. McLennan, of Montreal, stated that the export of wheat from Montreal was one-third of that from New York, having quadrupled in four years, and having now reached a point where it could go no further without change. The difference of freights between Kingston and Buffalo had increased from four to six cents. A resolution declaring necessary the deepening and enlarging of the canals so as to accommodate vessels of 900 tons finally passed by a vote of 23 to 5.

A resolution was also carried proposing the expenditure of $2,500,000 for the Baie Verte Canal—a short cut from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Ottawa Canal was then hotly debated, and finally a resolution was passed urging the government to improve the canals on the lower Ottawa, so much patronized by American lumbermen, and declaring any discussion of the Ottawa Ship Canal—the Lake Nipissing route—premature. Another resolution was carried recommending the construction of a canal on the Canadian side of the

SAULT STE. MARIE.

Ere its passage one delegate explained that the American government had been misrepresented grievously last summer. They did not allow the Red River expedition to pass, but this was only because permission had not been asked. So soon as it was asked it was granted. This was the exact course adopted on Canadian canals towards American vessels. Mr. Howland said that the present canal on the American side answered for all purposes of commerce, and that the Board had nothing to do with political or military considerations. These various resolutions will be presented to the Canal Commissioners and the government.

The Board then transacted a variety of other business, of a more local character. After recommending a uniform and compulsory inspection of butter, fish, oil, flour, grain, hides and ashes—flour and grain being exceptions as to the obligatory clause—the Board proceeded to discuss

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

Mr. Elliott, of Toronto, desired incidental and moderate protection to foster home manufactures, and moved a resolution declaring that it would be advantageous to increase the present fifteen per cent duties on imports to twenty per cent, leaving the free list untouched and reducing, if possible, the duties on tea, coffee, sugars and spices. A long and heated debate arose. Some members held that low tariff had ruined manufactures and as many others were opposed to protection. Mr. Fry, of Quebec, said the boot and shoe manufacture had thriven without protection, and compared England with the United States—the latter being weighed down by the very measure meant to aid her. Messrs. Domville and Daniels, of St. John, and Mr. McKenzie, of Toronto, held that manufactures did very well under the present system. The former gentlemen stated that they had exported to the United States and England. Senator Skead wished the export duty on lumber abolished; in fact, he went in for the abolition of all duties and the substitution of an income tax. After a long discussion the resolution favoring an increase of tariff was carried.

TAXING LIFEBLOOD.

A resolution recommending the repeal of the obnoxious duties on flour, grain, salt, coal and coke—which were imposed last session, and came so near ousting the Ministry—was then introduced and passed with very little opposition, salt being omitted. The sense of the Board seemed to be that no dealers had benefited by the tax on grain and flour; that the coal duties were excessive, and that salt was extravagantly protected by an impost of 100 per cent.

A motion, recommending the abolition of the present pilot monopoly on the lower St. Lawrence, and the introduction of the element of competition, was then carried.

The removal of the duty of five cents per gallon, now levied on petroleum oils, was recommended, except on illuminating oils, and also the reduction of the test to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Also the remission of duty on such imported machinery as is not manufactured in the Dominion. Also the adoption of a uniform international decimal system of weights, measures and coinage.

A BOON TO INVENTORS.

Also the amendment of the Patent law, which requires a year's residence in the Dominion as a British subject. Also a system of drawbacks on refined sugars and syrups exported from Canada to a foreign country or to Manitoba. Also the surveying of a land and water route between Manitoba and the Dominion. Also the assimilation of the currency of Nova Scotia with that of the rest of the Dominion. (The difference is par is about three per cent.)

A resolution was also carried, asking the Grand Trunk Railway to afford more accommodation to local freighters. The company was severely criticised by many members for its delays, accidents and neglect of local custom. Mr. Daly, of Stratford, defended the company on the ground that no railroad running 1,500 miles through a scattered population of three and a half millions could depend on local traffic for a dividend. The company have recently removed their extensive workshops to Stratford, which may account for the milk in the cocoanut discovered by this

SOLITARY ABDIEL.

The executive council having been instructed to watch the progress of any movement for reciprocity the Board adjourned until 1872.

The deliberations have, as you will see, been conducted in the friendly and enlightened spirit which should distinguish business men, and which is in striking contrast with the empty and narrow policy advocated by jealous or ignorant politicians.

I am given to understand that the Canadian government will favorably receive all the suggestions of the Board of Trade except those affecting the tariff. A discussion is sure to take place on the question of high tariff, and possibly upon the wheat and coal duties, although so strong is the popular opposition to these latter that any government supporting them had better get measured for a political coffin. With respect to the canals—which question is the one which most intimately affects Americans—I have it from the best authority that the Board has recommended the course sure to be endorsed by the commissioners and equally certain of adoption by the government. The elections are drawing near, and the administration would fain go to the country as fathers of a scheme and policy which, if carried out, could not fail to be of material benefit to Canada as well as to the United States.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Sales in This City Yesterday—Encouraging Signs in the Market—Large Transactions in Virginia Lands—A Problem Solved—Where the Eastern Terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Is to Be.

The week opened with a continuation of the features mentioned in our article of Monday, but without public dealings on that day. Yesterday the following sales were made at the Exchange:—

NEW YORK PROPERTY—BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.
1 lot, known as 263 Bowery, 199.5 ft. s. of Houston st., 16.6x97.8. Bernard Cohen $19,100
1 lot adjoining the above, known as No. 263½, 16.5x98.2. Bernard Cohen 20,250
4 story brick store and lot No. 258 Bowery, adjoining the above; lot 16.6x98.9. R. C. Ryerson 31,000

The attendance at the sale was large and the prices obtained are considered fair. This increased attendance at the Exchange Salesroom at the several, although few, sales which occur is in itself one of the most hopeful signs of a revival of interest in real estate speculation—speculation, not in the abused sense of that word which prevails among those who look with horror upon Wall street dealings, but the legitimate, wholesome activity which the presence of enterprise in any business gives to dealings. The remarks which have appeared here with respect to Long Island lands have attracted much attention in real estate circles and provoked an inquiry into the character and availibility of these lands which exhibits in a marked degree the imitative character of our people.

EXTENSIVE TRANSACTIONS IN VIRGINIA LANDS.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is an enterprise familiar to all as a new central trunk line to the West, which is expected one of these days to monopolize the great through traffic of the Pacific roads by furnishing the shortest cut across the Continent. Without going into particulars, which do not belong here, it may be worth while to explain that this advantage over other trunk lines is claimed, not only as of absolute linear measurement, but by a comparison of equivalent grades and distances, involving in these two considerations the great advantage of cheaper operation and consequently cheaper tolls. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, so called, is the result of a consolidation of the Virginia Central Railroad with the Covington and Ohio Railroad, authorized by a grant of the Legislatures of Virginia and West Virginia in 1868, to build, control and operate a continuous line, the road extending from the James river to the northeastern corner of the State of Kentucky, with other privileges respecting branches that need not be mentioned. This western terminus is at the junction of the three States of Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. Richmond has long been known as the eastern terminus so far as was supposed to be surveyed; but it was well known that a further line was to be built to some point either on the York or James river, as a part of the great trunk line. The route of this extension was, however, kept secret, and in the map furnished by the financial agents of the company, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, two problematical lines were laid out in blue, of which the purchasers of the bonds of the road might "take their choice"—the one to West Point, on the York river, and the other to a point a short distance below Williamsburg, on the James. The heavy purchases recorded below by parties interested in the road—Mr. Aspinwall is a leading director—point out more directly where this eastern terminus will be—viz., near Yorktown, where the waters of the York river and the Chesapeake Bay mingle. The following are

PARTICULARS

of lands purchased at Yorktown, between the York and James rivers, since October 20, 1870, as follows:—The Anderson estate, containing 1,150 acres in and around Yorktown, fronting on the York river, purchased by William H. Aspinwall and the company; also R. D. Lee's land, containing 2,500 acres; Wm. H. Lee's, containing 270 acres, fronting on James river; Robert A. Bright's, 1,106 acres; C. Gallagher's, 350 acres; Ed. Harwood's, 60 acres; Wall tract, 271 acres; Bolivar Shield's, 170 acres; D. B. Groff's, 317 acres; N. K. Eagle's, 500 acres; Walter Darlington's, 500 acres; Robert Armistead's, 120 acres; Willis Lee's, 45 acres; the Wynn Mill Farm, 727 acres, owned by H. H. Wynn. Lands purchased by Wolf & Heyman, of New York, as follows:—The Power tract, at Yorktown, 225 acres; Nash tract, at Warwick river, 3,100 acres; Minor's, 200 acres; W. H. Lee's, 60 acres; Hubbard tract, fronting the York river, 75 acres.

The following purchases have also been made:—Edward Kirby, of Brooklyn, N. Y., "Indian field," on the York river, 600 acres; Meirah Makely, of Washington, D. C., 75 acres; T. B. Choles, of New York, "Grove farm," on the James river, 800 acres; T. J. Mulford, of New Jersey, 450 acres on the Poquesin river; William Bennett, of Pennsylvania, 2-5 acres; John G. Williams and Samuel Engle, of New York, the "Warren farm," fronting on the York river, 1,300 acres; Captain H. C. Becker, of Staten Island, 500 acres; John J. Royce, of New York, 200 acres; J. Carpenter, of New York, 150 acres; Charles Gallagher & Son, of New York, 45 acres adjoining the National Cemetery, Yorktown; Mr. W. T. R. Milliken, of New York, 225 acres on the York river; Willard Smith, of the New Jersey Central Railroad, Spratley's farm, on James river, 1,000 acres; T. J. Smith, Colonel Dupney's residence and 500 acres, at Williamsburg; William Jolly, of New York, 150 acres near Williamsburg, and 60 acres near Yorktown; H. K. Thurber, "Bigler farm," 2,500 acres; W. D. Shurz, of Baltimore, and Henry Halstead, of New York, "Temple farm," on York river, 500 acres; Dr. John P. Taft's plantation of 1,300 acres by George Hughes, of New York, for $30,000; also the Anderson plantation of 550 acres, by Mr. Duncan, of St. Louis, for $44,500.

By Mr. James P. Ash, 75 acres, one mile from Yorktown, Va.

By W. A. Cooper, 125 acres on the York river.

The above purchases are all within a circuit of twelve miles from Yorktown.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was held at higher prices, and the market firm. Cotton was less active, but firm.

WASHINGTON FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The session of Congress, which had given signs of letting the financial question take care of itself for another year, and had moved only in the matter of allowing Mr. Boutwell to increase the amount of five per cent bonds contemplated by the Funding bill passed last summer, is likely to be occupied with two important measures, the adoption of which will be hailed with satisfaction everywhere. It will be seen by our Washington despatches that the Ways and Means Committee have had under consideration the proposed abolition of the income tax, and that the members were discovered to be nearly, if not wholly, unanimous in recommending such a measure to the House. The other matter transpired in the Banking and Currency Committee, and consists of a proposition to enforce the re-establishment of a central bureau of redemption for the notes of the various national banks of the country. We have often recommended the propriety of a clearing house in this city, which is, of course, the central point of the business of the country; but the banks have never seen fit to comply with the suggestion. At certain seasons of the year the city is glutted with national bank notes and no resource for redemption is had other than by assorting the bills in parcels and sending them home by express. The measure now before the Banking Committee, if adopted, will immediately remedy this one great defect in our present monetary system.

MONEY SIX PER CENT.

The money market, in the face of the protracted retention of greenbacks by the houses and banks engaged in the "locking up" process, and despite the activity at Chicago, continues easy, and borrowers to-day were generally accommodated at six per cent, with the usual exceptions; at seven per cent on inferior collaterals and at five per cent on government bonds. In fact, the loans at five per cent on the latter securities were almost too numerous to be called exceptional. In the discount market prime double name acceptances are in request at 7 a 7½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE HIGHER.

The foreign exchange market became strong to-day, under a rather active demand for to-morrow's steamers, and the leading bankers raised their rates again. The quotations at the close were as follows:—Sterling sixty days commercial, 108⅝ a 109; good to prime bankers', 109⅛ a 109⅜; do. short sight, 110 a 110¼; Antwerp, 5.18¾ a 5.15⅝; Switzerland, 5.16¼ a 5.11¼; Hamburg, 35⅞ a 36⅛; Amsterdam, 40⅞ a 41; Frankfort, 40⅞ a 41; Bremen, 78⅝ a 78⅞; Prussian thalers, 71⅛ a 71⅜.

GOLD STRONG AND DULL—110⅝ A 110⅞.

The gold market was intensely dull, and seems entirely devoid of speculative movement. The better demand for foreign exchange rendered it rather firmer, however, despite an advance in five-twenties in London, and the average sales were about one-eighth per cent higher than on the previous day. The only changes in the price are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅝	2 P. M.	110⅝
11 A. M.	110⅝	3 P. M.	110⅝
12 M.	110⅝	4 P. M.	110⅝
1 P. M.	110⅝	5:30 P. M.	110⅛ a 110⅝

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 4 to 5 per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$14,579,000
Gold balances	1,015,705
Currency balances	1,127,433

The European steamer took out $70,000 in specie.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was strong and a shade higher in some of the five-twenties. The special features were the ten-forties, which continue to show considerable movement on account of the near approach of March 1, when another coupon will fall due. The London quotation of the '62s came 90⅝ a 90⅞—the highest since the European war. The following were the closing street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 110⅞ a 110⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 111 a 111⅛; do. do., coupon, 111 a 111⅛; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 108⅝ a 109; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 109⅝ a 109⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 108⅝ a 109; do. do., 1865, do. do., 108⅝ a 109; do. do., registered, January and July, 107⅝ a 108⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 107⅞ a 107⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108⅜ a 108⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅞ a 108⅞; do. do., coupon, 108⅞ a 108⅞.

THE STOCK MARKET BUOYANT.

The stock market in the forenoon was hesitating, and at the early board, under some pressure to realize the recent advance, prices were a fraction lower. In the afternoon the upward current set in once more, and several of the leading active favorites made a further sharp advance. The Union Pacific securities were alternately weak and strong, as Washington reports unfavorable and favorable to the company in the matter of the collection of interest on the government mortgages were received. The following table will show in the column of highest prices of the day the result of the upward movement:—

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	95⅞	95
New York Central scrip	91	90⅞
Reading	98¼	98
Lake Shore	92⅛	91⅞
Wabash	52⅛	51⅞
Northwestern	76⅞	74⅞
Northwestern preferred	88⅛	85⅞
Rock Island	107⅛	105⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53⅜	52⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73⅝	73⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32	31⅝
Union Pacific	23	21⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	85⅞	84⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	97⅛	96⅞
Western Union Telegraph	47⅞	47½
Pacific Mail	42⅝	41⅞

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL.

The Southern list was steady, dull and without special feature. The following were the closing street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64⅛ a 64⅜; do., new, 64⅛ a 64⅜; Virginia, ex coupon, 65 a 66⅛; do., new, 61⅞ a 63; do., regular stock, old, 59⅞ a 59⅞; Georgia sixes, 78 a 80; do., sevens, 88 a 89; do., sevens, old, 89 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 a 47; do., funding, 1866, 37 a 38; do., do., 1868, 20 a 30; do., new, 23 a 24; do., special tax, 15 a 19; Missouri sixes, 90⅞ a 91⅛; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89 a 89⅞; Louisiana sixes, 61 a 63; do., do., new, 60 a 65; do., levee sixes, 72 a 74; do. do. eights, 80 a 85; do. Penitentiary sevens, 73 a 75; do., railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 97 a 98; do. railroad eights, 95 a 96; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80; do. new, January and July, 50⅞ a 52⅛; do. do., April and October, 60 a 61; do., registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 78 a 80; do., interest eights, 73 a 74; do., second mortgage eights, 54 a 55; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage sevens, 78 a 80; do. do., second mortgage eights, 67 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson, first, 82 a 85; do. do., second, 72 a 74; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first, 83 a 85; do. do., second, 73 a 74; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 60 a 62; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 70 a 75; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 52 a 55; Memphis city sixes, 50 a 51; Savannah city sevens, 80 a 82; New Orleans consols, old, 72 a 75; do., issued railroads, sixes, 70 a 71; do., new, sevens, 80 a 74.

THE ERIE RAILWAY ANNUAL REPORT.

We give elsewhere in our news columns the report of the Erie Railway for the year ending September 30, 1870, as made to the State Engineer in accordance with the requirements of the statute. The figures would be more instructive could they be disentangled, so as to allow the public to learn the amount of the net earnings for the period embraced in the report; but as given they show a confusion which defies any arithmetical effort at enlightenment on this important point.

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending January 24, 1871, were $3,124,460.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the second week in January were, in

1869	$34,457
1870	22,761
Increase	$11,123

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Jan. 24—10:15 A. M.

$1000 U S 6's, '81, r	111⅛	800 shs Pac M SS Co.b c	41⅞
2000 do	111⅛	600 Adams Ex	68⅜
1000 US 6's, '81, c	111	500 Am Mer Un Ex	42⅝
1000 US 5-20, c, '65, n s	107⅝	35 do	42¼
7000 do	107⅝	500 U S Express ....b c	40
25000 U S 6's, cur	110⅞	100 N Y C & H R RR	95⅛
1000 do	110⅞	100 do	95⅛
5000 US 5-20, c, '67.b c	109¼	400 do ....b c..s3	95
10000 U S 6's, '71, r	109¼	5000 N Y C & H R c	90⅞
15000 U S 5's, 10-40, r	109⅛	5000 do ....b c	90⅞
1000 Tenn 6's, new	64⅜	55 Reading RR	98¼
2000 do	64⅜	100 do	98⅛
1000 Tenn 6's, old	64½	100 do ....b c	98
1000 Georgia 7's	85	230 L S & M S RR	91⅞
18000 SC 6's, Jan & July	50⅝	500 do ....b c	91⅞
1000 do	50⅝	100 do s3	91⅞
2000 do s60	50⅝	100 Ill Cen RR	133¼
5000 Missouri 6's	90½	100 Union Pac RR	22
5000 Va 6's, reg, old	60	100 do b10	23
25000 do	61	100 do ....b c	22
3000 Ga 7's, gold, b c	91¼	200 do	21⅞
3000 B'klyn 6's, w l	93½	200 do	21
1000 Erie 1st m	97	500 do	22
1000 Pac 7's, gtd by Mo	87	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	105¼
1000 Cen Pac gold b'ds	92¼	500 Chic & N W RR	73
10000 U Pac RR 1st m	77½	100 C & N W pfd	87⅝
1000 Ill Cent bonds	107	300 do ....bet call	88
8000 Chi & N W c s f	87½	100 Chic & R I RR	103⅛
1000 do	85	100 Mil & St Paul RR	53
15000 Han & St J 8's, c b	103¾	100 Mil & St P pfd	73
3000 C & R I & P R 7's	97½	100 Tol, W & W RR	61½
4000 do	97⅛	100 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	93⅝
1000 Gt West 2d m	85⅞	100 Del, Lack & W RR	104
1000 Clev & P 2d m	95	600 Ohio & Miss RR.b c	31
2000 Col, C & I C, 1st m	85⅞	300 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	153
5000 do	85⅞	300 Ohio & Miss pf	72½
20 shs Fourth Nat Bk	107	200 Morris & E RR	85¾
20 Park Bank	154	100 Alt & Ter H RR ....b c	26
10 Cent Nat Bk	101½	100 Han & St J RR pf	96½
12 Bk of Republic	117	100 do	96
400 West Un Tel	47½	100 do b3	97
100 Quicksilver Min Co	7⅜	100 C, C & I C RR	18⅞
100 Quick Min pref	18		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$4000 US 6's, '81, c	111	$27000 US 5-20, c, '67	108⅜
15000 US 5-20, r, '62..b3	108¾	18000 do	108½
1000 US 5-20, c, '62	108¾	1000 US 5-20, c, '68	108⅜
4000 do	108⅝	7000 do	108⅜
80000 US 5-20, c, '65..b3	107⅜	10 US 5-20, r, '68	107⅞
11000 US 5-20, c, '65, n s	107⅝	12000 US 5's, '71, cou	109¼
1000 do	107⅝	1000 US 6's, cur bey	110⅞
2000 US 5-20, r, '67	108⅜		

One o'Clock P. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, new	64⅛	200 shs Harlem RR	131¼
2000 SC 6's, Jan & July, n	50⅝	200 Reading RR	98⅜
1000 do	50⅝	1200 L S & Mich S RR	92
1000 do	50⅝	400 do ....b c	92
10000 N Car 6's, old b	45⅝	1000 Un Pac RR	22⅛
1000 Ala 8's	97	50 do s30	21⅞
5000 N Mo 1st m b	88½	1000 Chic & N W pref	88⅛
1000 do	88	10 Panama RR	75
5000 Harlem 1st m	101½	100 Illinois Cent RR	133
5000 Ohio & Miss 1st	97⅝	400 Chic & Rk I RR	105¼
5000 C & R I & P RR 7's	97⅝	200 do ....b c	105⅛
5000 St L I M 1st m	80½	100 Mil & St P RR	53⅜
8000 U Pac RR 1st m	77½	27 do	53
4000 do	77½	100 Mil & St Paul pf	73⅝
12000 O & Miss con bds	85	100 Tol, Wab & W	61½
100 shs Quick M Co	7⅜	600 do	61⅝
100 W Un Tel ....b call	47½	400 Del, L & W RR	104
800 do b3	47⅝	200 Alt & Ter H RR	26⅛
100 Mariposa pfd	9	100 do	26
20 U S Trust Co	137	20 Chic & Alton	115
200 Amer M U Ex	42⅝	50 Chic & Alton pf	117
200 N Y C & H R	95½	200 Ohio & Miss RR	31⅞
200 do	95⅛	200 do	31⅞
200 do	95⅛	100 do	31½
200 do	95¼	100 do	31½
3000 N Y C & H R c	90⅞	100 do ....b c	85
500 do ....b c	90⅞	50 Morris & Essex RR	85¾
2000 do	91	200 Han & St Jo RR pref	97
500 Erie RR	23⅝	100 do	97¼
100 Erie pref	43½		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	47⅝ a 47⅞	Northwestern	76 a 76¾
Pacific Mail	41⅝ a 42	Northwest'n pf.	88⅛ a 88¼
N Y Cen con	95 a 95⅛	Rock Island	106⅞ a 107
N Y Cen scrip	90⅞ a 91	St Paul	53 a 53⅜
Erie	23 a 23⅛	St Paul pf	73⅛ a 73¼
Reading	98⅜ a 98½	Wabash	52 a 52⅛
Lake Shore	92 a 92⅛	Ohio & Miss	31⅝ a 31¾

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Rio was less active, but prices continued firm. 1,200 bags Rio, per South America, sold on private terms. Other kinds were inactive, but steady. The stock, as made up by Messrs. Arden & White, comprises of Rio and Santos 20,604 bags and of other descriptions 56,797 bags—altogether 87,401 bags. Stock of Rio and Santos in the United States as follows:—New York, 29,604; Baltimore, 5,612; Savannah, 3,000; Mobile, 5,279; Galveston, 2,000—total, 46,595 bags. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 15½c. a 16½c.; fair do., 16½c. a 17c.; good do., 17½c. a 17¾c.; prime do., 18½c. a 18¾c., gold, in bond, 60 days; Maracaibo, 15c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 15½c. a 18c.; St. Domingo (in bond), 9½c. a 9¾c.; Java, 19c. a 21½c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market was quiet but prices were steady for all grades; the grades of low middling and strictly good ordinary being noticeably strong at quotations under a fair demand for export. Spinners were cautious at quotation and bought sparingly. There was no speculative demand. The market closed with more sellers than buyers at the subjoined quotations. The sales, including 209 bales to arrive, comprise 2,235 bales for export, 970 bales for home consumption, 15 bales on speculation and 470 bales in transit. Total 3,649 bales. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13¾	14
Good ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	15	15⅛
Low middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15½
Middling	15⅜	15½	16	16⅛
Good middling	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	17

—Speculation in forward deliveries was rather more active at full prices. The sales were:—For January, 600 at 15 1-16c.; February, 100 at 15⅛c., 500 at 15⅜c.; March, 100 at 15⅝c., 600 at 15⅝c.; 100 March at 15⅞c., 100 April at 15⅞c., together; April, 100 at 16⅛c., 700 at 16⅜c.; May, 200 at 16⅜c.; f. o. b. 540 Mobile on private terms; f. o. b. 700 Galveston on private terms; f. o. b. 100 Charleston, average strictly low middling. New York classification, at 14⅞c.—total, 4,600 bales. Also last evening, after report, 7,200 bales, as follows:—January, 400 at 15c., 200 at 15 1-16c.; February, 800 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 3-16c.; 500 February and 200 March at 15 5-16c., together; March, 200 at 15⅜c., 300 at 15 7-16c., 300 at 15½c.; 100 March and 100 April at 15⅝c., together; April, 200 at 15⅞c.; f. o. b. Charleston, 500 on private terms; f. o. b. Galveston, 500 on private terms. The average prices of yesterday's forward deliveries were:—February, 15.11c.; March, 15.37c.; April, 15.56c.; January sold at 15c.; May sold at 15⅞c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 8,051 bbls. flour, 7,259 bushels wheat, 21,680 bushels corn, 8,075 bushels oats, 625 bushels malt. The flour market ruled strong under a fair inquiry, and shipping grades were again advanced about 10c. per bbl. The sales comprised about 15,000 bbls. at our revised quotations. Southern flour was also firmer. About 800 bbls. sold within the range quoted below. Rye flour was firm.

No. 2 State	$4 60 a $5 00
Superfine State	5 60 a 5 90
Extra State	6 00 a 6 30
Choice do.	6 35 a 6 50
Superfine Western	5 60 a 5 85
Extra do.	6 00 a 6 30
Extra Minnesota	6 35 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25 a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 75 a 7 25
Family	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 30 a 6 70
St. Louis straight extra	6 75 a 7 25
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 10 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 65
Southern extra and family	6 75 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a —

—Wheat was fairly active, but transactions were restricted by the exceeding firmness of holders, prices ruling about 2c. higher than yesterday. The sales were about 140,000 bushels at $1 53 a $1 54 for No. 2 spring in store, $1 55 a $1 57½ for do. afloat, $1 54 for No. 1 in store, $1 54 a $1 57 for small lots amber winter and $1 63 a $1 65 for white Michigan. Corn was firmer, with sales of about 50,000 bushels at 85c. a 86c. for new mixed, 85c. a 86c. for yellow. Oats were firm, but quiet at about 63c. a 64c. for Western, 64c. a 65c. for Ohio, with sales of about 30,000 bushels within the range. Rye was quiet, but firmly held. Barley was dull, but nominally unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—The movement in freights was slow, both to Great Britain and Continental Europe, while the demand for vessels for charter is limited. The engagements include—To Liverpool, per steamer, 1,500 bags cloverseed, [illegible] packages cheese, 45s. To Antwerp, 130 tierces lard, 32s. 6d.; [illegible] bacon, [illegible]. The charters include a North German bark from Philadelphia to Bremen, [illegible].

GUNNIES were inactive and, in the absence of transactions, prices were nominal at former quotations:—Bags, 440 lbs., 15c. a 16c., on light weights, 17c.; Calcutta cloth, 15c. a 20c.; domestic do., 20c. a 21c.

HEMP continued quiet. Aside from a small jobbing trade no business was in progress. We quote:—Russian American [illegible], $250 a $255; undressed do., $175 a $185; Manila, 10½c. a 10¾c. per lb., and Sisal, 9c. a 9¼c. per lb.; jute, 5c. a 6c. per lb. gold.

HOPS.—The market was dull. Apart from a small speculative movement in old hops at exceedingly low prices there was no business doing in taking lots for immediate use. We note the sale of 50 bales old mostly at from 5c. to 8c. per lb., but partly at 5c.—the latter price being an outside extreme; 50 bales California sold at 15c., and 5 bales at [illegible]. We quote California, 12c. a 15½c.; Western, 6c. a 13c.; Eastern, 5c. a 12c.; State, 5c. a 14c. Foreign dull and nominal.

HAY was quiet, but unchanged. Retail qualities were scarcely saleable at $1 25 a $1 40, at which prices they were held with firmness. North river shipping at $1 10 was dull. We quote:—Long rye straw, $1 20 a $1 35; short rye, 95c. a $1 10, and oat, 90c. a 95c.

IRON.—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We note sale of 400 tons of Glengarnock, a forced sale and considerably under current value, but the precise price did not transpire. Glengarnock we quote $33; No. 2 extra American sold to the extent of 110 tons, at $28. We quote No. 1 American $30. 100 tons wrought scrap were sold on private terms. Old rails were dull, at $30 a $32 for American and $33 a $35 for foreign.

LEAD was steady, with a small demand for present use. The sales included 50 tons Spanish, from dock, at $5 95, gold, and 50 tons Spanish, to arrive, terms private. We quote—Bars, $9 75, and pipe and sheet, $10 25.

MOLASSES was dull and nominal, in the absence of any sales except for the usual jobbing lots, which were taken at former prices. We quote:—Cuba centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 25c.; do. clayed, 25c. a 28c.; do. muscovado refining, 25c. a 30c.; do. do. grocery, 35c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 40c. a 65c.; English Islands, 35c. a 55c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 75c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine sold slowly, with prices, however, steady at former quotations; merchantable lots 49½c. a 50c., with sales of 50 bbls. from wharf at the latter price. Rosins.—There was more inquiry for strained for shipment, and the market closed firm; the sales were 3,000 bbls., part to arrive, at $2 25, and 1,000 bbls. strained and low No. 2 at $2 35. Other grades sold only in small lots at unchanged prices. We quote—No. 2 at $2 40 a $2 75; No. 1 at $3 a $4 50; pale and extra pale, $5 a $5 25. Tar sold in a small way; Wilmington and Washington, $2 40 a $2 50.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 752 bbls. pork, 628 packages beef, [illegible] cut meats, 252 do. lard. The pork market ruled quiet, but yesterday's advance was maintained. We have only to note sales of 100 bbls. mess at $21 each, and 250 do., deliverable in March, at the same price. Beef was quiet and unchanged. Cut meats were steady. Bacon was unchanged. Lard was firm, both in lots on the spot and for forward delivery. About 2,000 packages changed hands, mainly on the basis of 13c., on the spot, 13c. for seller [illegible], 13⅛c. a 13¼c. for February, 13⅜c. a 13½c. for March and 13⅝c. for April.

PETROLEUM.—Crude in bulk was inquired for more freely from speculators at full prices; 5,000 bbls. sold for forward delivery at something under 14c., from dealers 14⅛c. a 14¼c. was asked. Refined was offered at easier figures under a [illegible] 5,000 bbls., a [illegible] of contract, was made at 24 [illegible] held at 24¼c. Case oil was held firmly at [illegible], with less doing. In Philadelphia prices were about steady, but the market was inactive; we quote refined standard white at 24¼c. for January, 24¼c. a 24½c. for February and 24½c. a 24¾c. for March. Sales were made [illegible] Creek strong at $3 15 on upper road and $3 35 a $4 20 on lower road.

RICE was without noteworthy change. The sales include 50 tierces Carolina, at from 7¾c. a 7⅞c. per lb. for fair to good and 7⅞c. a 8c. for prime to choice; 100 bags Rangoon, in bond, [illegible], gold per lb., and 150 bags [illegible], duty paid, were disposed of at [illegible]. The market closing steady, but very quiet.

SPELTER was slow of sale, but the market was very firm at quotations. We note sales 10 tons Missouri [illegible] at [illegible], which is an outside price. We quote—Domestic plates, [illegible] a 11¼c.

SUGAR.—The market was strong, with a fairly active demand. The sales embrace 200 hhds., including 191 hhds. [illegible] at from [illegible] a 11¼c. Nearly 4,000 boxes sold at from [illegible] a 10⅝c.; also 4,000 bags on private terms. The market closed firm on a basis of 9¼c. a 9⅜c. for fair to good refining Cuba. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, [illegible]; fair refining, 9⅜c. a [illegible]; good refining, 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9c. a 10⅝c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8c. a 9¼c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 8⅝c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 11¼c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c.; do., white, 12c. a 12c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9c. a 9⅞c.; grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 10⅜c. Refined sugar, for want of stock, was quiet, but prices remained firm. We quote soft white, 13⅛c. a 13⅜c., and hard, 14c. a 14⅛c., the outside price for powdered. Most of the refineries are sold ahead, and very little refined sugar is available for immediate sale.

TOBACCO.—Seed leaf was quiet; 275 cases of different varieties sold at from 25c. to 55c.; Kentucky was less active, owing to the poorly assorted stock, and prices were barely steady; 130 hhds. sold at 6c. a 10½c.

TIN was quiet but firm. The sales were 350 slabs Straits, private terms; 20 tons English at 33⅜c. a 33⅝c., gold, and 1,000 boxes charcoal plates at 8⅝c., gold. We quote:—I. C. charcoal plates, 8⅝c., gold; I. C. coke, 7⅛c. a 7⅜c., gold; Banca, 39½c. a 40c.; Straits, 35⅝c. a 21½c.; English, 33⅜c. a 34c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 160 bbls. The market ruled firmer, and about 300 bbls. changed hands at 91½c. a 95c.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Annual Report for 1870—Statement of the Earnings and Expenses—An Interesting Exhibit for the Stockholders.

The annual report of the Erie Railway Company for the year ending September 30, 1870, has been made to the State Engineer at Albany. The following are the principal items in the statement:—

Length of the road—Jersey City to Dunkirk, miles	459
Length of road laid	459
Length of double track, including sidings	353⅞
Length of branches owned by the company, laid	864⅛
Length of double track on same	69
Weight of rail per yard on main track, lbs.	64 to 70
Number of engine houses and shops	40
Number of engines	449
Number of first class passenger cars (rated as eight-wheel cars)	220
Number of second class and emigrant passenger cars (rated as eight-wheel cars)	54
Number of baggage, mail and express cars (rated as eight-wheel cars)	71
Number of freight cars (rated as eight-wheel cars)	8,849

The doings of the year in transportation and total miles run were as follows:—

Miles run by passenger trains	2,900,189
Miles run by express trains	6,426,190
Passengers (all classes) carried	3,275,025
Miles travelled by passengers	135,553,109
Tons, of 2,000 pounds, of freight carried	4,852,505
Total amount of freight, one mile	893,802,718
Average rate of speed adopted, including stops (miles per hour)	20
Rate of speed when in motion	28
Rate of speed by express trains	26.30
Speed of same when in motion	30.40
Rate of speed, freight trains	10
Same when in motion	12
Average weight in tons, of passenger trains, exclusive of baggage	150
Average in tons, of freight, exclusive of freight	220

AMOUNT OF FREIGHT CARRIED.

Products of the forest	193,620
Animals	271,245
Vegetable food	465,976
Other agricultural products	111,155
Manufactures	348,423
Merchandise	449,263
Other articles	3,013,733
Total tons	4,852,505

RATE OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

First class through passengers	$2 05
First class way passengers	2 73
Emigrant through passengers	1 52
Emigrant way passengers	1 47

THE EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING THE ROAD.

Repair of road bed and railway, excepting cost of iron	$1,972,947 09
Cost of iron used in repairs	1,141,480 00
Repairs of buildings	247,140 90
Repairs of fences and gates	44,392 93
Taxes on real estate	283,733 72
Total	$3,689,693 64

Of the above total $596,217 27 were allotted to passenger transportation and $2,093,476 37 to freight transportation.

EXPENSES OF REPAIRS OF MACHINERY.

Engines and tenders	$1,312,798 33
Passenger and baggage cars	340,215 54
Freight cars	776,105 12
Tools and machinery in shops	110,163 32
Incidental expenses	62,408 24
Total	$2,601,691 05

Of the above, $700,034 87 were allotted to passenger transportation, and $1,901,656 18 to freight transportation.

EXPENSES OF OPERATING THE ROAD.

Office expenses, &c.	$245,932 34
Agents and clerks	1,056,791 27
Labor—loading and unloading freight	681,575 01
Watchmen and switch tenders	207,372 03
Wood and water station attendance	39,944 45
Conductors, baggage and brake men	935,049 39
Enginemen and firemen	945,663 99
Fuel, cost and labor of preparing for use	902,808 01
Oil and waste for engines and tenders	146,757 19
Oil and waste for freight cars	27,981 73
Oil and waste for passenger cars	5,262 35
Loss and damage of goods	163,189 77
Damage for injuries of persons	86,972 08
Damage to property	9,263 73
General superintendence	167,283 28
Contingencies	187,794 49
Total	$5,781,626 20

Of the above $1,669,255 59 were allotted to passenger transportation and $4,112,370 31 to freight.

STATEMENT OF THE EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR.

From passenger trains	$3,965,899 82
From freight trains	11,983,547 06
From other sources	227,014 78
Total	$16,176,461 66

The above is without reference to the amount actually collected.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

From passengers	$3,196,877 34
From freight	13,323,027 25
From other sources:—	
Storage	6,778 95
Telegraph	35,951 08
Rents	76,953 88
Mails	167,805 15
Pavonia ferry	68,525 45
Hire of cars	5,749 51
Operating sundry railroads	366,733 09
Total	$16,179,461 66

PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR OTHER THAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Transportation Expenses	$12,073,010 89
Hudson river ferry	235,952 41
Operating telegraph	110,089 19
Interest on funded debt	1,646,623 09
Rents	1,050,551 79
Internal revenue tax	63,417 25
Interest	261,648 55
Operating Twenty-third street ferry	32,933 36
Operating sundry branches	250,350 21
Hire of cars	15,578 23
Sundries	250,637 41
Operating Atlantic and Great Western Railway	356,470 59
Total expenses	$15,471,483 00

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

For gradation and masonry	$2,427,315 08
Telegraph	12,666 52
Superstructure, including iron	3,405,046 54
Passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures	1,312,799 25
Engine and car houses, machine shops, machinery and fixtures	1,827,613 83
Land, land damages and fences	512,104 03
Locomotives and fixtures and snow ploughs	3,513,035 26
Passenger and baggage cars	914,025 40
Freight and other cars	4,005,453 64
Pavonia and Twenty-third street ferries	552,545 16
Engineering and agencies	55,443,955 53
Total	$73,945,557 02

STOCKS AND DEBTS OF COMPANY.

Stock subscribed	$82,528,910
Paid in, as by last report	76,555,910
Paid in of capital stock	85,533,910
Funded debt	23,395,800
Total amount	23,395,800
Funded and floating debt	23,395,800
Rate, per annum, of interest on debt	7 per ct.

SWEET SCENTED SEIZURE.

Stamping Boxes Instead of Bottles—A New Way to Escape the Tax.

Through the exertions of the Philadelphia Revenue Department a new dodge for "beating" the government of its legal dues was unearthed last week. It seems that a certain Israelite named Felix B. Strauss, holding forth in Broadway, near Prince street, had shipped to a firm in Fourth street, Philadelphia, a large lot of perfumery with a four cent revenue stamp affixed to the box containing the bottles, instead of putting on the bottles themselves the one cent stamp required by law. On opening the boxes twenty-four bottles were found snugly packed in each. On the discovery of the fraud Supervisor Fulton immediately telegraphed to the revenue authorities in this city. Thereupon Supervisor Dutcher, who looks after the interests of Uncle Sam in New York, issued his orders, and on last Saturday evening the goods and chattels in the place occupied by Mr. Strauss were seized by Collector John McHarg, of the Fifth district. Accordingly the New York perfumery man, thinking prudence the better policy, instead of allowing the sale of his effects to satisfy the government, gave bonds for the full amount. Yesterday an inventory of his stock was taken and its value appraised by officers appointed for that purpose. In a few days the case will go into the United States Court for arbitration, to be settled as the law directs.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

FIRUSKI—LEVY.—On Sunday, January 22, by Rev. Mr. Sittozand, S. FIRUSKI to FANNY LEVY, both of this city.

Died.

BAKER.—In Detroit, Mich., on Sunday, January 22, GEORGE A. BAKER, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place in the Brick church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

CASWELL.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Monday, January 23, ELEANOR, only daughter of Dr. Walter and Emma Caswell, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from their residence, Mount Vernon.

CONE.—On Monday, January 23, EDWARD WINFIELD CONE, eldest son of the late Rev. Spencer H. Cone.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John L. Weston, 244 West Thirty-eighth street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further invitation.

DARCY.—On Monday, January 23, MICHAEL DARCY, a native of the parish of Russagh, county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, L. I.

DEVEAU.—On Monday, January 23, Mrs. ELIZA, widow of Peter B. Deveau, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 74 Forsyth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The remains will be taken to Upper New Rochelle for interment, on Thursday morning. Carriages will be in attendance at New Rochelle depot on the arrival of the half-past eleven o'clock A. M. train from New York.

FALLON.—On Sunday morning, January 22, at three o'clock, after a short but severe illness, of erysipelas, SARAH FRANCES, beloved wife of William J. Fallon, aged 32 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Episcopal church, in Forsyth street, between Canal and Hester streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock; thence to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FOOTE.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, January 24, LOTTIE L. FOOTE, wife of Charles B. Foote.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FRANCIS.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, January 23, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Joseph Francis, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, at Trinity church, New Rochelle.

GIRVAN.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, January 22, at nine o'clock, THOMAS G. GIRVAN, at the residence of his son-in-law, Alfred Fosbroy, Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y., in his 61st year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

GOLDERMAN.—On Monday, January 23, CASPAR GOLDERMAN, aged 76 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. Henry Whitney, 306 State street, Brooklyn, on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

HEALY.—On Tuesday, January 24, of consumption, JAMES F. X., only son of John and Margaret Healy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 814 Seventh avenue, on Thursday afternoon, two o'clock.

HILLS.—In this city, on Monday evening, January 23, Miss ELIZA A. HILLS, formerly of Hartford, Conn., aged 64 years.

Funeral on Thursday morning, from the Presbyterian Home chapel, East Seventy-third street, near Madison avenue, at half-past eleven o'clock.

HUMBERT.—On Monday evening, January 23, FRANCES H., only child of George A. and Henrietta M. Humbert, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Francis Megele, Esq., 84 (old No.) Powers street, near Ewen, Williamsburg. Take Grand street cars.

KELLY.—On Monday, January 23, THOMAS KELLY, a native of Cahir, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends and those of his sons, Michael and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 654 Tenth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock to Calvary Cemetery.

Tipperary Free Press please copy.

LAKE.—On Tuesday, January 24, at his residence, 88 (new number) Fourth street, Brooklyn, (E. D.), WILLIAM LAKE, aged 80 years.

A solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at Sts. Peter and Paul's church, Second street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, after which the remains will be removed to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LINTZ.—On Monday morning, January 23, MARIA LOUISE, daughter of William and Maria Lintz.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 41 West Fifty-first street.

LIPSETT.—On Sunday, January 22, Mrs. MARY LIPSETT, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 360 West Fifty-first street, this day (Wednesday), at twelve o'clock.

Londonderry and Ballyshannon (Ireland) papers please copy.

LOWE.—On Monday, January 23, ELIZABETH, widow of Thomas E. Lowe, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 1,564 Third avenue. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

MANNING.—After a short illness, at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, GENACE MANNING, aged 75 years.

Funeral services at Dutch Reformed church, Hyde Park, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

MARTENS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 24, after a short and severe illness, BERTHA HERMINE HENRIETTE, beloved daughter of Claus and Bertha Martens, aged 3 years, 11 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 351 Union street, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOORE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, January 22, suddenly, of heart disease, WILLIAM J. MOORE, aged 63 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Clinton avenue Reformed church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

McMAHON.—On Monday, January 23, JAMES HENRY, only son of Michael and Jane F. McMahon, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 209 Division street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Washington papers please copy.

PICARD.—In this city, on Sunday evening, January 22, ANTOINETTI MARIOTTE, wife of Henri Picard, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 East Forty-ninth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

PURSLY.—On Monday, January 23, after a short illness, JAMES PURSLY, of 170 avenue A, New York, late of Trillick, county of Tyrone, Ireland.

The friends of the family will please attend the funeral, this (Wednesday), afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

QUILLIN.—On Monday, January 23, in Brooklyn, after a short but severe illness, SARAH CUMMISKEY, beloved wife of Owen Quillin, in the 43d year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 212 Prospect street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock; whence the remains will be taken to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

Baltimore Sun please copy.

SCHNEIDER.—On Monday evening, January 23, GEORGE SCHNEIDER, our dearly beloved father, in the 57th year of his age.

Farewell, dear wife, my life is past,
My love for thee till death did last;
But after me no sorrow take,
But love the children for my sake.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 193 Greene street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

The members of the Philharmonic Society and Musical Fund are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 193 Greene street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

SHEA.—EDWARD SHEA, in his 76th year.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SLATE.—On Tuesday morning, January 24, CHARLES H. SLATE.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Hospital, corner Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SMYTH.—On Monday, January 23, MARY, eldest daughter of Eliza and the late William Smyth, of Crumlin, county Dublin, Ireland, aged 18 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church, India street, corner of Union avenue, Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Dublin papers please copy.

UTTER.—Of diabetes, at Yonkers, on Monday morning, January 23, at one o'clock, JAMES H. UTTER, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist church, on Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Interment to be at White Plains Cemetery.

VANDERBILT.—At Flatbush, on Monday, January 23, ANN VANDERBILT, widow of Jeremiah Vanderbilt, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Stallwell, Flatbush, without further invitation.

WALL.—On Monday, January 23, LYDIA A. WALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, 653 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WEED.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday, January 22, NATHANIEL WEED, in the 84th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian church, in Stamford, on Thursday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. The train leaves New Haven depot for Stamford at nine A. M. Trains leave Stamford for New York at 1:35 and 3:45 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Stamford depot.

WILLIAMSON.—Suddenly, on Monday, January 23, JAMES WILLIAMSON, of Londonderry, Ireland, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 512 West Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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WASHINGTON.

Senators Conkling and Fenton in Arms About the Custom House.

A SHARP AND SPICY DEBATE.

The Unveiling of Vinnie Ream's Statue of Lincoln.

General Pleasonton and the Income Tax—Cost of Its Collection.

The Sale of Government Ordnance to Cease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1871.

The Custom House Quarrel—Conkling and Fenton in Arms.

The talk of the town to-night is the little brush which took place in the Senate to day between Senators Fenton and Conkling on the management of the New York Custom House. It was quite unexpected. The Senate was considering the bill of Senator Trumbull to prevent Senators and members from seeking offices for their constituents. Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, had the floor, and was speaking against the bill. In the course of his remarks he referred to the management of the New York Custom House, and proceeded to give his experience as Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment in the recent investigation of the operations of the special order system. Among other things he stated that one importer had testified that he had paid inspectors $10,000 to get his goods out of the Custom House. This was outside the regular import duties. Another fact was that upwards of fifty clerks were employed in one division of the Custom House who did nothing but draw their pay, amounting in all to over fifty thousand dollars per annum. He did not propose to state all the testimony taken by his committee, but he had heard enough to satisfy him that there was, to say the least, a good many irregularities in the management of the business of the Custom House. Patterson was going on to let more of the cat out of the bag when he was interrupted by Conkling, who rose to explain. The good looking Senator was not in the best of humor when he surveyed the Senate, and people were prepared for something of a tempest. He premised his remarks with the voluntary statement that he had never sought an appointment under Collector Murphy. In fact, he knew nothing about the management of the Custom House, the number of clerks or anything else. Several Senators smiled incredulously, whereupon Conkling warmed up and reiterated the statement. He considered it a good sign that the importers of New York complained at the management of the Custom House. When they did it was an argument that there was efficiency at the head of affairs. Conkling went for Fenton, who is the author of the resolution calling for the investigation of the affairs of the Custom House, and intimated that it was offered to gratify personal malice. This brought Fenton to his feet. He stated that he had offered the resolution in question at the earnest solicitation of numerous prominent merchants of New York. He was sorry it gave offence and that the investigation had developed such a condition of affairs in the Custom House. But he was not responsible for it. He was glad his colleague, Conkling, had made the disclaimer which he had about the Custom House officials, for the general impression outside was that Conkling controlled the patronage of that office. Fenton's manner was very cool and sarcastic. The whole debate, which lasted about an hour, was keenly relished by the Senate.

Unveiling Vinnie Ream's Statue of President Lincoln.

The programme for the unveiling of Miss Reams' statue of Lincoln has been completed by the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds. The proceedings will take place to-morrow evening in the rotunda of the Capitol. After music by the marine band the statue will be unveiled by Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court. Remarks will then be delivered by Senators Trumbull, Carpenter, Patterson and Representatives Banks and Brooks, of New York, and Callom. Seats will be provided for the President and Vice President, Senators and Representatives, the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, representatives of foreign governments, General of the Army, Admiral of the Navy, Mayor of Washington, with the members of their respective families. After these shall have been seated the general public will be admitted by the east and west central doors.

The Cost of the Income Tax.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Pleasonton was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day on the income tax. He was questioned by the members as to the effect of the abolition of the tax on incomes upon the revenue, the number of officials whose services would be dispensed with, &c. Pleasonton stated that the revenue from incomes this year would not reach over $7,000,000. He thought that in salaries for officers and other expenses the cost of collecting it would reach nearly this sum. The Commissioner produced other facts in favor of the abolition of the tax, but the committee adjourned without taking a vote.

The Sale of Arms to Cease.

By direction of the President the Secretary of War has instructed General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, to discontinue the sale of government arms and munitions of war and the ordnance officers throughout the country have been notified of the order.

Internal Revenue Matters—Another Raid in Tennessee.

Supervisor Emory forwards to the Internal Revenue Office details of another raid in Tennessee, with mounted infantry. Three illicit stills were destroyed, together with a large amount of mash. He also found a quantity of manufactured tobacco, unstamped, which he directed the local authorities to seize.

Commissioner Pleasonton has recommended to Congress the passage of a bill extending the tobacco warehousing system, so as to give dealers at the west and south equal facilities with those at the seaboard cities.

A large delegation of tobacco dealers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Virginia, in an interview with the Commissioner to-day informed him that at a meeting held this morning the leading dealers of the country approved of his recommendation. The law at present in force discriminates very largely in favor of the ports of entry. The Commissioner assured the delegation that the rumored changes in the regulations requiring the affixing of the export stamp to packages of tobacco intended would not be enforced at present.

Supervisor Fugaland, of Texas, reports that he has recovered about $5,000 more from the defaulting revenue officers, Talls and Ghen, at Galveston. Several indictments have been found against these persons, and their trial is set down for this week.

The West Point Cadet Scandal.

The sub-military committee directed to proceed to West Point was not appointed with reference to the colored cadet, Smith. It is stated, but to investigate the facts connected with the lynch law proceeding of certain members of the first class, who at midnight took three young cadets from their beds and forced them to fly from the academy.

The Ku Klux Outrages in the South.

The Senate select committee on alleged outrages in the South commenced the examination of witnesses to-day. A large number have been summoned. The committee will first dispose of the North Carolina branch of the subject before considering other parts of the South.

A Long Coming Reward of Merit.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs agreed to-day to recommend an appropriation of $5,000 and a gold medal to Mr. Robinson, the faithful nurse, who threw himself between Payne, the assassin, and Mr. Seward, when the life of the latter was threatened.

Expenses for Carrying Soldiers and Sailors to the Pacific Coast.

In response to a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of War says the amount of money expended for military freights and passages to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus and Cape Horn during the year just closed, was $58,386, and the Secretary of the Navy says the Navy Department paid $105,825 for freight and $139,000 for the transportation of men by the routes named. For the passage of naval officers to the Pacific $2,532 were paid from the naval funds.

The Proposed Abolition of the Test Oath.

The Reconstruction Committee met to-day for the purpose of hearing the report of the Sub-Committee on the bill of Mr. Beck to abolish the test oath. The committee, however, was not ready to report, and the matter went over till the next meeting.

Outrages in North Carolina.

The Senate select committee on the condition of the South examined Colonel Holden, son of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, to-day, on affairs in that State. He gave a general statement of Ku Klux outrages, of the same character as those already published.

Funding the Debt.

L. P. Morton, of New York, and Sir John Rose, of London, had a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon, when the plan for funding the public debt was fully discussed.

Supplies for the Indians.

The Secretary of War has directed the Commissaries of Subsistence of Forts Laramie and Fetterman to temporarily supply the starving Indians with rations until the Indian agents can furnish the necessary supplies.

Mrs. Ingersoll's Reception.

Mrs. Ingersoll received a crowd of friends at her residence on K street this afternoon. She was attired in green moire antique *en train*, black silk overskirt with white trimming, ornaments of gold, hair in puffs and curls.

Mrs. Platt's Reception.

Mrs. Representative Platt also received in handsome style. Her toilet was composed of two shades of brown gros grain, made with deep ruffle on underskirt; long, upper skirt, heavily trimmed with cluny lace; gold and coral jewelry.

Miss Kellogg's Concert.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg received a magnificent ovation at Lincoln Hall this evening. A brilliant audience filled the hall. The concert was a complete success. Miss Kellogg sings in the oratorio of the "Creation" on Saturday.

Nominations.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Leroy Tuttle, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Benjamin Devoe, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-sixth district, New York; Thomas J. McKenny, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory; J. M. Trask, to be Agent for the Tabequasche Utes, in Colorado: John Hall, to be Pension Agent at Brooklyn; J. S. Littlefield, to be Agent for the Grand river Indians, Colorado: H. W. Fick, to be Register of the Land Office at Harrison, Ark.; J. B. Montieth, to be Indian Agent at the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, and A. J. Curtis, to be Indian Agent for the Territory of New Mexico.

THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

Mrs. Grant's Third Reception at the White House—Another Brilliant Throng Present—The Dresses of the Presiding Queens—The President Takes Part—The Distinguished People Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1871.

The doors of the White House were thrown open this afternoon to an eager crowd who had come to pay their respects to Mrs. Grant on the occasion of her third reception. The hour appointed was half-past two, but by two o'clock a few stragglers were seen sauntering up the avenue leading to the mansion, some of whom were probably not posted in regard to Mrs. Grant's fashionable custom of not appearing until fifteen or twenty minutes after the specified hour. On entering the broad corridor leading to the East Room people were directed by the ushers towards that spacious apartment where, no matter how early you come, you will be sure to find some others there before you, and usually you see a dozen or more people who are ranged in solemn silence around the room.

THESE EARLY COMERS

principally consisting of beardless youths, sharp visaged old maids and quaintly attired matrons. To-day numbers of strangers who had embraced this favorable opportunity of inspecting the mansion were scattered about the room, some with genuine Yankee curiosity peering into every available corner, lifting the gorgeous crimson satin draperies and speculating upon their probable value: others pausing to examine the exquisite bronzes and gilt baskets laden with wax fruit which adorn the mantels, while a few restless spirits wandered up and down, jerking out their watches every other minute, and glancing impatiently out of the windows as the tramping of horses and the rolling carriage wheels fell upon their ears. The lifelike, full-length portraits of men who in days gone by guided the ship of state arrested the gaze of every eye. Some of these are

GRAND FACES,

radiant with intellect and crowned with a mass of snowy hair. Others are thin, dyspeptic looking visages, which suggest the idea of heavy late dinners and pressing political cares. The portrait of the man who recently trod these brilliant saloons and met so fearful a doom was more closely scrutinized than any other.

At ten minutes before three the impatience of the crowd who had gathered in the East Room and adjoining hall was pacified by the announcement that Mrs. Grant was

READY TO RECEIVE.

As heretofore, the line of march lay through the Red Parlor into the Blue Room, near the door of which General Michler was stationed, ready to present the visitors to

MRS. GRANT,

who stood on his right, attired with her usual good taste in a narrow gros grain, with broad band of velvet of the same shade on the bottom overskirt, trimmed with a narrower band and deep black thread lace; low corsage, flowing sleeves, edged with lace; black thread lace sash and bertha, caught together in front with two tea rosebuds; hair in chatelaine braids with a spray of autumn leaves running across them, broad, heavy, dead gold bracelets and cable necklace with gold locket.

Mrs. Colfax, Mrs. Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, Mrs. Dr. Newman and Mrs. Creamer, the President's sister, assisted Mrs. Grant in entertaining her host of visitors. The tall commanding figure of

MRS. COLFAX

appeared to great advantage in a black velvet dress, with salmon-colored moire antique court train trimmed with a broad fold of black velvet, salmon-colored vest, over which she wore a black velvet jacket trimmed with black thread lace, open sleeves fastened together by large salmon-colored bows, hair in braids and curls; ornaments of dead gold.

MRS. JEWELL

wore a becoming toilet of heavy black gros grain, front of skirt trimmed with narrow ruffles, headed by quillings of pink velvet; court train with quillings of velvet, high heart-shaped corsage, with postilion basque, open sleeves, all richly trimmed with velvet; hair Pompadour curls and braids; gold necklace, with diamond locket, and diamond earrings. The handsome form of

MRS. NEWMAN

was draped in black velvet, high corsage, over which an exquisite white point lace shawl was thrown. A point collar was fastened at her throat with a white japonica nestled amid a mass of green leaves; hair braids without ornament.

MRS. CREAMER

was neatly attired in black gros grain, high corsage, with lace trimmings, Roman sash, hair frizzled in front and twisted in a large coil behind, white point lace collar and barber coral jewelry.

THE PRESIDENT

appeared at half-past three and took part in receiving the guests. All looked fresh and bright, and apparently had donned their most gracious manner. The ceaseless round of Washington gayety, which is being crowded into the brief season before church bells peal forth the solemn Lenten dawn has not yet brushed the bloom from beauty's cheek. Fashion's devotees discussed anticipated balls, reunions and weddings with other worshippers at the same shrine. Dainty

MORCEAUX OF GOSSIP

were eagerly swallowed, and even the proposed carnival came in for its share of notice. Although various grades of society were represented, from haughty, titled aristocrats, who had mingled in court circles, America's acknowledged fashion queens and the peerlessly beautiful belles who grace Washington society down to plainly dressed, unpretending looking women, who had come up from the lowly and lower walks of life to clasp the hand of the wife of the people's President, still the assemblage, take it all in all, was one of wealth, beauty and fashion, and in point of brilliancy has not been surpassed in any previous reception. Among the

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT

were Field Marshal Baron Jockman, of the Austrian Army; Senator and Mrs. Pomeroy, Judge Swayne, wife and daughter, Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell, Secretary and Mrs. Delano, Commander and Mrs. Ramsay, Secretary Fish and ladies, Secretary Robeson, Mrs. Blaine, Commodore Sands and daughter, Judge Miller, Mrs. J. C. Ames, Miss Lelia Smith, the artist; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Van Aucken, of New York; Miss Chandler, Miss McIntire, Representative Haldeman and a host of others.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Carey-Twombly Contested Election Case Closed.

THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT TO-DAY.

A Warrant to be Issued for Supervisor Terhune.

Defeat of the Libel Bill in the Assembly.

A Bribing Letter from a Blind Man.

PROTECTION TO FLYING TRAPEZISTS

ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1871.

THE CAREY-TWOMBLY CASE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting again this evening to wind up the Carey-Twombly case. There was very little interest manifested in the proceedings, owing to the fact that the most material evidence in the case had already been heard, and that everybody knew beforehand what the nature of the summing of counsel on each side would be. There was a little squabble over

THE EXAMINATION OF RUFFNER,

who had been examined during the investigation in New York before the Board of County Canvassers, but Carey's counsel finally concluded that it would do no harm to have him again examined, and he was allowed to testify. His testimony in bulk was but a repetition of his former evidence, and the only new fact elicited from him was that he had heard the chairman of the Board of Inspectors in the Eighteenth district of the Sixteenth ward announce the vote after the canvass had been completed. This fact, the Carey folks contended was of no importance whatever in the case. It should be mentioned that previous to the examination of Ruffner a letter from the clerk of the Bureau of Elections was read, in which he stated that the tally checks of the two election districts in dispute in the case had been taken from his bureau to be used by the sub committee of the Board of County Canvassers "for the purposes of comparison," and had not been returned. Mr. Stewart then endeavored to induce the committee to allow him to subpoena the members of this sub-committee so as to show what had been done with the tallies; but the request was not allowed, the committee deeming whatever evidence they could give not material to the case. Mr. Fields

SUMMED UP

for Mr. Carey and Mr. Stewart for Mr. Twombly. It would only be a repetition of the whole facts in the case to give even a sketch of the speeches of counsel on either side. Suffice it to say that the great point at which each levelled his batteries was the action of Terhune, the United States Supervisor, in taking part in the official count of the vote in the Sixteenth ward. Mr. Fields contended that the law in regard to the way and by whom votes should be counted in every election district was mandatory, while Mr. Stewart argued to show that it was not, and that in point of fact Terhune, by having handled the ballots in the general count, did not, in the eye of the law, commit an offence for which either candidate could be made to suffer. To fortify this position he fell back on the law of 1870. After the summing up the case was

DECLARED CLOSED.

The committee will report to-day to the House without a doubt, as there is now pending in the Assembly a resolution calling on it to show by to-morrow what disposition it may have made of it. The report will of course be a strictly party one—the majority in favor of Carey and the minority in favor of Twombly. The House will follow suit, and Mr. Carey will be declared entitled to his seat, and we shall hear no more of the matter in the House during the session until Terhune, pursuant to a resolution introduced by Mr. Murphy to-day, will have been brought up for contempt in not having shown up in the case when called for as a witness.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN'S FIRST RECEPTION

took place this evening. It was very largely attended by members of the Legislature and the leading citizens of the capital.

The lower House of the Legislature went to work to-day in true earnest, and, after resolving itself into Committee of the Whole, passed some thirteen bills, thus leaving almost an entirely clear course for the new bills, which are already beginning to crop up to a fearful extent. It has been the habit of a great many committees during previous years to keep back a large number of bills referred to them for their consideration until very near the close of the session, when they were rushed through in a batch, and the invariable excuse for this dodge was always that important bills concerning cities should by right have the precedence over all others. It would seem, therefore, from the brisk way bills which the New York city press may not consider of very great importance to them were disposed of to-day that there is to be a reform in this particular this session, and that people who do not live in big towns and run big corporations at will are to have as good a show as other people in the long run. The only bill brought up in Committee of the Whole which created anything like a discussion was Mr. Nelson's, in reference to

LIBEL SUITS AGAINST EDITORS,

in which provision was made that any fellow who took it into his head to sue an editor for libel would have to file a bond for $1,000 as security beforehand. This clause appeared to be very objectionable to the leading country members, probably from the fact that most of them are as poor as church mice, and could not hereafter, if the clause was allowed to become part of the standing law of the State, "get square" with any virtuous quill driver who would see fit to denounce them after he had discovered them wallowing in some fat "job" in which the people's interests were not at all a matter of consideration. This way of "getting square" with editors for articles written in denunciation of parties deserving of it was very neatly explained by Mr. Nelson in his advocacy of the bill. He showed, from many instances which had come under his own personal observation, that nine out of every ten libel suits brought against editors were never followed up. And why so? Not at all because the editors bought them off, with either promises or money, but because they did not dare to go into court and

STAND THE TEST OF A FAIR TRIAL.

In other words, they preferred the easier method of compelling editors to retain counsel at a heavy expense to themselves, and worry them half to death by persistent motions and counter motions which were destined never to be ended by the usual means provided for ordinary libel suits. Then, again, he showed up the old practice of "worthless scoundrels" who dared to go so far as to appear in court and prosecute a suit

"FOR THE SAKE OF NOTORIETY,"

certain, in advance, that they would get defeated, and who knew right well that even though they lost their suits the unfortunate editors would be compelled to pay the costs. Strange to say, not a New York member of any prominence raised his voice for or against the bill. To be sure Denny Burns and Tim Campbell ventured beyond their depth in a vain effort to distract the serious attention of the other members from the real merits of the bill by getting off a few pitiable witticisms about third parties not interested in the bill; but when the House laughed at them it laughed as it would laugh at anything of a witty nature that would come from the same quarter—in derision. It was evident during the debate that the majority of the members were loth to show where they stood in reference to the question under discussion, so they contented themselves with hiding their individuality amid

THE CRASH OF "NOES,"

which killed the bill outright, when, on motion of little Goodrich, of Kings, the enacting clause of the act was struck out. Under these circumstances, it was quite a miracle that Mr. Nelson's other bill in relation to libels against newspaper editors did not meet with the same fate. Only partial progress was reported upon it, however, owing to the persistency displayed by such members as Alvord and Gleason to have it ridiculously amended, so that a person bringing a libel suit against an editor would have his case tried in whatever county he pleased. If Nelson can be made to consent to this mutilation of the bill's real import it will be sure to pass when it comes up again. The following is the bill in full:—

SECTION 1. The first section of an act in relation to indictments for libel and the trial thereof, passed April 7, 1852, is hereby amended and shall read as follows:—

SEC. 1. In all cases where a libel has been or may hereafter be contained in any newspaper, magazine or periodical, printed or published in this State, against any person residing therein, the indictment of the accused and the trial of such indictment, as also the trial of any civil action which may be brought to recover damages therefor, shall be had in either the county where the said newspaper, magazine or periodical was or may hereafter be printed or published, or in any county where the person libelled shall reside. But the defendant may, in all cases claim the right by motion to the Supreme Court in the district where he resides to be tried, or to have such action removed into said court and tried in the county where he resides, or where the said newspaper, magazine or periodical was or may hereafter be printed or published, on executing a bond to the complainant in the penal sum of $250, conditioned in case the defendant be convicted or judgment in such civil action be rendered against him, for the payment of all the complainant's reasonable and necessary travelling expenses incurred in going to and from his place of residence and the place of trial in the prosecution of the defendant, to be taxed by the Court. Such bond shall be signed by two sufficient sureties, in the discretion of the Court, to be approved by any judge of any court of record exercising criminal jurisdiction, or by any Justice of said Supreme Court, and in no case shall such defendant be indicted or sued for the printing or publishing of a single libel in more than one county of this State.

SEC. 2. The second section of said act is hereby amended and shall read as follows:—

SEC. 2. In all cases where a libel has been or may hereafter be printed or published against any person not a resident of this State, the accused, if indicted, shall be tried, and the trial of any civil action which may be brought to recover damages therefor shall be had in the county where the said libel was or may hereafter be printed and published.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

A RAILROAD REFORM.

It would seem that the Brooklyn horse railroad car companies are not quite so avaricious as those in New York city, judging from the bill introduced to-day by Mr. Jacobs. I understand that the New York folks will soon come up here with an act all prepared to authorize them to increase their fare from the present popular standard of five cents to the extremely unpopular one of six cents; and the Brooklyn people's bill, under the circumstances, is quite a refreshing example of how even wealthy corporations can think of the comforts and interests of other people while they are trying very easily to amass immense fortunes for themselves. It provides that tickets can be had from all conductors of every Brooklyn company in packages of five tickets at the rate of five cents each ticket, and that passengers who do not purchase tickets must pay six cents, the amount obtained by the extra charge to go to the

ACCOUNT OF THE CITY TREASURER.

The best thing about the bill is that the tickets will be made serviceable for every line of cars in Brooklyn. It will certainly pass if care be taken that, by some trickery or other, should the bill come up for a third reading in the midst of a rush of other bills of less importance, the extra charge over and above the five cent rate be not made unlimited. The Brooklyn companies claim, I believe, that five cent fares, by the ticket arrangement, will pay them better than six cents per passenger if the system be well patronized, inasmuch as the conductors cannot knock down then as they now do with the currency and pennies in their own handling.

"I WILL GIVE THEE A THOUSAND, CHILD."

Mr. Jacobs created a decided sensation this morning. He rose to a question of privilege, and, after extolling on the hue and cry about legislative corruption, sent up to the Clerk's desk the following letter, which will tell its own story. I may add that the writer of it, according to Mr. Selkreg, who says he knows him well, is a blind man, and a blind man of good character at that. Selkreg, therefore, believes that the blind man "didn't mean any wrong" by his proposition to Jacobs. Of course the utmost indignation was depicted upon the face of every one of the honorables when the reading of the letter had been concluded; but I doubt very much if it was not put on for the occasion. At least the indignation, if it was genuine, must have sprung more from a feeling of disgust on the part of every member who "knew the ropes" that are gilded with gold, that even

A BLIND MAN SHOULD BE SO BLIND

as not to know how to work an appropriation through either House, than from any sense that the reputation of the Assembly was at stake in the matter. People who engineer bad-looking bills through the Legislature, whether hidden under the cloak of charity or not, never write letters. What they really do is known to more than one member, who could tell a long story all about it. But here is the blind man's letter:—

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1871.

J. C. JACOBS:—

DEAR SIR—The object of this is to inform you that I called twice at your residence before leaving the city to inquire or have an interview with you relative to our asylum or shelter for homeless and friendless children, but you were absent. The Board of Managers, together with myself, remember your kind act in appropriating $1,500 unasked for; although we have not received it yet, we learned from the Secretary of Public State Charities, Dr. Hoyt, that it will be forthcoming in March. The mere announcement of this act gave us sufficient credit to borrow one thousand and make first instalment payment on our newly purchased property, worth $3,000 or $10,000, the particulars of which we have conveyed to the Secretary of P. C. and Comptroller for their consideration. We shall now ask your assistance in an appropriation, which will relieve us from a great embarrassment. We need about $5,000. It is hard getting money for churches and individuals at present. Anything you will do to help put our laudable institution upon a more permanent basis shall be liberally rewarded, for we believe the laborer is worthy of his hire. The Board took up to me for all negotiations. I have talked to one of the members of the Legislature who will endeavor to be present when the Charity bill comes up in March, at which I may be able to confer with the Governor and petition the Legislature for $3,500, $1,000 of which I am authorized to say will be given to Mr. Jacobs, especially should he aid us in procuring the sum we now need, and as our appreciation for past services at your hands. Please pardon the intrusion of our communication upon your business time, and accept from yours, for humanity,

W. F. JOHNSON.

P. S.—I can be addressed to the asylum, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"THE FLYING TRAPEZE."

Mr. Cook, of New York, will introduce a bill in the Assembly to-morrow concerning trapeze and other high and lofty tumbles, which ought certainly to become a law. Indeed, there are many persons who believe that it ought to be made all the more stringent by not only providing for the partial safety of the persons whom it is designed to guard against accidents that can be foreseen in their performances, but by prohibiting all trapeze and tight rope performers at dizzy heights from risking their necks in their professional way altogether. The bill compels managers who engage the performers to arrange networks beneath the trapezes and tight ropes, so that bones, which may be precious to the performers if to no one else, may not get broken to pieces for the amusement of auditors, who always expect something of the kind.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1871.

THE EAST RIVER FERRIES.

Mr. PIERCE reported the bill requiring the Union Ferry Company to run a boat from Catharine street to Main street every fifteen minutes during the night.

BAGGAGE TRANSFERS.

Mr. CAULDWELL introduced a bill requiring the railroad companies in New York city to promptly transfer baggage from one part of the principal depot in said city to another free of charge, and they shall not charge for storing baggage; also that they shall not run past a station anywhere in the State while a passenger train is receiving or discharging passengers there, and providing penalties.

Mr. LEWIS reported the bill authorizing new trials when new evidence is discovered.

A GREEK CHURCH.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to amend the act relating to religious societies, so as to allow the Russian Consul and others in New York to erect a Greek church in that city.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Avenue C Railroad Company in New York to extend their tracks.

On motion of Mr. TWEED his bill relative to the incorporation of religious societies was passed.

The bill giving to widows the same privileges as to the custody of minor children as possessed by fathers was passed.

GENET'S COURT HOUSE.

The bill providing for the completion of the Court House in the Ninth Judicial district in the city of New York was reported.

THE DRAFTED MEN.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved to call on the Adjutant General for information as to the number of persons in each county in the State who were drafted therein for the war of the rebellion, and who paid a commutation, or went into the service, or furnished a substitute. Adopted.

The bill authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of their first mortgage was passed.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS.

This being general order day, the following bills, among others, were disposed of as noted:—

Requiring the commissioners for laying out roads, highways and avenues in Westchester county to make reports. Third reading.

THE LIBEL BILL.

Requiring security for costs on the part of plaintiffs in actions for libel.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the first section, he regarding the bill as very unjust to a poor man, whose character might be blasted, and, not having the means to give security, be unable to restore it.

Mr. NELSON defended the bill, saying no man was so poor that he could not procure security if his character was worth defending. He also called attention to the numerous suits commenced which were never prosecuted, thus putting editors to expense for nothing.

Mr. Alvord's motion was carried and the bill killed.

A CURT REBUKE.

Mr. JACOBS, on a question of privilege, after referring to the charges of corruption against members, stated that he had received a letter, which he had the Clerk read. It was from W. F. Johnson, of the Home of the Friendless, in Brooklyn, in which an appropriation of $5,000 to that institution is asked for, and promising the sum of $300 to Mr. Jacobs for his services in securing the appropriation. Mr. Jacobs said he had no desire to take any further proceedings in the matter, but hoped this expose would deter others from making like approaches to members.

The letter was entered on the journal.

INCREASED COMPENSATION TO CLERKS.

Providing increased compensation to clerks in the State Department, being the bill passed annually. Passed.

DRAFTED MEN.

A large number of petitions were presented asking for the refunding of moneys paid by drafted men.

Mr. ALVORD moved a resolution calling on the Adjutant General for information (similar to that of Senator Chapman's) relative to drafted men, which was adopted.

Mr. JACOBS offered a resolution providing for the confinement of prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. FIELDS the bill allowing a lease of lands devised by Augustus Van Cortland in Westchester county was passed.

A WARRANT FOR SUPERVISOR TERHUNE.

Mr. MURPHY moved a resolution that the Speaker issue a warrant for William Terhune, of New York, who had refused to answer a subpoena served upon him to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Adopted.

Mr. HUSTED reported a bill appropriating for the Antietam monument the sum of $7,150.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JACOBS—To regulate the sale of tickets and fare on the Brooklyn railroads. He said he did not wish to be understood as committed to this bill.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—To incorporate the New York Police Benefit Society. Passed on his motion.

By Mr. COOK—To incorporate the New York Manhattan Indemnity and Loan Association.

By Mr. SELKREG—The Printing Appropriation bill.

By Mr. WOOLSEY—Incorporating the Poughkeepsie and New Paltz Railroad Company.

By Mr. HUSTED—Incorporating the Employment and Indemnity Company of New York.

By Mr. ALLENBERG—To enlarge the locks on the western division of the Erie Canal and to provide means to pay for the same.

Adjourned.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

An unknown German woman, apparently aged about thirty-six years, was found frozen to death yesterday morning in Eighth avenue, near Ninety-fifth street, and the body taken to the Morgue.

James Reagan, who resides at the corner of Second avenue and Forty-third street, was found by officer Leavey, of the Twenty-first precinct, at the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-ninth street, with both his hands frozen so that he could not move his fingers. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

James Mumford, a colored cook on the schooner Tallahassee, had his hand badly frozen while assisting in docking the vessel yesterday morning. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	7 16	Moon sets....eve	10 19
Sun sets........	5 09	High water, morn	12 00

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
France	Jan 25	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Manhattan	Jan 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	Jan 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Deutschland	Jan 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Washington	Jan 28	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	Jan 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Jan 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of London	Jan 28	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Italy	Jan 28	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Minnesota	Feb 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Feb 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Feb 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Ismailia	Feb 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Feb 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Feb 11	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Caledonia	Feb 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Feb 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 24, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Cuba (Br), Moodie, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship France (Br), Grace, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.

Steamship Wyoming (Br), Whineray, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Steamship City of Baltimore (Br), Delamotte, Liverpool via Halifax—J G Dale.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—H W Whitney.

Schr Ella Amsden, Smith, Havana—J B Phillips & Sons.

Schr Kedron (Br), Pettis, Halifax—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr L A Edwards, Marshall, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Prudence, Rangell, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.

Schr V Barkalew, Holmes, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Aleppo (Br), Moreland, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston, with mdse, to C G Francklyn.

Steamship City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston Jan 14, via Key West 18th, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co. Was detained outside the Hook for 24 hours by a thick snowstorm; Jan 20, off Charleston, saw bark Stampede, from Havana for New York.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah Jan 21, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Jan 21, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Encountered strong gales from ENE to NW, with snow, north of Hatteras.

Bark Idolique (Br), Durkee, Hamburg 53 days, with mdse, to Brett, Son & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather until reaching Cape Hatteras, which was passed 15 days ago, and have had since constant gales from E and N.

Brig America (Br), Smith, Messina 50 days, with fruit to order—vessel to E Crowell. Had strong westerly winds to Gibraltar, passing there Jan 1; since then mostly easterly winds.

Schr Samuel E Fabens (of Newburyport), Crocker, St Pierre, Mart, Jan 4, with sugar to H A Vatable & Son—vessel to B J Wenberg. Experienced strong northerly gales and rough sea; Jan 22, encountered a strong NW gale, accompanied with a very high sea, which at times made a clean break over the vessel, but sustained no damage; 7 days north of Hatteras; Jan 16, lat 35 53, lon 74 53, passed bark Samon (?), of New York, bound N, with loss of maintopgallantmast.

Schr John E Dailey, ——, Brunswick, Ga, via Norfolk 3 days, with lumber, &c, to S C Loud & Co. Put into Norfolk in distress, having been ashore.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Antecedent, Pendleton, Providence for New York.
Schr Lewis Jane, Sophia, Norwalk for New York.
Schr Lafayette, McClennon, Lloyd's Neck for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.
Schr Mahaska, Bunker, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Village Queen, Conklin, Baltimore for Allyn's Point.
Schr Peroia, Sparrow, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr P B Smith, Burnham, New York for Gloucester.
Schr O C Acken, Mead, New York for Stamford.

BELOW.

Brig Aroostook, from Pensacola (by pilot boat Moses H Grinnell, No 20).

SAILED.

Steamships City of Baltimore, Liverpool via Halifax; Leo, Savannah; Charleston, Charleston; Louisa Moore, Newbern; Isaac Bell, Richmond; Fanita, Philadelphia; brig David B Doane, Guadaloupe; schr E H Atwood, Point-a-Pitre.

Wind at sunset NW.

Shipping Notes.

The Fulton ferryboat Mineola was not seriously damaged in its collision with the Union on Monday last.

The cargo of the steamship Ville de Paris, which cleared from this port for Havre on Saturday last, included arms and munitions of war for the French army to the value of $754,736. Among the items were 25,000 muskets, 4,000 pistols, 1,000,000 cartridges and 10 cases of artillery.

The new missionary packet Morning Star, now building at East Boston, is to be launched, should nothing occur meanwhile to prevent it, to-morrow, and will be despatched for Honolulu about the 10th of February—sixty days from the time her keel was laid. This vessel is 250 tons burden, half brig-rigged, coppered on the stocks, and in accommodation, size and character of workmanship well adapted to her work, which is to carry Bible civilization and its attendant blessings to islands heretofore inhabited by savages.

Captain Ransom S Abbott, ferryman on one of the rivers in Connecticut, has arranged an ingenious method of propelling his ferry boat across the river at that place. The river being really an arm of the sea, the tide ebbs and flows with much force. Captain Abbott has stretched a wire rope across the river, the greater part of the way under water. Pulleys are so arranged as to run on the rope, and the boat is made fast to these pulleys at an angle of the rope and also to the current. A long centre-board is put down, and the force of the tide acting on the boat at an angle drives it rapidly along the rope. The distance is 1200 feet, and Captain Abbott often makes the trip in three minutes without sail or oar.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP LOOKOUT (reported in yesterday's news columns as overdue at San Francisco) put into Falkland Islands in November last leaky, as before stated.

STEAMSHIP CLOTILDE—A survey has been held on the British iron steamship Clotilde, which went ashore at Wells Beach some weeks since, and she has been condemned. Her cargo, an iron ferryboat, has been removed, and is on the shore and has been taken charge of by the underwriters. It is in pieces, some of which are 50 feet long and very heavy. The Clotilde will probably be sold at auction. She has been afloat once and can probably be got off next summer.

SHIP LA ESCOCESA (Br), Evans, at San Francisco 24th inst from Manila, was dismasted in a typhoon, but was repaired at Shanghae.

SHIP SCREAMER, Young, at Savannah from Liverpool, reports that on the 6th inst, when about up with the Bermudas, experienced a heavy gale from the SE, in which lost three lower topsails, one upper foretopsail, one upper mizzentopsail, one mainsail, maintopmast staysail, foretopmast staysail, had mainyard carried away and mizzentopsail yard, had foreyard sprung, and also upper foretopsailyard, carrying away mainstays and channel plates of some of the port main rigging, and sustained other incidental damage.

BARK HIPPARCHUS (Br), Calhoun, at Providence from London, reports Jan 9, lat 40, lon 63, encountered a hurricane, in which lost mainyard, lower topsails, and received other damage; and while running in from lat 41 to 43, lon 12 to lon —, experienced a succession of very heavy gales from the westward.

BRIG FRANK (Br), Teale, from Cienfuegos for Halifax, with molasses, was run into and sunk previous to 23d inst, off Matanzas, by the British brig Leona. Crew saved. The latter vessel sprung a leak and was otherwise damaged. The F was 147 tons register, built at Shelburne, NS, in 1855, and hailed from Halifax.

SCHR ELLA MAY, Mayo, arrived at Provincetown 11th inst from the West Indies, with the captain and nearly all her crew sick with fever. One man had died. The vessel was leaking badly, and was brought in by the mate with one man to steer and one to work the pumps. She brought a cargo of fruit.

SCHR MARY A HYER, from Virginia for New Haven, with oysters, while passing through the Sound ran upon the rocks opposite Norwalk and received serious injury, being compelled to haul up on Southport beach to keep from sinking. Mr. Hotchkiss, of New Haven, one of the owners, and Capt Beardsley, with the tug T A Knickerbocker, went to the assistance of the schr, and succeeded in towing her into Bridgeport harbor PM of 23d inst.

SCHR JACOB KIENZLE, in Hampton Roads 24th inst, bound to New York, lost part of deck load of wood.

SCHR CAROLINE HALL was hauled off Hampton bar AM of 24th inst by revenue cutter Northerner.

SCHR NEW ZEALAND (of Deer Isle, Me), Lowe, from Elizabethport, with coal, was beating up Providence Bay evening of 23d inst, when she was run into by the steamer Galatea, for New York, and sunk in four minutes. The steamer offered to take the men, but they took a boat and pulled for Providence. When three miles below the tent became wedged in the ice and remained fast until AM of 25th, when the men were rescued by a surfboat.

SCHR NIMROD, at Halifax 19th inst from Boston, reports left Boston Jan 4; had fine weather across the Bay of Fundy as far as Cape Sable, and on the morning of the 8th inst experienced a terrific gale and had to lay to under double reefed foresail; gale still increasing; at 6 PM same day head sails broke loose, vessel laying in the trough of the sea and making much water; was obliged to scud 38 hours under bare poles, and was blown off to lat 37 32; at 5 PM shipped a sea over the stern, which unshipped our wheel; the vessel broached to, and everything moveable on deck, including rails, casks and wood, also a cask containing a corpse, was washed overboard; about the same time lost our flying jib and all head gear, split the jib and foresail, windows and stove galley. We were 9 days without fire in the cabin. Capt McDonald says that the gale of the 8th inst was the worst he ever experienced.

SCHR HENRY CLAY dragged ashore PM 23d inst near the Railway Wharf, Holmes' Hole, but will probably come off without damage when the wind moderates.

SCHR ASHORE—Tuckerton, NJ, Jan 24—An unknown schr is ashore at Little Egg Harbor Inlet; masts in rigging. Particulars not known.

COLLISION—About 10 PM on the 18th inst the steamer W S Pike and the British steamship Mexican, Capt Winder, from Liverpool via Vera Cruz, collided when opposite Morgan's Steamship Landing, New Orleans. From the report of Capt Winder and the pilot of the Mexican we learn that in attempting to run across her bow the W S Pike fouled with the ribbon of the ship, which at the time had her engines reversed. The Pike had her starboard wheelhouse carried away, her barber shop demolished, and her wheel slightly hurt. The Mexican sustained but little injury.

IPSWICH, Mass, Jan 23—The schr White Rover, Downs, which started from the Isle of Shoals yesterday to save two men in a boat, was wrecked on Ipswich bar last night. The crew were saved, but badly frostbitten. They were kindly cared for by the Ipswich lightkeeper. The men in the boat were saved. The vessel was lost.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 22—Returned, steamship England (Br), Webster, from Liverpool (Jan 11) for New York, in consequence of a gale having caused the escape of gas from some dangerous chemicals among her cargo.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to Purser H Gorham, of the steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah, for favors.

We are indebted to purser John R Moffett, of the steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, for his attentions.

STEAMSHIP AMERICAN (Br), Wallace, from Galveston for Liverpool, put into Savannah 24th inst for coal.

BARK TIDAL WAVE, of Salem, 507 tons, built at Essex, Mass, in 1851, has been sold to E Bonner & Co, of Boston, for $6,250, cash.

Whalemen.

In Jarvis Bay, in October, bark Othello, of Sydney, cutting in, who reported a few days previous, ship Three Brothers, Witherell, with a sperm whale, who also reported a few days previous, bark Eliza, Dimond, with a large sperm whale.

Bark Mount Wollaston, Collin, of NB, was at Juan Fernandez Nov 27, oil as last reported.

Schr D N Richards, Webb, was at Barbados Dec 18, to sail that day for Boston. The vessel leaked very badly on the passage out, but had repaired at Barbados.

Foreign Ports.

ANTIGUA, Dec 24—Arrived, schr Florence Bailey, Bailey, New York (and sailed 31st for Jamaica).

BUENOS AYRES, Dec 15—Sailed, bark American Lloyds, Park, Colonia and Boston.

In port 15th, barks Com Dupont, Nichols, from Savannah, arrived Nov 26, for Rosario and Boston; J M Morales (Br), McPhail; Annie L Taylor, Doane; Gan Eden, Greenleaf; Robert Beak (Br), Akenner, and Sylphide (Br), Christen, unc; brigs John Richards (Br), Robbins, and Meteor (Br), Hoit, do.

HAVRE, Jan 20—Arrived, ship Star, Viarello, Guanape via Callao.

HALIFAX, Jan 21—Arrived, steamship Delta (Br), Hunter, St Thomas and Bermuda.

Sailed 21st, steamship Abyssinia (Br), Halus (from New York), Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 21—Arrived, ship Westmoreland, Heron, New Orleans; bark Rome, Otis, Charleston.

LOANDO, Nov 27—In port bark Ionic, Powers, for Boston; brig Bogota, Roberts, from and for do.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov 25 (back date)—In port ship Ocean Express, Harding, for Boston Dec 15.

PAYSANDU, Dec 15—In port bark Merrimac, Nichols, for Colonia, to load for Boston.

PERNAMBUCO, Dec 23—Arrived, brig Rush, Wilkins, Bahia.

PARA, Jan 6—Arrived, brig Salinas (Br), Lund, New York via Maranham.

PORT SPAIN, Dec 21—Arrived, bark Ynez, Lindsley, New York (and sailed 31st for Maracaibo); 29th, schr M E Smith, Smith, Norfolk.

Sailed 28th, brig David Bugbee, Staples, Boston.

In port Jan 7, brig Cyclone, Nevens, from St Marys, Ga, arrived Dec 21, for Boston.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan 7—In port barks R Murray Jr, Pennington, for New York ldg, to sail in a few days; Trait d'Union, Ballou, from Bangor, arrived 5th, to sail same day for Miragoane, to discharge, to load thence for New York; schrs Isaac Oliver, Pannell, from New York; Darling (Br), McDonald, from Boston.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 23—Arrived, steamships City of Limerick, Philips, New York (Jan 10) for Liverpool (and proceeded); 24th, The Queen, do (Jan 7) for do (and proceeded).

ROSARIO, Dec 15—In port brig Little Fury (Br), Cunningham, for New York.

SIERRA LEONE, Dec 11—In port brigs Ann Elizabeth, Havlin, for Boston; Melrose, Griggs, from do, arrived 1st; Nellie Gay, Smith, from New York, arrived 10th.

SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, Jan 4—In port barks Ellen (Br), McGuire, for San Francisco; Nereide (Fr), Daguerre, for do; La Plata (NG), for Hamburg; brig Helene (NG), Meyer, for do.

SURINAM, Jan 4—In port brigs Wildeman (Dutch), Driest, for New York 7th; Unicorn, Cook, from and for Boston, arrived Dec 21; Autumn, Peak, unc; schr Clara Smith, Keene, for New York Jan 15.

Sailed Dec 24, brig Java (Br), Virgil, Boston.

ST PIERRE, Mart, Jan 10—In port brig Fanny Lincoln, Small, from Boston, arrived about 1st, to sail 11th for Cuba.

In port Jan 4, bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, for New York ldg; schr Mary (Br), for do do.

ST MARC, Jan 7—In port brig Oliver Cutts, Nelson, for New York ldg.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan 23—Arrived, steamship John Gibson, Winters, New York.

BOSTON, Jan 23—Cleared, barks Union (Br), Veale, London; King Bird, Dexter, Philadelphia; brigs Mariposa, Milton, Trinidad; Sportsman, Horton, Matanzas.

24th—Arrived, steamship Geo Appold, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan 21—Cleared, brig Cecile (Br), Hellings, Matanzas; schrs Geo B McClellan, Keene, West Indies; H N Squire, Gage, Boston; Mary J Farr, Conwell, New York.

22d—Arrived, schr Mary E Graham, Fountain, New York.

Sailed—Brig Arvel.

23d—Arrived, schrs Lucy Jones, Muncey, New York; J M Fisk, Chase, Bridgeport.

Cleared—Steamship McClellan, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; schrs Mary E Amsden, Lavender, and Addie Walton, Rich, Boston; A A Andrews, Kelly, Portland; Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport; Mataoka, Fooks, West Indies; Western Star, Crowell, Mayaguez.

Sailed—Brig Cecile; schrs Mataoka, and Western Star.

BUCKSPORT, Me, Jan 19—Sailed, schr Baltic, Parker, Cuba.

27th—Arrived, revenue cutter Dobbin, Capt Warner, from a cruise.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan 23—Arrived, schrs Josephine, Bayles, and Elm City, Kidd, Port Johnson; M A Hyer, Terry, Virginia.

Sailed—Schrs Pavilion, Parker, and Avati, Dibble, New York; Racer, Howard, Huntington. Wind NE, snowing.

CHARLESTON, Jan 24—Arrived, steamship Champion, Lockwood, New York; brig Catalina, Matanzas; schr E H Marks, Boston.

Sailed—Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, New York; schrs Ida S Burgess, Burgess, and Harmona, Burgess, Georgetown, SC; Nellie F Forgess, Burgess, New York; Elias Moore, De Groot, Baltimore; John Lenthall, Martin, Savannah.

EDGARTOWN, Jan 19—Arrived, brig Adelie McLeon, Hunter, New Orleans for Boston; schr Annie Leland, Sewall, Baltimore for do.

20th, Evening—Wind NE, light; thick.

In port, the above arrivals, and schrs Mary L Martin, Angeline, Charles & Willie, Sarah Maria, Bedabedec, Planet, Cerro, Leontine, Julia Newell, Light Boat, Ocean Star, Gentile, and others unknown.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 24—Passed in, brig Village Belle, from Liverpool for Richmond.

Sailed—Steamships Vicksburg, for Providence; E S Terry, for New York; bark Templar, for Rio Janeiro; brig Constance, for do.

In the roads—Schrs J H Stickney, and Mary E Amsden, for Boston; Surprise, for Baltimore; Jacob Kienzle, for New York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan 21, PM—Arrived, schrs Chas F Atwood, Barrows, Yocomico River, Va, for Boston; Bartle Pierce, Hawes; Newell B Hawes, Kennedy, and Freddie W Alton, Duane, Tangier, Va, for do; Delia Hodgkins, Bennett, do for Portland; Lyndon, Hilliard, New York for Calais; Five Sisters, Peterson, do for Machias.

22d—Wind NW, blowing very heavy.

Arrived—Bark Triumph, Cheney, Savannah for Boston; schrs Henry Clay, Foster; Defiance, Crockett, and Clara Jane, McAlep, New York for Boston; Owen P Hinds, Clandennin, do for Calais; M R G (Br), Ewarts, Providence for St John, NB.

23d, AM—Arrived, schrs J F Chandler (Br), Pettis, New York for St Johns, NF; Pampero (Br), Holder, do for St John, NB.

Sailed Schrs Chas F Atwood, Bartle Pierce, Newell B Hawes, Freddie W Alton, Delia Hodgkins, Defiance.

MOBILE, Jan 19—Cleared, bark Scotland, Beverly, Pensacola.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 19—Arrived, steamship Hercules, Doughty, Philadelphia; ship Kate Prince, Mobile; bark Nueva Casimira, Siabaca, Havana. Below, ship Giants' Causeway, Marclay, from Dublin via Pensacola; bark Reunion, Tucker, from Turks Island.

Cleared—Steamship Weybossel, Rogers, New York; ship Jalla (Br), Mounce, Liverpool; barks Fleetwing, West, do; Hilda, Torjesen, Queenstown for orders.

NEWBERN, Jan 21—Sailed, schr Jesse W Knight, Field, Cardenas.

22d—Arrived, schr J L Richards, New York.

NORFOLK, Jan 21—Arrived, schr Ruth N Atwood, Kenny, Boston.

NEWPORT, Jan 23, PM—Sailed previously, schr Addie Murchie, Gibbs, Providence for New York or Calais.

NORWICH, Jan 21—Sailed, schr Lottie E Cook, for Virginia.

NEW LONDON, Jan 21—Arrived, schrs Catacean, Hamilton, Virginia; S E Nash, Nash, Stonington for New York; Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland for do.

PENSACOLA, Jan 13—Arrived, schr Narragansett, Haskell, Aspinwall; 16th, schr J S & L C Adams, Adams, Key West; 17th, ship Natolia (Br), Elsden, Rio Janeiro; 18th, bark Maryland (Nor), Hansen, Kingston, Ja.

Cleared 15th, schr D Talbot, Amsbury, New York; 14th, ship Roska (Nor), Stoesen, Newry, I; brig Jeremiah, Ford, Cienfuegos; 16th, bark Ada Carter, Kenny, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 23—Arrived, steamship Roman, Baker, Boston; schr Anna Barton, Frank, do.

Cleared—Bark Jos E Eaton, Ellingwood, Matanzas.

LEWES, Jan 23, AM—A bark from above went to sea. Sharp gale from NE last night. In harbor, bark and brig from above and 40 schrs.

PM—The brig reported in harbor this AM is the Olaf Kyrre, from Leith for Philadelphia; the bark is the Wm E Anderson, from Hemel for Philadelphia. All vessels are lying quiet. Wind ENE.

PORTLAND, Jan 21—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, New York; schr Walter H Thorndike, Hall, Rockland for Charleston (not New York).

Sailed—Steamship Prussian; bark N M Haven; schr Virginia, and others.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan 23—In port bark Abbie N Franklin, Holbrook, from New Orleans for Boston; also 3 brigs unknown.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 23—Arrived, schr Billow, Ames, Port Johnson. Below, schr New Zealand, Low, Elizabethport.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 24—Arrived, ship La Escocesa (Br), Evans, Manila; bark Emstone (Br), Tomlinson, do.

SAVANNAH, Jan 24—Arrived, steamship American (Br), Wallace, Galveston for Liverpool; bark Young England, from Guadaloupe; schrs John Lenthall, Martin, Charleston; Crest of the Wave, ——.

Cleared—Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, New York; ships Robena, Mudgett, and Lottie Warren (Br), Lucas, Liverpool; bark St Cloud, Ames, Genoa; brigs Gregorio (Sp), Comrachen, Liverpool; Queen of the South, Burns, Fernandina; John Freeman, Baker, Satilla River.

ST MARY'S, Ga, Jan 12—Cleared, barks Emma Muir (Br), Guest, Montevideo; 19th, Phenix (Br), McKenzie, do.

WICKFORD, Jan 23—Arrived, schr Pointer, Baker, New York for Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Especial attention is called to our
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5,000 CASES OF CROUP CURED BY DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails if used when first taken. Sold by the druggists. 50 cents.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Proceedings of Congressional Committees and at the Departments—The Postmaster General's Reception—The New Election Laws—Subsidies for Steamship Companies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1871.

THE NEW ELECTION LAWS.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed yesterday to the bill amendatory of the enforcement act passed at the last session. It is regarded as a very sweeping measure, and will in effect revolutionize the whole system of registration and the holding of elections. Officers responsible to the United States are to be appointed by the Judges of United States Courts, whose duty it will be to supervise all elections at which members of Congress are chosen. A general supervisor of elections is to be appointed by the Judges of the United States Circuit Court, and under him are to be a sufficient number of inspectors, whose duties are described to be to attend the sittings of boards of registration in the respective precincts to which they may be assigned. The bill provides that every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory for any State or other election at which a representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed a registration within the meaning of this act and also within the meaning of the act to which this is supplementary, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, Territorial or municipal election. These all-powerful inspectors are also authorized to challenge any vote offered, to be and remain where the ballot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled be wholly completed and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether said certificates be required under any law of the United States, or any State, Territorial or municipal law. In short, these inspectors are to take virtual control of the registration and the polls on the day of election when a Congressman is to be voted for, and to look into every name registered and every ballot cast, whether it be for Congressman or for State and municipal officers. The State and municipal officers of election are to be supervised and inspected *ad libitum* by the United States officers, and the latter are to be backed by all the power of the government.

PROPOSED TRANSFERS IN THE ARMY.

It has been decided at the War Department to transfer the surplus lieutenants of the artillery to the infantry, and the second lieutenants of the latter arm of the service will have an opportunity of expressing their wish for transfer, if they have any, before the transfers are made. It appears that the infantry is wanting in officers of the lower grade, and that the President has expressed himself as opposed to appointing men from civil life to fill the vacancies while there is a surplus of artillery officers that can as well be assigned and save the government that much additional expense. From the tenor of the letters received at the War Department it is evident the young lieutenants are not disposed to ask to be transferred, as they prefer the dignity of the artillery service to that of the infantry. Should not a sufficient number desire the change the commanding officers of the artillery regiments will then be called upon to recommend such as, in their opinion, can best be spared.

A SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY REGISTER.

The War Department has in press a list of the commissioned officers of the several regiments of the army on the 1st of January, as consolidated and reorganized under the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1869, and July 5, 1870, with their respective dates of commission.

THE AMERICAN-MEXICAN COMMISSION AT WORK.

In the United States and Mexican Commission yesterday, in the case of Thomas Devyer vs. Mexico, Commissioner Palacio announced the opinion of the Commissioners, awarding the claimant $4,000 in American gold coin, with interest at six per cent per annum from the 16th of May, 1864. In the case of Mary Brincourt vs. Mexico, Commissioner Wadsworth announced the opinion of the Commissioners, rejecting this claim for want of jurisdiction.

ISSUANCE OF MARINE DOCUMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ruled that upon the surrender of temporary marine documents other documents of a like character may be granted by collectors of customs to a vessel away from her home port.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

It appears from the report of the Librarian of Congress that the library contains a total of 197,668 bound volumes, besides about 30,000 pamphlets. The operation of the new copyright law has increased the library during the past year to an unusually large number, viz.:—Books, 274; pamphlets and periodicals, 3,140; musical compositions, 2,891; engravings, photographs and chromos, 1,175; prints, 1,426; maps and charts, 146. Total, 11,512. Upwards of 5,000 copyrights have been recorded in the librarian's office during less than six months.

ABATEMENT OF REVENUE TAXES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, states that since the passage of the various laws authorizing the Commissioner to abate taxes, about ten millions of dollars have been abated in consequence of the insolvency or absconding of parties assessed, and that but a small percentage of these taxes has been collected after the abatement. He believes that if the collectors of internal revenue were allowed a special percentage to examine and collect taxes so abated a large percentage of the same would now be collected, in consequence of parties against whom the taxes were assessed having since become solvent. He recommends the passage of an act authorizing the allowance of commissions not to exceed twenty-five per cent for this purpose.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly report No. 4 of the Bureau of Statistics, now in press, shows the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended October 31, 1870, and for the ten months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1869. The following synopsis has been furnished by Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau:—

Periods.	Imports.	Dom. Exp'ts, specie val.	For. Exp'ts, specie value.
Month end. Oct. 31,'70.	$35,828,570	$31,745,610	$1,450,513
Month end. Oct. 31,'69.	34,784,125	$[illegible]	2,853,424
Ten mos. end Oct. 31,'70	470,641,603	359,822,254	24,004,251
Ten mos. end Oct. 31,'69	390,546,921	293,[illegible],445	25,134,918

The proportion of the total foreign commerce carried in American vessels, respectively, during the ten months ended October 31, 1870, was as follows:—

	Imports.	Domestic Exports, Mixed Values.	Foreign Exports.
American vessels...	$[illegible]	$141,[illegible]	$12,[illegible]
Foreign vessels.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1869.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
American vessels...	$124,445,[illegible]	$[illegible]	$14,[illegible]
Foreign vessels.....	275,101,956	245,[illegible],219	11,172,413

The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the twelve months ended October 31, 1870, were as follows:—

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels..........	10,575	3,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign vessels............	18,845	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total........	29,420	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,057,[illegible]

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1869.

	Entered. Number.	Entered. Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Cleared. Tons.
American vessels..........	10,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign vessels............	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total........	29,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

George L. Woods, of Oregon, who was yesterday nominated by the President for Governor of Utah Territory, is a native of Missouri. He has lived in Oregon for a number of years, and was the spokesman of the delegation from the Pacific coast which called upon the President, a few weeks ago, to demand the appointment of Senator Williams, of Oregon, as Attorney General in President Grant's Cabinet. He is said to be a fair lawyer and a good stump speaker. His views on the peculiar institution of Utah are not known, and it is doubtful if he has formed any very decided opinions on the subject.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR LOGAN.

General Logan, recently elected United States Senator from the State of Illinois, for six years from the 4th of March next, made his appearance in the House yesterday, for the first time since his election. He was warmly congratulated by his colleagues on the floor of the House over his success. Logan says that, although the victory was [illegible] had a hard time in achieving it. The impression got abroad through the State that the administration was against him. He did not take the trouble to correct this, but made the fight squarely on his own merits. Logan will remain a member of the House until the 4th of March.

THE WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Judge Kelsey, of New York, made another attempt yesterday to pass the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill during the morning hour. The democrats, aided by the friends of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad companies, commenced to filibuster as soon as the bill came up, with a view to consume the morning hour and drive it over until next Monday. By dint of dilatory motions and calling the yeas and nays they succeeded. The bill has already twice passed the House during the present Congress, and there is believed to be a clear majority in its favor if a vote could be reached.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S RECEPTION.

The first card reception of Postmaster General and Mrs. Creswell took place last night. The parlors were densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, including President Grant, members of the Cabinet, foreign ministers, Minister Schenck, General Sherman, Admiral Porter and Senators and Representatives. It was one of the most brilliant assemblages during this winter.

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGES ON SUBSIDIZED RAILROADS.

The bill of Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, to secure the government a first mortgage lien upon all the property of the Pacific Railroad and other railroad companies that have obtained subsidies in land or bonds from the government, was discussed yesterday in the Committee of Appropriations, to which it was referred some time ago. The object of the bill is to secure the government the amount of interest on the bonds of these railroad companies which it is by law bound to pay, and to so regulate the sales of the lands donated to them as to provide for a sinking fund that shall ultimately be used for the redemption of the principal of their debt. Since the attention of Congress was called by the Secretary of the Treasury to the failure of the Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest on their bonds, the whole question of the liabilities of these roads has been discussed by members. Ben Butler has a resolution before the Committee on Appropriations authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to examine into the affairs of the Pacific Railroad Company. This, however, has not been considered by the committee. The view taken by the members of the committee yesterday was that some such measure as that proposed by Judge Lawrence is necessary, not only to protect the government, but the private creditors of the company. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has been falling behind gradually until now it owes the government over six millions for interest paid on its bonds. Whether the bill now before the committee is what is needed was not determined, but it seems to be the general opinion that some law must be enacted to make the roads more directly responsible to the government.

SUBSIDIES FOR STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

The House Committee on Commerce yesterday heard an argument on behalf of the bill for subsidizing a line of steamers between New York, Vera Cruz and one or two other Mexican ports. This bill is similar in all its provisions to the one which was before Congress at the last session. It provides that the Postmaster General shall be authorized to contract with F. Alexandre & Sons, of New York, who now own a couple of steamers plying between New York and Vera Cruz, for the carrying of the mails between the two cities, touching at Havana and Sisal, at not less than $5,000 currency per round trip. The committee does not expect to be called again this session, and of course very little interest is taken by the members in this and similar measures before them.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Judge W. A. Richardson, of the Probate Court of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will, it is stated, shortly resume his official duties at the Treasury Department. It is proposed to increase the pay of this official from $3,500 to $5,000 per annum. It is thought that the Judge might spend more of his time in Washington attending to the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and less in Massachusetts.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has addressed a circular to collectors of customs throughout the country calling their attention to the fact that upwards of sixty classes of articles enumerated among "commodities subject to duty" in the schedule for the home consumption and import statement, have been made free of duty, in whole or part, under the provisions of the new Tariff law. As it will be a matter of special interest to legislators and others to know the effect which this change in the tariff may have upon the importation and consumption of the specific commodities made free by that act, he has requested collectors to enumerate separately from and after January 1, 1871, in their statements of home consumption and imports, under the head of "commodities free of duty," the classes or parts of classes so made free. This will enable the Bureau of Statistics to furnish satisfactory information upon the question of free trade, as well as for purposes of comparison with the records of previous years.

TRANSPORTATION OF BONDED MERCHANDISE.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company will to-morrow enter into bonds in the sum of $100,000 for the transportation of merchandise without appraisement from New York to Philadelphia, and will be the first company in the United States to test the system and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is stated that this road is admirably equipped with the little cars for transporting imported goods that arrive in small invoices, and will be ready to commence business immediately after executing the necessary papers.

THE LAND OFFICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands on the 20th agreed to report favorably the nomination of Willis Drummond, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of the Public Land Office, in place of Mr. Joseph Wilson, whom the President has determined to turn out. Subsequently, when the Senate went into executive session, the nomination was reported, favorably by the chairman of the committee. Mr. Wilson asserts that his friends in the Senate will make a vigorous fight to retain him. His friends, however, are neither strong nor numerous. They are such men as Tipton, of Nebraska, and Ross, of Kansas: men who are opposed to the administration, and who have little or no influence with the Senate.

INCREASED TAXES FROM FRUIT DISTILLERS.

An examination of the receipts from brandy distilled from apples, grapes and peaches for the months of July, August, September, October and November, 1870, shows an income of $321,552 over the same months in 1869, the receipts for the latter being $257,164, and for the former $[illegible]. The gain is attributed to the liberal provisions made by the Revenue Bureau last summer, governing fruit distillation, which largely increased the number of fruit distilleries in the South and West. The later months of this fiscal year will show even larger returns than those indicated above.

BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The Senate committee this week will report a bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union.

STAMPING COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

A Western banker recently wrote to Treasurer Spinner, suggesting that all officers of moneyed corporations should be required to stamp the word "counterfeit" on all spurious money presented to them. The Treasurer replied that such legislation could not be made without legislation, although he believes any one has a right so to stamp, as this does not lessen the value of the paper.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Juan De D. Restrepo, Consul General of the United States of Colombia, in New York.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND PATENT.

In accordance with the law President Grant has directed Secretary Delano to issue the necessary patent for the lands to the Southern Pacific Railroad on account of the completion of the first section of thirty miles of that road, which has been favorably reported on by the government commissioners.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Captain Hall arrived here yesterday to make further arrangements for his expedition, and has rechristened the Periwinkle, formerly a tugboat, to be fitted for steam as well as sailing purposes. He will leave in May.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the State National Bank at New Orleans, it having a capital of $500,000, to commence business.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, through a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Burchard and Coburn, have been in communication with the Secretary of the Treasury with the view of ascertaining whether the estimate of $250,000 for reprinting from new plates the twenty and ten dollar notes of national banks cannot be reduced. There is no doubt the committee will report a bill for that purpose, owing to the circulation of well executed counterfeits of these denominations.

HON. JASPER E. BRADY,

formerly a member of Congress from Pittsburg, Pa., died in this city yesterday morning, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

IMPORTING BLOODED STOCK.

Bulls, Cows, Ponies, Dogs, Fowls and Birds Arrived at New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 14.]

The ship John Parker, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday morning, having on board a large stock of fine cows, hogs, ponies, sheep, dogs and poultry, all of which are in remarkably fine condition. We regret to learn that during the voyage most of the English sparrows, imported for the express purpose of experimenting on the cotton worm, died. There are only some four or five left out of several hundred that were shipped.

This loss was somewhat counterbalanced to the owner by the increase of the live stock by five calves. The ship was kept so remarkably clean during the voyage that there is no perceptible or disagreeable odor about her, and a person on deck would only be made aware of the presence of stock by the lowing of the cattle.

During the afternoon the ship was visited by several ladies and gentlemen of this city, who paid high compliments to Mr. Edward P. F. Fowler, the importer of the stock, and who disclaimed the credit and introduced Mr. Joseph Moody, of Hampshire, England, who had, with the help of one or two assistants, the entire charge of the whole stock during the voyage. As evidence of the care bestowed upon the animals one has only to observe their beautiful glossy coats, which are as free from dust and dirt as any well groomed horse. Mr. Moody has become quite an agent in the care of stock at sea. He had charge of the large lot imported by Mr. Fowler in this same ship a year ago, and during the past summer he took out two cargoes from Liverpool to Philadelphia without the loss of a single animal. During the voyage the cows and bulls were fed twice a day on hay and mangel-wurzel, with an occasional mess of bran mash. The pigs received oat and Indian meal mash, the sheep cracked oats and the ponies hay and oats. An idea of the amount of forage necessary for such a voyage may be had from the fact that over fourteen tons of hay were put on board previous to leaving Liverpool. The following is a short *résumé* of the stock on board:—Two Jersey bulls, one fourteen months old and the other eighteen; both have been successful prize takers, the latter being a *fac-simile* of the celebrated bull Baron, said to have been the best ever bred. There are eighteen Jersey and Alderney heifers, all with calf (with the exception of two, which calved during the voyage) to the finest stock on the Channel Isles. There are also eight cows, three and four years old, in calf with the exception of three, which calved during the voyage. As milk producers this stock has not its superior anywhere, while the butter churned from the milk is said to be the very best known. There are six crates of boars and sows, all of which, with the exception of one, are less than a year old; they are of the best breed known, several of them boasting a long line of ancestors: for instance, "British Flag," in crate three, was farrowed December, 1869, and was got by Longback, dam Dewdrop, by Prince of Wales; gr. dam Old Bess, by Jack; the sire, Longback, being by Thornton's Hero, own brother to Silverwing, from Palmer's King of the West and Watson's Faith. When the John Parker left Liverpool there were two Southdown rams shipped, but during the voyage one of them died; the one left is ten months old and is from the stock of one of the most successful breeders in England, who has taken with the same stock over 230 prizes. There are also three ponies on board—one a dappled gray Welsh cob, eleven hands high, four years old; another, an iron gray Exmoor pony, thirteen hands, said to be fast, broken to side-saddle. Both of them are quiet in harness. The third is a pure black Shetland pony, eleven hands high.

Among the poultry are two trios of Spanish Polands; a trio of gray Bramahs, a trio of white Dorkings, two trios of gray Dorkings, a trio of spangled Hamburgs, two trios of Brahma-pootras; also three Rouen ducks and a drake, bred from the Earl of Derby's breed—the whole making one of the finest collections of poultry ever seen in this State. There are two dogs and two sluts of the famous Skye terrier breed, a black and tan slut, all small, and reputed famous vermin killers. There is also a fine shepherd dog and a splendid setter, well broken, shot over two seasons, of fine size, and liver and white in color.

The John Parker is a fast sailer, having left Liverpool on the 2d of November, 1870. She is exceedingly neat and clean on deck, and her appearance reflects the highest credit on captain, mates and crew.

The sparrows above referred to—only a few of which were saved out of four hundred in number—were placed on board each in a small cage, such as Canaries are imported in.

The ship was only out about a week when the birds began to show signs of sickness, the cause of which has since been attributed to the dryness of the food prepared for them, and they began to drop off, at first gradually, and then, as the ship entered the tropics, at the rate of ten or twelve a day.

We understand that another lot of these famous little enemies of worms, bugs and species of destructive insects will be sent out shortly by steamship to this port.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

General Tom Thumb and his wife arrived at Madras on the 3d ult.

Some Russian journals express anxiety at the improved relations between Germany and Austria.

A torpedo detachment, consisting of fifty pioneers and thirty sailors, has left Kiel for Paris, with a view to closing the Seine.

Three Russian vessels are building and nearly completed in Samuda's ship yards on the Thames. It is said they are mercantile, not naval, ships.

The *Staats Anzeiger* says that the loss of the Baden division in the battle of Nuits was fifty-four officers and 934 rank and file killed, wounded and missing.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that the German commander before Belfort has given permission for women, children and people of old age to leave the place.

The *Français* says that in a French restaurant, where cats, dogs and rats are on the bill of fare, the proprietor has stuck a bill at his kitchen door headed, "Forced union between belligerents."

The London *Times* correspondent at Pera says that there are renewed differences between the Porte and the Khedive. The Porte complains of disregard by the Khedive of his last firman, especially as regards armaments.

It is the intention of the English government to establish a military barracks at Northampton, and the corporation is asked to grant a lease of twenty-five acres to the government. A meeting has been called at Northampton to consider the matter.

M. Michel Chevalier, in an article in the *Journal du Havre*, says that by helping France to resist and check the overgrowth of Prussia, England would act in her own interest; and he adds that, once France is crushed, the English home army must be raised to 350,000 men.

It is stated that the English government have made arrangements for the immediate production of a large number of breech-loading rifles of the Henry-Martini pattern, and that the necessary machinery will be constructed under the superintendence of M. Martini.

The *Rappel* says that the aspect of Paris at night in consequence of the extinction of gaslights is very singular. Many persons find it convenient to carry lanterns, and for their accommodation a new kind of lamp has been invented, which is carried easily by being suspended from the button hole of the coat.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that at Vienna M. Thiers happened to stay at the same hotel with M. Ranke. The two historians dined together, and M. Thiers put the question—"Against whom does Germany, in fact, fight at this moment?" "Against Louis XIV.," answered M. Ranke. M. Thiers did not reply.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that:—"It is a painful task for us to announce that ships are now kept longer on foreign stations than is prudent simply from the fact that our reserves are so miserably low that we have no vessels to despatch for their relief. The Lords of the Admiralty are blameless in the matter. They are anxious to repair and build, but they are restrained by those in whom is intrusted the disbursement of the public money. There must be soon a day of reckoning."

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The Baltimore *Gazette* thinks a man cannot be educated to be an editor.

Mr. John W. Dalgarn has become the sole owner of the *Spirit of Jefferson*, Va.

Mr. James H. Moore, having been appointed to his old position as steward of the Insane Asylum of the State, retires from his editorial connection with the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*.

Rev. Mr. Lyman Abbott, formerly of Maine, well known in literary circles, has been elected editor of the new illustrated weekly newspaper, to be published by the American Tract Society.

The St. Louis *Republican* is a democratic paper, and the St. Louis *Democrat* is a republican paper. It would be a great relief to the news editors of the country if they would swap names.

The Rome (Ga.) *Commercial* made its appearance the other morning with a hole in it. The editor explained that the issue was delayed [illegible] that he had discovered an objectionable article after the edition had been worked off, and had clipped it out of all the papers before sending them out.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending January 7:—

AT THE LONDON OFFICE.

New York—Dr. E. E. Porter, Hon. G. M. Curtis, Peter Hayden and wife, J. R. Partridge and family, Mark Smith, E. L. Tufts, Mrs. C. S. Barclay, Miss C. Barclay, Samuel Holley, Mrs. D. Marble, M. M. Harris, H. E. Eakin, G. F. Bassett, Mrs. Chauncy Robbins, Miss Julia Robbins, Miss Fannie Robbins, E. M. Keville, P. A. Hargous. Boston—S. Arthur Bent, Ella L. Chipman, W. W. Chipman, S. P. Mundell, Albert Thompson and family, B. H. Ticknor, E. A. Brigham, George J. Johnson. St. Louis—Hon. Henry T. Blow, N. C. Chapman and wife. Madrid—Rev. John W. Terry. San Francisco—W. Shiels and daughter, F. Lewis. Paris—Madame Virot, O. B. Thomas, Henry Herth. Baltimore—C. E. Easter. Indiana—Dr. S. C. Ayres. Cincinnati—Dr. J. D. Webb. Iowa—A. F. Page. Pittsburg, Pa.—T. S. Blair, W. Tatnall. New Jersey—D. Holsman. Ann Arbor, Mich.—Professor James C. Watson. Washington—Charles Cowlam. Keokuk, Ia.—C. A. Kellogg. Birmingham—J. M. Holmes.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

From the last *American Register*, from Paris by balloon post, December 31:—

United States Legation—Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary; Colonel Wickham Hoffman, First Secretary; Albert Lee Ward,* Private Secretary. United States Consulate General—General John Meredith Read, Jr., Consul General; Franklin Olcott, Vice Consul General; Charles Thirion, Consul's Clerk and Secretary; David T. S. Fuller, Consul's Clerk. Joseph Abraham, J. N. Abrams, H. Armand, G. F. Bacon, W. Bellamy, Jr., N. Benson, F. Berger, Mrs. F. Berger, J. Beylard, E. D. Beylard,* W. B. Bowles,* Mrs. W. B. Bowles, J. B. L. Bret, E. Brewer,* W. J. Brewer,* C. H. A. Carter, Alexander Chalmers, Mrs. Chandor,* Miss Chandor,* Mrs. G. W. Chesley, Miss E. C. Church, J. H. Cole, Mrs. Conkling,* W. S. Cragg,* Edward A. Crane, M. D.,* Dr. Thomas Curtis,* E. B. Davison, Mrs. Deming,* Miss Deming,* Mrs. Deprez, E. E. Diacre, Mrs. Diacre, Miss Diacre, N. Dinner, Miss Doremus, W. C. Dreyer,* Mrs. Durand, J. M. Durand, Mrs. Faxon and three children, Mr. Field, J. H. Flanner, N. Flick, Mrs. Flick, Mrs. Fuller, T. Gallot, Edward A. Carasché, Mrs. E. M. Gay, O. Godfrey and family, Francis Goupil,* A. Graffhe, the Misses Greeley, Mrs. Greenfield, Miss Greenfield, Mrs. Gridley, A. Guigel, C. G. Gunther,* Mrs. Hamilton and children, J. R. Hammond, H. Harrisse, Dr. Hermann, Mr. Herrick, Mrs. Hitchcock and family, Mrs. Hodge and two children, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Holms, Miss Holms, Frank Howland, L. Huffer, Mr. Hughes, W. H. Huntington, Mr. Sam Hyde, Miss Hyde, Dr. W. E. Johnstone,* Marshall K. Key, Mrs. E. C. Koch, Rev. W. O. Lamson,* L. Lamson,* George Lamson,* A. Latore, Mrs. Latore, Mr. Layard, J. Lebret, Mr. Lebreton and family; Mrs. Legondre, Mrs. Libby and daughter; Mr. Lille, N. Low, Geo. B. McFarland,* Mrs. McFarland,* J. A. McKean, J. B. McKee, Mr. Maureau, E. Maukler, E. H. May,* Mrs. Meslier and three sons, O. F. Moulton,* Mrs. Moulton, Miss Nash, Dr. C. W. Norcom, E. L. Osgood,* H. F. Parmlee, J. Sheppard Page, George Peet,* Miss Pixley, A. Pottier, Mrs. Randolph, Joseph K. Riggs,* W. H. Riggs,* Frank Riggs, Mrs. George Ricker, Miss Ricker, Aug. Roche, Mrs. Roche, V. Saliba and family, B. Saniny and family, Mr. Schlicker, Mrs. Schlicker, Miss Schlicker, James Schoon, Mr. Scott, L. Seitnard, R. B. Sheldon and family, Professor Sheppard, Miss Minnie Spengeman, Mrs. O. R. Stewart, C. M. Swager, Dr. J. Swinburn,* Lewis Swinburn,* Miss Taggart, Mrs. L. L. Ward*, H. G. Ward, Mr. Warden, Gratiot Washburne,* L. Well and nephew, A. C. Whitcomb, Mrs. Willard, Eugene Winthrop.

Those marked thus * belong to the American Ambulance.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS PARTY WISHES TO LEASE A brown stone House for five years; located between Seventh and Fourth avenues, Thirty-ninth and Forty-fifth streets; rent not to exceed $3,000. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

HOUSES WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY to let can have it properly attended to by placing it exclusively in charge of STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

STORE OR LOFTS WANTED—UNTIL 1ST OF MAY, between Chambers and Grand streets, on or near Broadway. Address, giving price and location, box 5,471 Post office.

WANTED—PART OF A STORE, ON BROADWAY, for engraving office, between Maiden lane and Chambers street. Address communications to E. J. MUENCH, 42 John street.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, WITH TWO CHILDREN, about five unfurnished Rooms, for housekeeping, in a private house, on the East side, between Twentieth and Seventieth streets. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A HEALTHFUL LOCATION, ON LINE of New Jersey Central Railroad, Apartments suitable for light housekeeping, for gentleman and wife. Address, with terms and full particulars, box 161 Post office, Somerville, N. J.

WANTED—TO RENT, NEAR BOND STREET, A House suitable for business purposes. Any party having such house to offer at low rates may address A. J. McKAY, box 6,753 Post office.

WANTED—FOR A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE, A small but elegantly furnished or unfurnished House, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, with possession at once. ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, FIRST FLOOR and Basement, or a Floor of five rooms, on the west side of the city, not above Twenty-fifth street; rent must be moderate. Address box 157 Herald office.

WANTED—HOUSE, FOURTEENTH TO THIRTY-fourth streets, Third to Seventh avenues; parlor floor furnished; rent not to exceed $1,800. Address H. W. G., Herald office.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

WILL ON FRIDAY

GIVE THE PUBLIC

THE BENEFIT

OF

A GREAT

LOCAL POLITICAL CARTOON,

"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"

OR,

BIG SIX'S LAST MOVE.

THIS TRULY SAD AND TOUCHING CARICATURE OF THE WOES THAT ARE IN STORE FOR THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THIS CITY WILL BE FOUND PERAMBULATING ALL OVER NEW YORK

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 27,

IN THE

EVENING TELEGRAM.

INSTRUCTION.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 156 BOWERY—Private instruction day and evening; Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy, by an experienced operator.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Short Hand, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 835 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is open day and evening to prepare gentlemen, ladies and boys practically for business. Ladies receive special attention, and learn an elegant English hand. Stiffness, cramping and trembling entirely removed. Terms reasonable.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED 1849), 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Spelling, Grammar, Spanish, French, Latin. Spanish, $5 each. Private instruction day and evening; 24 Writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies' department.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.—ANY PARTY HAVING PERSONAL Property, any description of New York or improved Real Estate to exchange for cheap Western Lands, address box 202 Herald office. Agents need not answer.

EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN OR OTHER PROperty—A good Farm of 100 acres, 18 miles in New Jersey, 4 miles from [illegible] buildings old [illegible] equity $5,000. S. C. L[illegible] & CO., No. 9 Nassau street, New York.

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, WELL LOcated, value $22,000, mortgage $[illegible], to exchange for a [illegible] piece or [illegible] of New Haven [illegible] plot of Lots, with Dwelling, in Brooklyn, [illegible] place near Paterson, N. J. O. G. BENNETT, 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART FOR A GOOD and well located House in South Brooklyn, a first class brown stone house, 4 story high [illegible] near 5th avenue. [illegible] Murray Hill. W. [illegible], 171 Broadway.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF ILLINOIS Land, located within a few miles of a prosperous city, for any kind of merchandise [illegible] business; title to land perfect and free of encumbrance. Address, [illegible] box [illegible] Post office [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE WANTED TO PURchase—A pleasant [illegible] from [illegible], send full particulars to KING & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

ANY ONE HAVING A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE which they desire to sell [illegible] cheap, [illegible] near New York, may address, stating all particulars [illegible] West [illegible] street.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN STONE HOUSE [illegible] Between [illegible] and Forty-third streets, [illegible] for cash or rent. Address F., station A.

FLORIDA.—FARM WANTED, ON THE ST. JOHN'S [illegible] Apply to J. R. & J. H. SAIDNOR, [illegible] Cedar street, [illegible]

I AM ABOUT ISSUING MY SPRING LIST OF CITY [illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—I WILL LEASE OR TAKE [illegible] the management of Estates. Real estate [illegible] [illegible], 275 [illegible] street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, BETWEEN TWELFTH and Forty-fifth streets and [illegible] and Sixth avenues, a [illegible] Address F. [illegible], box 1,712 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BROWN STONE HOUSE [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER (established 1837), salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street, Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the printing establishment of J. W. Orr & Co., No. 56 Nassau street, corner Fulton,

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

1 Campbell Press.
1 ¼-medium Gordon Press, with Counter Shaft and Pulleys.
1 ½-medium Gordon Press.
1 large Washington Hand Press.
1 main Shaft and 1 main Counter Shaft.
500 weight of Type, 6 pairs Cases and 12 Stands.

SAMUEL OWEN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

Also,

at same time and place, to close the business of J. W. Orr & Co., the entire balance of Stock and Fixtures contained in said establishment, comprising all the material usually found in a first class printing office.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, Household Furniture, consisting of a general assortment, moved for convenience of sale.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the

LEEDS ART GALLERY,

817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner Twelfth street, important sale of very fine original modern Oil Paintings of the Flemish, French and English schools, recently received and numbering among them some of the best examples of the respective artists offered at public sale in many years comprising works of the following leading painters, viz.:—

David Col,	Louis Robbe,	J. Carolus,
Rollasn,	Verlockhoeven,	Dnosaert,
G. Wintz,	Kuwasseg,	Portielje,
B. C. Koek Koek,	Von Seben,	C. Nicrol,
D. De Noter,	Kruseman,	Tom and others.

Also,

the most important and finest examples of MARTIN LAPORTE ever imported, entitled Paul and Virginia.

Also,

six beautiful Lanscapes by Joseph P. Pettit, Society of British Artists of London, consigned direct from his studio, and never before exhibited.

The artists of the American school are represented by J. F. CROPSEY in his admirable picture of the White Mountains, painted in 1855; also fine specimens of

Sonntag,	W. L. Marple,	J. C. Wiggins,
G. H. McCord,	Rondell,	W. M. Brown

and others. Also, by order of Sheriff under foreclosure of mortgage, a private collection of fine ancient and modern Pictures, embracing the works of Thomas Sully, W. De Keyser, D. De Noter, Willems, Gude, Foster, Van Willis, Williams, Carlo Dolci, Van Balen, Breughel, Van Dyke, Carmaletti, Murillo, &c., &c.

The galleries will be open free on and after Monday, 23d, day and evening.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell as above, a fine assortment of second hand and new Furniture, &c., removed to salesrooms for convenience of sale, including Parlor and Chamber Suits of rosewood, walnut, oak and enamel; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Bookcases, Buffets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpets and Oilcloths, Hall Stands, Wardrobes, Extension and Centre Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs, Rockers, Bedding of every description, Table and Chamber Crockery of every kind, Tumblers, Sewing Machines, Chandeliers, Fancy Goods, Mirrors, Kitchen Articles, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, Great Sale. Manufacturers' Stock of 6,154 pairs Skates, 2,104 Bit Braces, 1,384 Hames Fastners, being the largest sale of ladies' and gentlemen's first class Skates ever offered at auction. On exhibition Thursday. Terms—Over $200, thirty days; over $500, sixty days; endorsed notes.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 57 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

Books, Books.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at their salesroom, 57 Nassau street, a splendid collection of English and American Illustrated Books, in every department of literature.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A. A. SCHULTZ, AUCTIONEER. Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, on this day (Wednesday), at the residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing at 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, covered crocatel richest description; Window Curtains to match; Etageres, Book case, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Encoignures, Jardiniers, Velvet, Medallion Carpets; Bronzes, Statuary, Clock, Paintings by eminent artists, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus; Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Linen, Glassware, Chinaware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Also Furniture servants' apartments. Sale peremptory.

AUCTION NOTICE—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue. Large and positive sale, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the magnificent Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in the above brown stone mansion, 400 lots and $10,000 worth, viz.:—Magnificent 7¼ rosewood Pianoforte, made by city maker; four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Bronzes, Centre Tables, Lace Curtains, Etageres, Bookcase; Velvet and Brussels Carpets; Bedroom Furniture; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AT REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, by STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, sales of realty at his stand or upon the premises; also Furniture at private dwellings.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers. Over 500 Lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Works of Art, Paintings, Bronzes, Statuary, Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles. Magnificent four round cornered rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, January 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place, Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets, bois de rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silverware; Cutlery. Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

ART SALE OF 200 CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS, BY B. F. THOMAS, THIS EVENING, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT FINE ART GALLERY 557 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE METROPOLITAN HOTEL. Among the collection offered will be superb Landscapes, Marine Figures, Religious and Historical Paintings, by many eminent European and American artists. This collection is worthy the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing good paintings.

A. H. VILES & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—A. H. VILES & CO. sell, 10½ o'clock, 131 Henry street, Stock and Fixtures Hairdressing Saloon; Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c. Buyers invited.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—EXECUTOR'S sale.—MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on Thursday, January 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of John Mansfield—

Sixth avenue—The three story brick House and Lot, on the easterly side of Sixth avenue, between Waverley place and Eighth street, known as No. 80.

West Fourteenth street—The four story high stoop brick House and Lot, on the southerly side of West Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, known as No. 118.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER, Salesroom No. 2 West Fourteenth street, office 82 Fifth avenue. Rosewood Piano and Stool, N. & A. Thurston, New York. ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 318 West Twenty-second street, genteel Household Furniture, Parlor, black walnut Parlor Suits in striped reps, black walnut marble top Centre Tables, Velvet Brussels Carpets, black walnut Bedroom Furniture, Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, rich painted Toilet Sets, Ingrain Carpets, Matting, Oilcloths, Dining Room Furniture, Extension Tables, Lounges, Chairs, fine Engravings, black walnut Library Suit in green reps, fine Wolf Robe and Saddle.

BENJ. F. THEALL, AUCTIONEER. Office 163 Liberty street, corner of New Church. Mortgage and Storage Sale of Furniture, &c. At the storage warehouse of H. G. Haeger, corner of Eighth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Thursday, Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of miscellaneous Household Furniture, viz.: Bedsteads, Bureaus, enamelled Suit, lot of Mattresses, Moquet and Brussels Carpets, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Catalogues at sale.

BY LOWNDES & GRIMBALL.—MILLS HOUSE HOTEL, Charleston, S. C., will be sold at auction on 9th February, in Charleston, S. C. The house contains about 160 chambers, besides the other rooms and improvements for a first class hotel; the lot is 80 feet front by 275 feet depth; the hotel is now under lease (well secured) till November, 1872, at $18,000 per annum, payable monthly; tenant to do all repairs. Terms, one-third cash; balance by bond and mortgage.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, SELLS TO-morrow, in lots, positively, entire elegant Fixtures, Furniture, Stock, &c., prominent down town corner Liquor store and Hotel combined. CAMPBELL & CO., 139 Bowery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER, SELLS this day, at 11 o'clock, first class Sample Room and Liquor Store No. 4 Bleecker street, near Bowery; fine Fixtures, Counters, four pull English Ale Pump, Mirrors, Safes, Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Engravings, Bar Furniture, Stock, &c. [illegible] BELL & CO., 139 Bowery.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day (Wednesday), January 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, handsome rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits; elegantly carved rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, with marble tops; Hair Mattresses, Spring Palliasses, marble top Centre Tables, Spanish and [illegible] Lounges, Turkish Easy Chairs, Reclining Chairs, Library Bookcases and Tables, walnut Wardrobes, Secretary Desks, Mirrors, French Clocks, Toilet Sets, Cutlery, Glassware, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. Also, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Stoves, Office Desks and Chairs, &c.

BY THOMAS GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 9 CHAMbers street, sells this day, at 11 o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of Grocery Store No. 160 West Thirtieth street. The Fixtures, Awnings, Counters and Shelving, Show Cases, Beer Pumps, Ice Chest, Soaps, Candy, Starch, Flour, Spices and general variety of groceries, [illegible]

BY J. J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS, 10½ o'clock, 4 West [illegible] street, Fixtures, Furniture, Crockery-ware, &c., of Dining Room, together or [illegible] in lots. Dealers invited. J. J. SWARZKOPH, 2[illegible] Bowery.

FOR SALE.—A RICH AXMINSTER CARPET, COST originally $[illegible], is now offered for $[illegible]; it is [illegible] size, [illegible]. Also 2,000 yards of rich velvet [illegible] and Brussels Carpets, consisting of Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrains, [illegible] at half the original price, at SPAHLER & CO.'S, [illegible] Broadway.

GEORGE W. SIMERS, AUCTIONEER, 23 CHAMBERS street, will sell this day, [illegible] at 12 o'clock, January 25, without reserve, all the Fixtures of restaurant and oyster house 390 Eighth avenue, consisting of Bar Shelving, Counter, Oyster [illegible], Silver plated Ware, Castors, [illegible] Mirrors, Burners, gas Fixtures, Refrigerators, Bureaus, marble top and black walnut Tables, Chairs, Cutlery Ware, [illegible] Stoves, Oilcloth, Carpets, Demijohns, Liquors, Acre, [illegible], Cabinets and smoking Lounges, [illegible] on a rainy or shine.

GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS AT AUCTION THIS DAY, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

L. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery, 60 barrels of Whiskey and a large assortment of Liquors and Wines of various sizes and descriptions; also 50 cases of Mantel and [illegible] Theatres. L. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, Salesroom, 12 Bowery.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, JOHN SHAW, Auctioneer, will sell at [illegible] New Bowery [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

HENRY E. HERTS, AUCTIONEER. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE. THE ENTIRE STOCK OF Messrs. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JAN. 25 AND 26, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT THEIR WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND STREET.

The Stock embraces every variety of rich rosewood, walnut, ebony, inlaid Marqueterie and other Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Suits; Armoirs, Escretoires; Centre, Side, Work, Card and Dressing Tables, Cabinets, Pedestals, Easels, Brackets, Jardinieres, Card Receivers, Bookcases, &c. Will be sold positively, in consequence of removal, offering a rare opportunity to those in want of really fine Furniture. The goods are now on exhibition as above, and descriptive catalogue will be ready on Tuesday morning.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY, JANUARY 25, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, Household Furniture, Parlor Suits, in reps; Sofas, Lounges, Beds, Washstands, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Wardrobes, 70 cane-seat Chairs, Barroom Chairs, Rockers, Looking Glasses, 20 Stoves, cooking and parlor; Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets. Also Marshal's sale 27¼ gallons Sherry Wine, 4 Sewing Machines, 1 Lady's Dress. CHAS. A. CLERK, Marshal.

Also Marshal's sale, 2 barrels Kerosene Oil. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 125 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Under Clothing, Quilts, Blankets, Bedding, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order H. Freel, 61 Rose street.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, AT 9 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, by order of executors, two Parlor Suits, two French plate Mirrors, lace and heavy Curtains, Centre, Dining and Tea Tables, French Clock, rosewood Etagere, with marble and plate back; rich Carpets, Paintings and Engravings, black walnut, mahogany and enamelled Chamber Suits, fine Beds and Bedding, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs, Sofa Bed, large Feather Beds, Bedding, Desks, Bookcase, Wardrobes, 200 wood seat Chairs, 75 fine Carpets, Oilcloths and everything useful and necessary for housekeeping, in lots to suit.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $7,107,520 IMPROVED EAST side Property, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

A VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—Corner Fourth avenue and Ninth street; Corner below Stewart's, two Lots, with Buildings. E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street; opposite Clinton Hall.

A BARGAIN IF TAKEN QUICK—THE HANDSOME little three story brick House on East Thirty-second street, near Lexington avenue; ten rooms, every improvement; lot 15x70; rent $1,000; price $9,000, half cash. ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO SELL A FIRST CLASS House and Lot, on Madison avenue, west side; good location; four story brown stone; will sell at a great sacrifice if sold within three days. None but buyers need address C. F., station F.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, FURNISHED, with Fancy Store and Fixtures, at 176½ Mulberry street, near Broome.

FOR SALE—AN ENTIRE FRONT, ON MADISON AVEnue, between Forty-second and Forty-ninth streets, the cheapest lots in the market. Apply to E. C. FERGUSON, 111 Broadway, basement, room D.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—EAST THIRTIETH street; immediate possession; four story high stoop brown stone House; 22 feet front; $16,500; easy terms. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, No. 8 East Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, 25x60x100; desirable for business or private dwelling; must be sold. Apply on the premises.

FACTORY PROPERTY IN SIXTH STREET—FIVE story brick, 21x97, with 25 horse power engine, suitable for any manufacturing business; easy terms. E. G. LOCKE, 141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

West Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $2,755,000 IMPROVED WEST side Property, at prices marked down to conform to the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A—BUILDING LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, on Fiftieth street, for sale low; excavated; Columbia lease; also a Printed List of Stores and Dwellings. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE ENGLISH BASEMENT MODERN Dwelling, 17.6x50x100; four stories; price $18,500; terms easy; possession. Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN FRENCH) brown stone House, 20.10x55, lot 100 feet, Forty-ninth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway, $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FINE BROWN STONE HOUSE—4 STORY, HIGH stoop, with extra sized lot and stable; near 5th avenue, below 55th street; price low; others on 56th, 54th, 52d, 48th, 47th, 46th and 45th streets, near 5th avenue. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A—THE CHEAPEST LARGE FIRST CLASS BRICK Factory Property in the city, on the west side, for sale. Five stories, 40x100, with two Lots adjoining; contains one engine, two boilers, the main shaft and all the steam heating apparatus; it is well calculated for a machinist, piano or furniture factory, having two drying houses connected, and all in splendid condition; gas all through. Must be sold. Not much cash required. C. J. CLARKE, 222 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—ON EIGHTH AVENUE, A VALUable Lease, with the Buildings thereon, for sale. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THREE AND FOUR STORY brown stone Houses, near Central Park, for sale, or will exchange for good Lots and Tenement Houses. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

BROOME STREET, WEST AND NEAR BROADWAY—For sale, two adjoining Properties, 25x95 each; possession May, 1871; also corner of Grand and Laurens streets; very cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE CORNER FOR business purposes in this city; corner Bank and Bleecker streets, fronting Abingdon square. For terms, &c., address J. H., box 103 Herald office.

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING TO EUROPE—HANDsome three story high stoop brown stone House, in West Forty-fifth street; price $26,000; with carpets, oilcloths, and gas fixtures; terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

666 SIXTH AVENUE.—FOR SALE, FIVE STORY brown stone House, with splendid store and basement; very fine property. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 1 Pine street.

$20,000 TO $30,000 FOR A HOUSE BETWEEN Twenty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, and Fifth and Sixth avenues. Address JOHN J. JENKINS, 247 West Thirtieth street.

Miscellaneous.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,916,050 UNIMPROVED CITY Realty, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway, Trinity building, basement.

ALL OWNERS OF UNIMPROVED LOTS CALL ON CHARLES MAC RAE. 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE FRAME HOUSES, WITH brick basement; each house three story and basement; location near Central Park; other property taken in part payment. WILLIAM WRIGHT, 73 Pine street.

MADOX HAS RETURNED, AND HAS TO SELL OR exchange Farms, Residences and city Property all over the country, at 73 Nassau street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS and Buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well located, near the river; also a Grist Mill; also Tobacco Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S Stores, Brooklyn.

WATER FRONT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE, TO LET or lease.—The plot of ground bounded by the East river, First street, South Ninth and Tenth streets, Brooklyn, E. D. Apply to HARBECK & CO., 81 Beaver street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

$1,000 PER ANNUM.—A VERY NEAT TWO STORY and basement brick House, 10 rooms, all improvements, fully and neatly furnished; desirably located, near the ferries, in Jersey City. WILLIAM POE, 80 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished, stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 26½ Broadway, or 32 Front street.

A PRINTED LIST OF $3,620,[illegible] WESTCHESTER REalty—At prices marked down to conform to the tone of the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT VILLA—ONE HOUR FROM WALL street, 10 minutes from Twenty-sixth street, on Harlem Railroad, two blocks, two minutes' walk from station, street lighted with gas, sewered, paved and flagged to the door; 1¼ acres in a well fruited garden, splendid stable; all modern conveniences; superb cellar, fine cement, fine views; healthy location; first class neighborhood. Apply on premises, corner Morris street and Prospect avenue, Tremont, or of CHAS. MAC RAE, 70 Cedar street, corner Nassau.

A DELAWARE FARM FOR SALE, 185 ACRES, NEAR railroad; good house, 5,000 peach trees, apple and pear orchards, one acre of small fruits, all in bearing; price $9,000. Apply to owner, R. E. UNDERHILL, Milford, Del.

AT ELIZABETH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A RESIdence, with 25 acres, two minutes' walk from depot; also one, with 20 acres, cheap. Elizabeth property a specialty. BLOOMFIELD, 51 Cedar street.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM, NEAR UTICA, OF 70 ACRES, under good cultivation; good Buildings, Cows, Horses, Crops and Tools; fine location; near town, railroad, churches, schools and canals; price of all $5,000; title perfect. Apply to J. WOODS, French's Hotel, New York.

FARM TO LET—1½ HOUR FROM THE CITY, BY RAIL or water; fine chance for trucking and poultry raising. Address W. A., box 200 Herald office, for particulars, terms reasonable.

FOR SALE—GRIST AND SAW MILL, FOUR DWELLings and 127 Acres, all in good order; [illegible] business. Also three good Farms, [illegible] acres each. Also a fine [illegible] property, [illegible]. Address R. HOLBROOK, [illegible]

LONG BRANCH—A GOOD INVESTMENT FOR BUILDers; for sale or exchange, [illegible] property, a [illegible] and 22 Lots. Apply at 133 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

SARATOGA—ELEGANT [illegible] BRICK RESIDENCE, [illegible] $25,000 [illegible] [illegible] J. [illegible], JR.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

8 CLARKSON ST.—A WOMAN AS EXCELLENT COOK in a boarding house or restaurant; good reference.

34 GREENWICH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook or laundress in some family; good reference. Call in the rear, front room.

38 DELANCEY ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS MALE cook in some hotel or boarding house; good reference.

57 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a private boarding house; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; best city reference.

95 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM 11.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class cook; understands French, American and German cooking; game, jellies, pastry; best reference; hotel, restaurant or club house preferred.

109 WEST 19TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as thorough cook in a small private family; understands her business perfectly; the best city reference from last place.

112 8TH ST. (CLINTON PLACE), REAR HOUSE.—A respectable woman as first rate cook and baker; will assist with washing; good city reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A a small private family; is will willing to assist with the washing; best city reference.

139 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 4TH avs.—Two sisters wish to go together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; will go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days.

141 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, or to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small family; best city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AS good cook; an excellent bread, biscuit and pastry baker; would assist in washing. Excellent city reference.

158 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., second floor, back room.—A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A capable young woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker; excellent city references.

161 EAST 31TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS FIRST CLASS meat and pastry cook. Can be seen at her present employer's.

170 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a small private family; has best city references.

203 WEST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman as cook in a private family; can make good bread and pastry; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two day.

204 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT Englishwoman as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, poultry, game, pastry and desserts. Unexceptionable city reference.

214 EAST 46TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK; WILL assist at washing in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's.

214 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make good soup; a good baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

230 1ST AV., NEAR 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference. Call or address.

233 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastries; good city reference. Call for two days, if not engaged.

234 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST class French cook in a private family or first class boarding house.

237 4TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A HOTEL or large boarding house; satisfactory reference given.

241 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young woman as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; excellent city references.

242 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; no objection to the country; references if required.

245 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as good cook and to assist with the washing; can do all kinds of baking; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the fine washing; both willing and obliging; good city reference.

246 WEST 35TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference; no objection to a boarding house.

305 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman as first class cook in a hotel or restaurant; will take a club house.

305 7TH AV., ROOM NO. 7.—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook or to do general housework, washing and ironing. Best reference.

324 EAST 31ST ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a small private family; good city reference.

324 WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; good city reference from last place.

349 8TH AV.—AS FRENCH COOK IN A SMALL family; good references. Address Miss ——.

349 EAST 23D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

382 3D AV., NEAR 27TH ST.—A GOOD, STEADY girl to cook, wash and iron in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference.

394 2D AV., ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer; has good city reference.

407 WEST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference; no objection to the country.

416 SOUTH 4TH ST., JERSEY CITY.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as good cook, with a son 15 years of age, to work and reside at home at night; she is not afraid to work.

419 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing.

434 2D AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; good city reference. Call for two days.

441 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young woman as good cook in a private family; capable of taking care of the down stairs; willing to assist in plain washing. City reference.

477 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; understands it in all its branches; also pastry, baking and all kinds of desserts; good reference given.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman as good cook; excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Call for two days.

540 2D AV., CORNER OF 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, back.—A respectable woman wants a situation as cook; no objection to a boarding house.

859 6TH AV., BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH STS., top floor.—A respectable steady woman as cook in a small private family; will assist with washing; good reference. Call two days.

1,102 2D AV., CORNER OF 58TH ST., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as good family cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, with her little girl, who is able to assist with the upstairs work and be generally useful; the best country and city reference. Address box 172 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OYSTER AND ORDER cook; best of reference. Address G. W. DEVENPORT, 308 9th av.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 UNION COURT (UNIVERSITY PLACE), NEAR 11TH st.—A competent woman as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference.

4 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A competent woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

23 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear.—A young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference. Call for two days.

38 WEST 13TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS FIRST class chambermaid and good plain sewer or as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference.

46 VANDAM ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman in a first class family as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference.

50 WEST 15TH ST.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING would like to find a place for her chambermaid; would do waiting and is willing and obliging; can recommend her highly.

129 ALLEN ST., IN THE SHOE STORE.—A GERMAN girl, who understands a little English, as chambermaid and to make herself useful in sewing.

134 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; has two years' reference from her last place. Call for two days.

144 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is also a good waiter by hand; has best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

145 EAST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. Call for two days.

151 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; good city references.

213 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A small private family as chambermaid and waitress.

214 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference.

216 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A German Protestant young girl as light chambermaid and [illegible]

217 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family; has the best city reference.

240 EAST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family; has the best city reference.

244 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and nurse; best city reference. Call for two days.

251 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best references; no objection to a private boarding house. Call for two days at Quinn's.

263 WEST 52D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with washing and ironing and will make herself generally useful; no objection to a boarding house; excellent city reference.

324 EAST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as light chambermaid and take care of a baby, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days.

327 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

328 EAST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young Protestant woman as chambermaid or nurse; good city reference.

333 3D AV., REAR HOUSE.—A COLORED GIRL AS chambermaid in a boarding house; neighborhood of 6th av. and 27th st. preferred. Inquire for Mr. BROWN, from 10 to 4.

349 EAST 22D ST.—A PROTESTANT WIDOW AS chambermaid, to do general housework or plain sewing; can cut and fit for children; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

356 EAST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN, lately landed, to do chamberwork and assist in washing. Call or address E. J.

417 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., top floor.—A young girl to do up-stairs work or waiting. Call or address.

428 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; is also experienced in the care of children and a good sewer; best city reference from last place.

442 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private boarding house; no objections to a hotel; best of reference.

533 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts.—A respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist with the fine washing and ironing; good reference.

828 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

A GERMAN LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, WISHES a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing; understands Singer's machine and speaks French. Address J. T., box 222 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

13 STANTON ST.—A NEAT AND STYLISH DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; can cut, fit and make evening dresses and walking suits in the latest style; a good chance to get work done reasonably before the busy season. Call on or address M. E. K.

30 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS seamstress and dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference.

59 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress, city or country; understands cutting and fitting; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Five years' reference from last employer.

85 KING ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, who does first class work, solicits a few orders for the making up of infants' wardrobes. Address MARGARET.

123 WEST 24TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting dresses; or would assist as lady's maid; has two years' reference from last place. Call for one week.

147 6TH AV., CORNER 11TH ST.—A FRENCH dressmaker by the day in a private family; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good reference.

147 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, who is an excellent operator, to go out by the day; cuts and fits undergarments and children's dresses. References unexceptionable.

161 HUDSON AV., BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH person, who is a good seamstress, wishes an engagement as an improver to a dressmaker. Address E. G.

203 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; can operate on three machines; is willing and obliging.

210 SULLIVAN ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—A YOUNG girl as plain seamstress in a respectable family; will assist with light housework.

243 WEST 17TH ST.—DRESSMAKING.—A FIRST class cutter, designer and fitter in cloaks, suits and dresses as forewoman in some large establishment; no objection to wholesale; would go West or South. Address DRESSMAKER.

242 6TH AV., NEAR 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, German Protestant, as seamstress; would not object to be otherwise useful.

267 MADISON AV.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS maid to a young lady and seamstress; would be willing to take care of grown up children. Apply at her present employer's for two days.

317 8TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS., second floor, back room.—A young girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking; willing and obliging; first class reference. Call for two days.

318 EAST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FIRST class Grover & Baker operator wishes to go out by the day or week in private families; can do all kinds of stitching; also on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address for two days, K. A., Operator.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

430 4TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A thorough dressmaker and seamstress, by the day or week; cuts and fits perfectly; understands children's clothing, family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go a short distance out of the city. References. Call, or address ADVERTISER.

588 3D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.—A respectable young girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

615 EAST 9TH ST.—DRESSMAKER, MILLINER and general family seamstress; would go out by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim in every style ladies' and children's dresses; suits made from $5 to $5. Address DRESSMAKER, for one week.

629 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, with good references, to sew and wait upon a lady; wages not so much an object as a home.

718 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO GO OUT BY THE day or week or will take work home; family sewing and dressmaking; can operate on a machine.

AN INTELLIGENT GERMAN WIDOW WISHES A position as seamstress or lady's maid; understands dressmaking and operates Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; position preferred in an American family; best recommendations given. Address, for two days, R. R., box 158 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

21 FORSYTH ST., REAR, ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE young Irish girl, lately landed, to do general housework or assist in the kitchen.

22 JAY ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl in a small private family to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country.

46 CHARLTON ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman to do general housework with herself and daughter, who is 14 years of age; has good references. Can be seen for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, SECOND DOOR.—A respectable Protestant Scotch girl to do general housework in a small private family.

118 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS general housemaid in a small private family; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Can be seen for two days.

124 EAST BROADWAY, REAR BUILDING.—A young girl but a short time in this country, to do general housework; is a competent servant.

129 2D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork and tend children.

142 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; good city reference.

154 WEST 29TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer.

203 EAST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in an American family; good city reference.

206 EAST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

210 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework; is willing and obliging; city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen for two days.

242 EAST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a private family.

248 WEST 30TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young Protestant girl to do general housework or to mind a baby. Can be seen for two days.

267 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A young American girl to do general housework in a private family.

301 EAST 50TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent woman to do housework in a small family; is a good plain cook; city reference.

405 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; good city reference. Call at the shoe store.

414 1ST AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., rear second floor.—A widow woman, with a girl 4 years old, to do general housework or as laundress; good references. Call for two days.

596 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good city reference.

923 8TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address.

Housekeepers, &c.

42 GREENWICH AV.—AN AMERICAN, THE WIDOW of a physician, as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid and sew; would be found willing to make herself very useful; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. KING.

42 PIKE ST., CORNER MADISON.—A NEW ENGLAND lady of experience, desirous of a refined and Christian home for herself and little daughter, wishes a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; a widower's preferred; references. Particulars by calling on or addressing Mrs. MAITLAND.

69 WEST 11TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT as housekeeper in the family of a widower or for a party of gentlemen; can give best reference. Call on or address Mrs. BURTON.

71 CARMINE ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN lady as housekeeper for a gentleman or a young married couple, or to take care of an invalid; references exchanged.

99 CHRISTOPHER ST.—A NEW ENGLAND LADY as housekeeper; would like plain sewing to do by the day.

402 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY OF the highest respectability as housekeeper; best reference given and required. Call for two days.

508 WEST 22D ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper for a widower; either city or country. Call for three days.

842 3D AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS., SECOND floor.—A widow of 30 as housekeeper in a widower's family; best references. Call for Mrs L. H. COBB.

A YOUNG WIDOW OF REFINEMENT DESIRES A position as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family. Call on or address Mrs. RADFORD, Northern Hotel, foot of Cortlandt st.

A YOUNG WIDOW OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY, who speaks German, French and English, desires to obtain a position as housekeeper; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's house. Address, stating when and where to be seen, H. M., box 116 Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, by a middle aged widow lady without encumbrance, in a widower's family, where she can be treated kindly and respectfully; in city or country; is well qualified for such a position in every respect; good reference given if required. Address Mrs. L. A. MARTIN, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, AS housekeeper for a bachelor or widower, or would go to California. Address HOME, station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A POSITION AS housekeeper in a private family, or as housekeeper or nurse in an institution, having been in that capacity two years; best references. Address for one week A. M. P., Greenpoint Post office.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
WILL ON FRIDAY
GIVE THE PUBLIC
THE BENEFIT
OF
A GREAT
LOCAL POLITICAL CARTOON,
"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"
OR,
BIG SIX'S LAST MOVE.
THIS TRULY SAD AND TOUCHING CARICATURE OF THE WOES THAT ARE IN STORE FOR THE GOOD PEOPLE OF THIS CITY WILL BE FOUND PERAMBULATING ALL OVER NEW YORK
ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 27,
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.

Laundresses, &c.

8TH AV., CORNER 93D ST.—A WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day washing and ironing or cleaning; good references. Address Mrs. DAVIES.

21 WEST 12TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress; city reference.

24 EAST 19TH ST.—A COLORED WOMAN TO DO washing and ironing at her own residence; no objection to do family washing by the month. Address MARY CARPENTER.

34 GREENWICH AV., FRONT ROOM, IN THE REAR.—A woman to go out by the day or week washing or housekeeping; good reference.

154 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid in a private family; has best city reference.

158 EAST 20TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman to go out by the day washing and ironing; understands fluting and polishing; good city reference.

208 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As laundress and to assist with light chamberwork in a small private family; best city reference.

320 EAST 56TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., second floor.—A respectable woman desires gentlemen's or family washing; would go out by the day. Call or address for two days.

343 EAST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A first class laundress wants two or three families' or gentlemen's washing; fluting done, by Mrs. CLEARY.

390 8TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO WASH and iron; also a young girl to do light chamberwork and waiting; best of reference; city or country.

592 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take washing to her own house and go out by the day if required.

761 8TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, front house.—A respectable colored woman wants a few families' or gentlemen's washing. Terms from 75 cents to $.

Nurses, &c.

6TH AV., CORNER 58TH ST., NEAR THE PARK.—A very respectable young Protestant English girl, recently came from England, as nurse or chambermaid; can sew neatly.

13 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND chambermaid or would do waiting in a small family; city reference if required.

58 SCANNELL ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG married woman, with a full breast of milk, wishes a child to wet nurse at her own residence.

88 LAIGHT ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable young girl, to take care of one or two children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call from 10 until 2 o'clock.

113 HENRY ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG GIRL, 15 years of age, not long in this country, to take care of children and assist in chamberwork; city reference.

128 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETENT colored girl as nurse, to take care of children; can take charge of an infant from birth; excellent references.

130 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and chambermaid in a private family; can be seen at her last employer's. Call to-day.

141 WEST 39TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.—A person of respectability as nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of children and do plain sewing, or would be willing to do chamberwork; is very agreeable and pleasant and can furnish good references.

145 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse. Good reference.

155 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable married woman wishes a baby to bring up on the bottle or a child to take care of.

162 AV. B, ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman as nurse, to attend a baby.

188 LUDLOW ST., NEAR HOUSTON.—A GIRL TO mind children; good reference can be given. Call for two days.

218 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and assistant chambermaid; honest and willing to make herself generally useful; excellent reference. Call for two days.

229 EAST 46TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—An experienced woman as nurse.

305 WEST 23TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse; is willing and obliging; is very fond of children; good reference from last place; wages not so much an object as a good home.

315 EAST 21ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS EXPERIENCED nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; best city reference. Call all week.

321 7TH AV., CORNER OF 28TH ST.—A YOUNG girl, 16 years of age, to help to mind children or make herself generally useful.

326 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her present employers.

410 10TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A respectable married woman, who has lost her child, one month old, wants a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Mrs. BRADY.

414 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes to go out as wet nurse; has lost her baby; has a fresh breast of milk.

430 7TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent and obliging; can be seen for two days.

437 WEST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG married woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; is a good seamstress; can come well recommended.

241 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or would do up-stairs work and sew; best city references. Call or address.

519 8TH AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to growing children; five years' city reference.

530 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; would do chamberwork; no objection to travel; city reference.

Waitresses, &c.

100 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as first class waitress or chambermaid; understands her business well; best city reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, SECOND DOOR.—A respectable young girl as first class waitress or chambermaid; has the best city reference.

136 EAST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress. Call for two days.

149 WEST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young German girl as waitress and chambermaid or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; excellent references.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and to assist in chamberwork in a private family; can give the best reference from her last place.

228 WEST 22D ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light waiting and sewing; is willing and obliging.

323 EAST 26TH ST., ROOM NO. 9.—A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress or would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference.

1,337 3D AV., BETWEEN 76TH AND 77TH STS., top floor, back room.—A respectable girl 14 years of age, in a private family, to wait on the table or on the door and go of errands; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days.

Miscellaneous.

38 BLEECKER ST. (WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE Union).—A competent person as forewoman in a shirt establishment either in city or country; can give reference from a Broadway house.

116 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl, 16 years of age, to wait on a table or to do up stairs work. Can be seen for two days at her last place.

155 EAST 35TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT middle aged woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress in the city, or to go to Europe, whence she has just returned; is accustomed to travel; well recommended by her last employer. Call on or address M. M.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would work by the week; a permanent situation preferred.

354 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures in a fancy store or bakery; would make herself useful in any capacity; good city references. Address for one week M. K. B., care Mrs. Gibbons.

423 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to go out by the week or month; wants to go home at night; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer.

A LADY DESIRES COPYING; HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in preparing matter for the press; could assist in editorial work. Address F., box 115 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT AS lady's companion, copyist or to take charge of a child; good city references. Call on or address B. S., 45 Elizabeth st., for a week.

A LADY DESIRES COPYING; CAN WRITE A LARGE or small rapid hand; would like it to do at home; none but lawyers need answer. Address Mrs. J. D., box 1,305 New York Post office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION AS governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; no objection to traveling or to the country. Address box old Yonkers (N. Y.) Post office.

A GERMAN LADY (WIDOW), WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, wants a situation as nursery governess or seamstress; is also able to take charge of a household; best city reference. Address A. S., box 165 Herald office.

A LADY, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE in teaching and who can furnish excellent references, wishes to give lessons in French and music in exchange for a comfortable home. Address T. O., Weber's warerooms, 5th av., corner 16th st.

A RESPECTABLE LADY, TALKING FRENCH, GERMAN and English fluently, wants a place as first saleslady in a confection house or maison de nouveautés; understands fitting; has directed first class French houses; best references. Address box 213 Herald office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils in piano music; especial care taken with beginners and rapid progress guaranteed. Terms $10 per quarter at pupil's residence. Address for one week Miss F. X. G., Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WITH THE HIGHEST testimonials, conversant with English, French, Spanish and Italian, and capable of instructing in music and drawing, desires a situation. Address M. S., care of F. W. Christern, foreign bookseller, 77 University place.

GERMAN TAUGHT—BY A LADY—AFTER A NEW conversational method, so as to converse, write and read after a few months; terms $3 per month; highest references. Address Madame H., Herald office.

INSTITUTRICE OR CHAPERANCE.—A FRENCH-GERMAN lady, educated in Paris and Germany, and several years resident in England, a thorough linguist, musician, &c., desires a re-engagement as above in a family of position; combines experience with a successful method; highest references. Address INSTITUTRICE, Schubert & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, OF liberal education and extensive experience, has time for an additional engagement; English, French, drawing and music. Address AUDITOR, box 152 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY, A position in a first class millinery store and maison de nouveauté. Address H. D. F., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 532 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

WET NURSES AND INVALID NURSES—MALE AND female, with good city reference, constantly at HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, 201 Sixth street, near Bowery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS HAIRDRESSER WANTED—TO dress a head daily, including Sundays. 75 West 45th st.

A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing; must understand fluting. Apply, with good city references, at 132 West 21st st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

A YOUNG GOVERNESS WANTED—IN A SPANISH family, to teach English to a young lady. She must be English or American and have good reference. Apply at 113 Water st., room No. 2.

GIRL WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must understand her business; good wages. Apply at 52 Morton st., basement door.

LADIES—WEED AND WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machines sold on instalments, payable in work at home. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCHING CO., 45 Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE young woman, who can do up fine clothes and understands fluting. Apply, with city reference, to Mme. FERRERO, No. 6 Lafayette place, between Great Jones and 4th sts.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON WHITE SKIRTS, ON Wheeler & Wilson's machines, at ANDRUS BROTHERS, 49 to 51 Hudson st.

THREE GOOD GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AS cook, chambermaid, waitress and seamstress; only neat, active and obliging girls need apply at No. 48 West 38th st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS. APPLY Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 325 Madison av.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID; Protestant preferred. Call at 151 5th av., from 9 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND EXCELLENT washer and ironer, at 225 East 59th st. Must have city reference.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; ONE who understands her work and is willing to do it. Apply, with reference, at 46 Grand st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress in a private family. City references required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M. at 115 East 59th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing; city references required. Apply, between 9 and 12 A. M., at 57 West 50th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST RATE cook; no company allowed; wages $12 to $16. Apply, between 9 and 10, at 16 West 49th st., basement entrance.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, TO DO housework and assist in sewing in a plain family. Apply at 256 West 27th st., first floor. A good home.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of six. Apply at 230 East 61st st., for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FORELADY, ON mourning (crape revers, &c.) and handmade lace goods. A. N. LUCH'S, 299 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, IN A PRIVATE family, with best city references. Apply at 64 8th av., from 9 till 1.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk; good references required. Apply at 271 President st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT 214 WEST 38TH ST., A GIRL TO DO waiting and chamberwork. None but those accustomed to the work need apply.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AS CANVASSERS in a profitable investment, with stated salary and commission. Address G. CARLETON, box 20 station D.

WANTED—A GIRL, GERMAN PREFERRED, IN A small American family; a good sewer and one who is willing to assist in general housework. Call at 321 West 25th street.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING AND washing for a family of seven persons; she must have good city references; no other need apply; wages $15 a month. Call at 612 West 28th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, willing to go to Havana, Cuba; good wages given; best city references required. Call from 10 to 2 at 40 West 23d street.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR WOMAN TO cook in a private family; must understand her business and come well recommended. Apply before 2 o'clock at 424 West 28th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; one who thoroughly understands her business and is well recommended. Apply at 20 West 56th st., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE LADY, OF GOOD ADdress, having a religious connection. To such a permanent situation, with salary, will be open. McNENAMY & CO., 117 Nassau st., room 21.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT 247 WEST 34TH ST.—Call only between 11 and 1 o'clock; only those with a fresh, full breast need apply, well recommended for none other will be taken. Call for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO UNDERSTANDS washing and ironing and will assist with the care of children; city references required. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, at 72 East 26th st., to-day.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRLS; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook and laundress, for a family at Clifton, S. I. Apply at St. Denis Hotel, corner of 11th st. and Broadway, room 28, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR A RESTAURANT, A COMPETENT woman as cook; one who understands French and American cooking, also pastry. Those only who have lived in a restaurant need apply. Call between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at 137 Montague st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

119 EAST 22D ST.—A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN, as first class waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended by last employer.

146 WOOSTER ST.—A COMPETENT COLORED man as waiter in a private family or boarding house; good reference. Address E. GRAVES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in a private family as butler or footman; has been in this country but three months. Address M. D., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, JUST DISENGAGED, WISHES A situation as waiter in a respectable private family; understands his business perfectly; has lived in the highest families; no objection to the country; good references. Address for two days H. S., box 103 Herald office.

A YOUNG GERMAN, OF GOOD EDUCATION, WANTS a first class gardener's situation; learned his business thoroughly in the first horticultural establishments of Germany and England, and has been employed as gardener in this country for two years; none but a first class situation accepted; best reference from former employer. Address HORTICULTURIST, 58 West st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLORED man, as waiter or coachman; can give good city reference. Call at 241 4th av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER BY A young lad with twelve months' experience. First class reference. Employment chief object. Address T. B., box 115 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A POSITION AS bookkeeper in a wholesale or retail business house. Address D. H. T., 578 8th av., second floor.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WISHES A SITUATION; is willing to work for a moderate salary; No. 1 reference. Address BOOKS, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER DESIRES AN engagement; references to present employers and others. Address W. H. P., station E.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 21, WITH THE BEST EXPERIENCE, wants a position as bookkeeper, or any other position; highest references given. Address G. M., box 24 New York Post office.

A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED), WITH FIVE YEARS' experience as a bookkeeper, wants employment as bookkeeper, clerk or porter. Best reference. Address W. H. R., box 207 Herald office.

A PAPER SALESMAN, HAVING CONNECTIONS among stationers and printers, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable house to sell paper on commission. Address C. B., box 141 Herald office.

A BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO IS RELIABLE, prompt and willing to work, will find a permanent situation and good prospects. Address, stating references and salary expected, T. A., box 276 Herald office.

A GOOD SALESMAN, POSTED IN MILLINERY, GOING on a Western trip shortly, will make commission arrangement with a wholesale or jobbing millinery house, to carry their samples; references. Address MARBLE, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER, SALESMAN, CORRESPONDENT, &c.—By a thoroughly competent, practical young man, who will render himself useful; salary no object. Address PRACTICAL, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—TO WRITE UP SET OF books; single entry; one quick and correct. Address, stating salary per day, which must be moderate, MERCHANT, box 110 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO IS EXPERIENCED and correct in figures, and is familiar with the domestic commission business, may address "DERBY," Herald office, stating views of salary, which must be very moderate, with references.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH and German. Competent man only need apply at Medical Hall, corner Warren st. and Palisade av., Jersey City Heights.

FOUR CLERKS WANTED—A COMPETENT ENTRY clerk, a calling off clerk, a young man who understands making sample cards; the above must be experienced in the notion, hosiery and white goods business. A young man, 15 to 18 years, of good address, intelligent, writes good hand, wanted in the office; he must live with his parents. Address, with references, R. & COMPANY, Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE, as salesman or clerk; good reference. Address H. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk; one from the country preferred. Apply at 639 8th av. between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED), A POSITION as bookkeeper, general or shipping clerk; no objection to leaving New York; can give best references. Address C. E. W., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR CITY AND OUTSIDE, A GOOD, reliable salesman; must have knowledge of the white goods business and references. Inquire of SIMON STERNS, 557 Canal st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN A STATIONERY store; must have best city reference and understand the business. Address G., box 1,055 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN THE leather and finding business, wholesale and retail; none but those thoroughly acquainted with the business need address SELMA, Herald office.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN, HAVING A LARGE WESTERN trade, desires a situation either in a dry goods or woollen jobbing house; best references. Address WESTERN, 58 and 60 Gold st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLER FOR A wholesale gents' furnishing goods house; has been on the road seven years through Ohio, Indiana and western portion of Pennsylvania; has a good trade. Address D., Continental Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as an assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk, or to take charge of a department in a dry goods jobbing house; can give best references. Address for three days R. C. F., box 465 Paterson (N. J.) Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as being a first class man with horses. Call on or address Mr. HYETT, 573 Canal st.

A RESPECTABLE BOY TO DRIVE FOR A DOCTOR or would do waiting in a plain family; understands the care of a furnace; can come well recommended. Call on or address T. C., 37 West 16th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A STRICTLY sober man of long experience; first class city reference from his present and former employers. Address C. C., 45 West 38th st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing to make himself generally useful; has good city references. Address J., box 215 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GROOM wanted—By a single man; no objection to the country; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, 232½ East 24th st., private stable, for two days.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—BY a young man; has a chest of tools; can do carpenter work, paint, &c.; refers to Mr. H. W. Johns, 78 William st., corner Liberty st.; country preferred. Address P. H. S., Herald office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted—Is practical in all the above branches; is married; no family. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, 174 Ferry street, Newark, N. J.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—IS A PRACTICAL gardener in all the branches; has been in large places; is competent in all the branches. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, 174 Ferry st., Newark, N. J.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its departments; greenhouse, hothouse and graperies, flowers and vegetables; is a thorough good fruit grower; would take charge of a gentleman's place; can be highly recommended; six years' reference. Address C. P., seed store, 576 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT encumbrance; the man as gardener and wife as waitress, or in any other position; both can be highly recommended. Address P. N., Herald office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, PRACTICAL farmer and kitchen gardener, to take charge of a gentleman's farm or work a farm in shares. Address JAMES COULSON, care of Captain Leary, steamer Fort Lee, foot of Spring st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman, by a single man; has had practice in each position; has good reference. Address M. C., box 119 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as first class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; sober, honest and industrious; best city references. Address C., box 203 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man; is a careful city driver; understands his business thoroughly; is strictly temperate; will be found willing and obliging; first class city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 141 Herald office, for two days.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BARTENDER WANTED—AT 988 6TH AV.; MUST come well recommended. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock.

A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN WANTED—TO SELL cutlery on commission in the Southern States; only those need apply who have knowledge of cutlery. Address E., box 106 Herald office.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

AGENTS WANTED—ARTICLE NEW, LIGHT AND sells rapidly; profits 200 per cent; can be carried in your pockets. 41 Cortlandt street, corner Greenwich, room No. 5.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL AN ARTICLE needed in every house, store and workshop in the land; great success. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR AN ARTICLE USED IN all stores, dwellings or offices in this city. Apply at 768 Broadway, room No. 5. No capital required. Work for all willing to work.

WANTED, AT 124 BOWERY, AN OYSTERMAN WHO understands cooking chops and steaks.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN. APPLY AT 710 Third avenue, at ten o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. ADDRESS, in handwriting of applicant, box 108 Herald office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN AMERICAN BOY, from 12 to 14 years of age. Address, in own handwriting, box 5,152 Post office.

WANTED—IN A BROKER'S OFFICE, A SMART, ACTIVE lad, who can read and write; salary not to exceed $3 50 per week. Address GRAIN BROKER, Herald office.

WANTED—A HEAD WAITER FOR A RESTAURANT; must be smart and thoroughly understand his business, speak English fluently and write a good hand; must be a strictly temperate man and well recommended by former employers. Apply for two days at PARKER'S, Broadway and 24th st.

THE TRADES.

A FIREMAN WANTED—NONE BUT THOROUGHLY capable men need apply. Call at 723 Washington st., after 8 o'clock to-day.

A FRENCH DYER DESIRES A SITUATION IN A dyeing and cleaning establishment; is capable to take charge of an establishment or act as foreman. Address DYER, Herald office.

A COMPETENT AMERICAN ENGINEER WISHES TO make an engagement with a first class wholesale house using steam power, or manufacturing establishment, in this city or vicinity. Address STEAM, Herald office.

PAPERMAKER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MAN TO attend a cylinder machine; must understand his business thoroughly. Apply to WELLINGTON CAMPBELL, Millburn, N. J.

TO PAPER STAINERS.—BLOCK PRINTERS AND bronzers wanted. Apply at factory, West 23d st., between 10th and 11th avs. CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS STEAM AND GAS fitter. Apply, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, IN NEILL & CO.'S Patent Office, 39 Park row, room 11, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD VARNISH MAKER; GOOD wages and steady work to one who understands his business. Inquire in paint store, 111 Fulton st., New York.

WANTED—TO GO TO LIMA, PERU, ONE FOREMAN carpenter, capable of finishing work turned out by machinery; wages $5 50 per day. Two wheelwrights, for heavy work; wages $5. Address box 5,752 Post office.

WANTED—A JOURNALIST, OF EXPERIENCE AND good talents, to assist as editor on a city paper, principally for news and condensation; he must be temperate and industrious. Apply to MOSES B. MACLAY, No. 2 Nassau street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SPIKE MAKER, TO TAKE charge of and run two railroad spike machines, which are simple and easily managed; steady employment. Apply, with reference, to DIAMOND STATE IRON COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS JEWELLER, WHO IS fully competent to take charge of a factory of 50 men, who understands all branches of the manufacturing of fine jewelry and who is willing to go out West. Address, with references, box 2,367 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS ENGINEER; has had 25 years' experience on the Island of Cuba among sugar refineries, and adapted to any other kind of machinery whatsoever, or to take charge of the same. Address JAMES McFARLAND, Jr., corner Dock and Water sts., Brooklyn.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE COUTURIERE FRANCAISE, QUI sait parfaitement son état. S'adresser au 331 5me av., au coin de la 33me rue.

ON DEMANDE—UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, AGEE DE 12 a 14 ans, ne parlant que français, pour jouer avec des enfants et faire la couture. S'adresser au 263 Madison av., avant une heure.

UNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE (CORDON BLEU), desire se placer. S'adresser au 254 West 27me rue, au quatrième.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme bonne d'enfants et coudre; pouvant fournir de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser au 40 West 19me rue pour deux jours.

UN MONSIEUR ET UNE DAME, MARIES, RECEMment arrivés de France, demandent un emploi pour etre occupés ensemble ou séparément; la dame sait coudre et repasser; ils fourniront de bonnes références. S'adresser au 120 Bleecker st., troisième étage, à Mr. WM. EDOUARD.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARlor Suit, made to order for $575, for $225; one do. for $150; one do. $65; one walnut reps Suit, $40; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, from $50; Velvet, Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains; Dining Furniture, at great sacrifice for cash. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $650, for $275; do., $65; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets; used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

B 4 U BUY ELSEWHERE CALL AT PRIVATE residence 115 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.—Magnificent brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $475, for $220; one do. $150; rep Suits, $45; Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut; Velvet and Brussels Carpets for 50 cents per yard; also Dining Room and Basement Furniture cheap.

CASTSTEEL FURNITURE SPRINGS, OF EVERY DEscription, by the dozen or gross. WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY Manufacturing Company, No. 234 West Twenty-ninth street.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 209 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

CLOTHING.

AT 297 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-THIRD street—M. LEON pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Leon.

A 1.—AT M. MARKS', 95 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and also at our branch store, 53 Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street, ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices M. Marks pays for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—Mr. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for ladies' and gents' cast off Clothing; also Furniture, Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Abrahams.

A LARGE ORDER.—$75,000 WORTH OF CAST-OFF Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, wanted, for the Western and California trade. Ladies and gents wishing to dispose of the above articles to a fair and honest dealer, at a fair cash price, the best they can do is to call on or address a note to R. MINTZ, 462 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST.—MADAME ANNA, SEVENTH DAUGHTER. Medical and Business Clairvoyant, Spiritualist, who has that great French secret to cause speedy marriage; no satisfaction no pay. No. 457 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

MME. CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS, CLAIRVOYANT and Physician.—Consultation in English, French or German. No. 1,253 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future, shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 111 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY.—Manhood and youthful vigor restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 172 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 29 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 151 Bleecker, cures successfully private diseases, inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly satisfied. Dr. ASCHER, No. 5 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her Infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 162 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MME. WILLETT alone interview.—Their French Pills are infallible. Elegant Rooms before and during confinement. 35 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 1 GREAT JONES STREET, CORner Broadway—Author of the "Medical Adviser," treats all diseases of the genito urinary organs. His work sold at HASTINGS, 1,226 Broadway. Hours 10 to 5, and 8 to 9 evenings.

DR. THORPE'S CHEMICAL BLOOD RESTORES LOST vitality or manhood immediately; try it free of charge. 55 West Twenty-fourth street.

DR. HARRIS, 61 BLEECKER STREET CURES ALL private diseases in 48 hours; ladies relieved at once, sure and safe.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, &c. scientifically applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LADIES MAY RECEIVE PRIVATE MEDICAL ATTENtion and home comforts, with an old experienced physician. Address CONFIDENCE, Herald office.

NO CHARGE.—ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, NERVOUS Debility, Skin Disorders scientifically treated; 20 years' practice. Dr. DEHAUT, 196 Bleecker street.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST consult one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—THOMAS' RESTAURANT (European plan), 28 West Fourth street; $2 a day Room and Board; elegant dining rooms for private parties. Open till 12 P. M.

1 LARGE ROOM, SECOND FLOOR, WITH SUPERIOR board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen. 55 West Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. References required.

1 LIVINGSTON PLACE, STUYVESANT PARK.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on first and second floors; also single Rooms, with Board; house first class; terms moderate. Reference given and required.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor and Bedroom, or the entire Floor, with private table, for a private family, or breakfast to single gentlemen. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 161.—LARGE PARLOR AND ALcove Bedroom, $20 per week, also large hall Room, $8 per week, including heating, gas and service; breakfast if desired.

6 BLOCKS WEST OF BROADWAY ARE HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with excellent Board for families or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

$6 AND UPWARDS FOR SINGLE ROOMS, WITH Board; transient Board $1 50 per day; Rooms with or without Board; lodgings, 50c., at Dupont House, 105 Hudson street.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first class Board, at 176 Bleecker street. A weekly literary and debating society for the boarders.

8TH STREET, 139, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives; also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board. Opposite Mercantile Library.

8 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—An entire Second Floor to let, with Board; references given and required.

8 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Three large, handsomely furnished communicating Rooms, on parlor floor, with first class private table and attendance or without board; private family.

10 ST. LUKE'S PLACE, IN LEROY STREET, NEAR Hudson.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board; terms moderate.

14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, CORNER OF Broadway.—Two pleasant, handsomely furnished front Rooms for single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms reasonable.

15 WARREN PLACE (CHARLES STREET), BETWEEN Waverley place and Greenwich avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; location central and convenient to cars.

19TH STREET, NEAR IRVING PLACE.—A LARGE and handsomely furnished Room, sunny exposure, will be rented, with Board; location central and desirable in every respect. Apply at 120 East Nineteenth street.

19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for families and single gentlemen. References exchanged.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A LARGE, handsomely furnished Room, on parlor floor, to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

23 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO RENT, WITH Board, front Room, on fourth floor, to one or two gentlemen.

25 EAST NINTH STREET.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor, with Board, in an English family; references exchanged.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOME Parlor and Bedrooms to let, with or without Board; table and location first class. References.

30 UNION SQUARE.—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED front Parlor to let, with or without Board; references exchanged.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—Fine Suits and Single Rooms to let, with first class Board, to families and gentlemen; references exchanged.

39 WEST TWENTY FOURTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, with first class Board, desirably located near Fifth Avenue Hotel, at moderate terms; references exchanged.

44 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, a large Room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References exchanged.

44 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, on the second and third floors, with or without Board, where there are only a few other boarders; terms moderate.

48 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO PLEASANT front Rooms, on second floor, may be had, with Board; home and location unexceptionable.

48 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A HANDSOMEly furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with good Board; also other Rooms; references.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—CHOICE OF ROOMS, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate. House newly furnished.

57 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms on second floor to rent, with Board; vacated by party leaving unexpectedly for California. References exchanged.

68 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—To let, with Board, desirable Rooms; very reasonable for the remainder of the season.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT, COMFORTable Rooms to let, to gentlemen only; house, table and attendance strictly first class; location desirable; terms moderate. References exchanged.

115 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable Rooms, on third floor, to let, with Board, in a private family. References exchanged.

120 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, Board and nursing for a lady previous to and during confinement. Dr. and Madame GRINDLE.

134 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, $14 and $15 for two, including fire; single Rooms, $6 and $7 per week.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, SECOND Floor, four rooms, together or separate, with or without Board; gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; reference required.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have several handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board or private table. References required.

141 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH avenue and Broadway.—Handsome, well furnished Second Floor, four rooms, together or separate; also hall Room, with good board; reference required.

145 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to rent, to gentleman and wife, with Board for lady.

157 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Third avenues.—Well furnished second floor Room; fire and gas, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without Breakfast. Reference.

160 SECOND AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER Tenth street (Stuyvesant square).—Several single and double Rooms, nicely furnished, and excellent Board, from $10 to $50; locality, board and reference unexceptional.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY choice, neatly furnished front Rooms, with Board, in the first class brown stone residence. Terms moderate.

164 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a very nice Floor, three large handsome Rooms; ample closet room. Also Room on third floor. House and table first class. References.

245 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to rent, with first class Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

247 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board; house always warm; single rooms, $7; two persons in single room, $11; large rooms, $14 to $20.

261 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—WITH BOARD, elegantly furnished back Room, with alcove, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, at a very low price.

542 MADISON AVENUE, NEAR FIFTY-FIFTH street.—To let, with Board, one front Parlor on second story; also Fourth Floor, without furniture; terms moderate and location good.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH BOARD, two large communicating Rooms, with closets, at a moderate price; west of Eighth avenue and north of Tenth street. Address A. R. W., Herald office.

A LADY WILL LET TO MAN AND WIFE HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms, with Board for wife; location central and desirable. For particulars address LONDON, Herald office.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LADY, LIVING ALONE, WILL RENT A NEATLY furnished Parlor and Bedroom to a gentleman and wife; Board for wife only. Address for two days S. M., box 115 Herald office.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET ONE OR TWO HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with large closet rooms, with or without board, at moderate terms; house within a third block of Broadway. 105 West Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH EVERY CONfort and convenience, to a gentleman and wife; Board for the lady; [illegible] persons of respectability need apply; location central. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM, WITH BEDROOM ATtached, [illegible], in a private family, with or without partial Board. [illegible] 23 East Seventeenth st.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS DESIRE A ROOM and Bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, between Broadway and Sixth avenue and Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets; terms not to exceed [illegible] per month, fire and gas included. Address M. S. [illegible] West Twenty-fourth street.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A NICELY furnished Room, with Breakfast and Tea, [illegible] of the bathroom, in a first class private house where there are no other boarders; location between Seventh and Thirty-fourth streets, [illegible] Fifth avenues; price not exceeding $12, best references exchanged. Address, stating terms, [illegible] A. E., box 115 Herald office.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED—FOR A FAMILY of two adults. Address, stating terms, C. F., box 114 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; fifth or sixth avenue preferred; a large, well furnished front Room or a Parlor and hall Room adjoining; second floor preferred; references exchanged. Address A. E., box 215 Herald office.

WANTED—PLEASANT ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, Board for lady only; no boarding house need answer. Address C. A. L., box 143 Herald office.

WANTED—BY SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WITH OR without Board, [illegible] four Bedrooms and Parlor, with fire, gas, bath, &c., between Broadway and Sixth avenue, and Eighth and Fourteenth streets. Address box 2,556, Post office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BREAKfast, [illegible] Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND DAUGHTER, Parlor and two Bedrooms, connecting, with private table, near Madison square. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

HOTELS.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, Twenty-second street and Broadway, Madison Park Hotel.—Table and accommodations first class; boarding house rates; references required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM City Hall.—Rooms, 50c. and 75c. a day; $3 to $5 a week; family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $6 and $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c., 60c. per night; $3 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 AND 149 CEDAR STREET.—Convenient to New Jersey ferries; single Rooms, 25c., 35c. and 50c. and $1. Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A SPLENDID STORE TO RENT, 650 BROADWAY; 80 feet deep, 22 front, with basement; has one of the largest show windows and is one of the most attractive stores on Broadway, and in the best location; to rent at a moderate figure. Inquire at 650 Broadway.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 28 AND 29 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY STREET, over the Importers and Traders' National Bank, the entire Second Floor to lease, by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VALUABLE CORNER HOUSE, FIFTH AVENUE, 21 years' lease, business purposes; Store on Fifth avenue; large and small Rooms, 220 Fifth avenue. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—NEAR GRAND AND Bleecker streets; possession of one February 1. Also Stores on Front, Broad, Bowery, West and Pine streets, and Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway or corner of Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-fourth street.

FOR RENT—LOFTS, WITH STEAM POWER, SIZE 70X100, 318 to 324 East Forty-eighth street; building entirely new. Apply on the premises, or to S. G. & A. T. MEYER, 81 Walker street.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT STORE and Basement, adjoining Broadway; well suited for dry goods or fancy goods trade; size 40x100. Apply on premises, 81 Walker street.

MERCER STREET.—STORE 198 TO LEASE; FOUR stories and basement; size 25x80; rent low. Apply at 661 Broadway, to WM. L. BURKE.

OFFICE FOR RENT.—A GOOD OFFICE, WELL LOcated for business, at 285 Broadway. Apply to ASHER & ADAMS, room 29, as above.

STEAM POWER.—LIGHT LOFTS AND ROOMS, ON Beekman, Nassau, Ann, William, Frankfort, Vesey, Fulton, Dey and Church streets to let, with steady Power, on moderate terms. Apply to the New York Steam Power Company, 39 Ann street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (wood workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STORE TO LET—NO. 321 FIRST AVENUE, WITH FIXtures; the best stand on the avenue for dry goods or any kind of business. Apply at 460 Grand street, New York.

TO LEASE.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
LATE
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works.)

Having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre street with their extensive works on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, now offer
To lease
The substantial Iron Building
on Centre street,
together with
Lots on Elm and Walker streets.
Apply at the office, 141 Centre street.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR IMPROVEment—Premises 514 Broadway; 25x160; opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Apply to WILLIAM A. MARTIN, 69 Cortlandt street.

TO LEASE—21 YEARS, WITH RENEWALS, PROPERty in Greene street, near Broome; 50x100; to be immediately improved for business purposes; ground rent low. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR 21 YEARS, FOR BUSINESS PURposes, Property in Fifth avenue, near Madison square; 25x100. For particulars apply to D. D. ORRELL, Agent, 291 Broadway.

TO LEASE—BUILDING 551 BROADWAY, 25X100 FEET, or 25x200 feet; divided to suit applicants. Apply on the premises to WM. L. BURKE.

TO LEASE—DOCK AND LOTS, WITH BUILDINGS, west side, central; desirable for any purpose. Address O. M. Z., box 110 Herald office.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES 659 BROADWAY, BEtween Amity and Fourth streets. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, 55 Broad street.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID NEW IRON FRONT BUILDing, 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster street, between Prince and Spring streets, six stories and basement, 100x100 feet; well lighted front and rear, and finely finished throughout, suitable for any large mercantile or manufacturing business, being near Broadway and in the immediate vicinity of the principal hotels; Steam Engine, 80 horse power; Otis' patent elevator; water and gas throughout; can be divided into two stores, 50x100, or four stores, 25x100; immediate possession. Inquire on the premises, or of BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King street.

TO LET—THE FINE CORNER STORE, WITH BASEment, No. 483 Ninth avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh street. Also Fixtures for sale. For particulars inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN this city; the new first class five story iron front Store, 25x75, 147 Spring street, just west of Broadway, on a lease of three years, $4,500, and Croton tax per year.
R. WILLIAMSON, Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE WHOLE OR Part of a large four story fireproof Building, 70x50; well lighted. Inquire at 502 West street.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 89 GRAND STREET, WILliamsburg; rent reasonable. Inquire of C. ENGELHARDT, 23 avenue B, New York.

TO LET—A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE; CONTAINS twenty rooms, full of boarders; rent $1,500 and Furniture for sale; a bargain. ROBERT G. RICHARDS,
153 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY
to let or lease.
To be altered
to suit tenant.

The northeast corner of Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue, 28x115, the Dwelling House of the late Jacob Cram; will be immediately converted into a bank or store and be arranged to suit a tenant, who may contract for the same or the lower story thereof within ten days. The lot is 28 by 115 feet, and it is intended to extend the building over the entire lot. Apply to MICHAEL COLEMAN, Tax office, 32 Chambers street. HENRY K. BULL, Trustee.

27 GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. To lease for a term of years, a new five story marble front Building, with basement and sub-basement, suitable for a large wholesale or importing business; possession given immediately; terms reasonable. Inquire at 24 Bond street.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AT A BARGAIN.—Brown stone high stoop, 25 feet wide, three stories; a really beautiful house and very handsomely and fully furnished, uptown, east side, splendid location; one of the most desirable of residences and only $2,500 rent; possession two weeks.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, ELEVEN sleeping rooms; rent $75 monthly and owner and wife's Board, who reserve two rooms; possession immediately. Address HOUSE, box 1,898 Post office.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR Fifth Avenue Hotel, full of boarders; also Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in various locations. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

Unfurnished.

COSEY THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK, NEAR Seventeenth street.—Unexceptional neighborhood, $850; brown stones, $1,400, $1,500, $1,800; four stories, up to $2,000, on and near Lexington avenue.
LIONEL FROEHLICH, 820 Third avenue.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Contains nine rooms, with all improvements; rent $900 per year; furniture new last May; will sell for $1,200 cash; location Fourth avenue, near Twenty-third street. Address BREWSTER, Herald office.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE THREE STORY AND basement House, No. 227 East Forty-eighth street; rent $1,100; possession immediately. Apply to CHARLES H PARSONS, 22 Maiden lane. Commission allowed to agents.

TO LET—IN A NEWLY PAINTED HOUSE, THE FIRST Floor; no partition; good place for piano wareroom, doctor or any other clean business; rent $30 per month. 164 Mott street.

24 GREENWICH AVENUE TO LET, UNFURNISHED; also House East Forty-second street; Lexington and Fifth avenue Houses to let, unfurnished. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR, WITHOUT board, suitable for a gentleman; also hall Room and Closet, on third floor. References. 33 East Twentieth st.

A PARTY DESIRING THE COMFORTS OF A REfined home will find delightful Rooms in a private family, upon moderate terms. 215 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Calvary church. References.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BEDROOM and kitchen, with conveniences for housekeeping or not, for the Furniture. Call at 250 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN ONE of the best localities in the city; terms moderate; reference given and required. 25 East Fifteenth street, opposite Tiffany's.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, FOR GENtlemen only; fire, gas, house and location first class. Terms moderate. 113 West Thirty-fourth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, IN WEST Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue; family private; rent moderate. Address W. D., Herald office.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SUITABLE for light housekeeping, at No. 77 Bank street, near Bleecker.

PARLOR FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, TO let [illegible] Sixth avenue, [illegible].

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED IF DESIRED, LARGER Part of three story house; modern improvements. Apply at 222 West Forty-seventh street, near Broadway.

291 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN EIGHTEENTH and Nineteenth streets.—A large furnished front Room on the first floor, for two gentlemen; terms moderate. Call for one week.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—TO BUSINESS PEOPLE, DESIRING TO BE alde near their places of business, the House 22 North Moore street, New York; just finishing off in suits, on the French plan; will be ready for occupation by 1st February. Apply to R. ROCKEFELLER, 104 Hudson street, where the key is to be found, or to S. CLIFT, owner, 15 West Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—IN A HOUSE, WITH PRIVATE FAMILY, A Suit, consisting of four rooms and five large closets; gas, water, &c.; suitable for light housekeeping; at 430 Fourth avenue, near Thirtieth street.

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, WITH gas, bath, &c., in a new house in a good neighborhood in the Ninth ward; a Store and Second Floor, 198 Canal street, to let, separately or together. Apply at 633 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

12TH STREET, NO. 34, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues.—Two double Rooms on second floor and one on fourth floor; also hall Bedroom on third floor.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
WILL ON FRIDAY
GIVE THE PUBLIC
THE BENEFIT
OF
A GREAT
LOCAL POLITICAL CARTOON,
"WHERE ARE WE NOW?"
OR,
BIG SIX'S LAST MOVE.
THIS TRULY SAD AND TOUCHING CARICATURE
OF THE WOES THAT ARE IN STORE FOR THE
GOOD PEOPLE OF THIS CITY WILL BE FOUND
PERAMBULATING ALL OVER NEW YORK
ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 27,
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMANN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Mertens has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Deetjen continues to hold our power of attorney.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL ESTABLISHED manufacturing business, with a capital of $25,000; best reference given; none need apply except those meaning business. Address, stating where an interview may be had, MANUFACTURER, Newark, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL DESIROUS of entering the Patent Medicine Business can obtain the most efficacious Recipes, Prescriptions, &c., for all prominent diseases, with full instructions and highly important information. Those wishing to start for themselves, either here or in any part of the world, can, with energy and tact, make a fortune in a few years. Address ENTERPRISE, box 232 Herald office.

A MAN WITH $1,500 TO TAKE INTEREST WITH ADvertiser; branch of the furniture business, already established. Address W. F. RICE, Herald office.

A CASH PURCHASER FOR TWO OR THREE PAtents (hardware or housefurnishing lines preferred) can be found on application to E. S. BENNETT, 253 Broadway. Hours 11 til 4 o'clock.

A MERCHANT OF MANY YEARS' BUSINESS EXPErience in Europe and America desires to associate himself with a wholesale house, where his capital and time can be made remunerative; best references given. Address box 3,503 New York Post office.

A MIDDLE AGED GERMAN GENTLEMAN, WITH long mercantile experience, wishes to enter a business as general partner, with a capital of about $2,000; references can be given by the best city houses. Address, with full particulars and name, T. S., box 780 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH REFERENCES AND ABOUT $1,500 to invest as required, without bonus, in a safe, profitable, permanent monopoly.
MOODY & MYDDLETON, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

A GOOD BUSINESS—PAYING LARGE PROFITS, which may be increased, can now be bought, under peculiar circumstances, at a very low figure.
WEHNER & LLOYD, 23 Broadway, first floor.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SALE—ABOUT $8,000 WORTH of Dry Goods will be sold at a great sacrifice; has to be removed before the first of the month. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 353 Bowery.

A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT CAPITAL, BUT WITH A wide and valuable experience, desires a leading position in the management of a business to which administrative ability and fearless energy would be among the requirements to success. Address box 6,782 Post office.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $10,000, CAN ENGAGE IN a business which can be shown to be an excellent opportunity; established business. Address box 613 Brooklyn Post office.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS TEA and Fancy Grocery; large store, choice location, doing one of the best cash trades in the city; established 15 years; $8,000 cash required. Address THOMPSON, box 140 Herald office.

FOR SALE FOR CASH—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of the Cloak and Dress Establishment of Madame F. PINCHON, 18 Brevoort place; stock small. A lease of the premises will be given to a responsible party. Agents need not apply.

INVESTIGATION IS INVITED TO THE MERITS OF A new manufacturing business, which is sure to please; requires cheap materials, simple machinery and unskilled labor; universal demand for the article; better and fifty per cent cheaper than any heretofore made; a monopoly. Apply at Earle's Hotel, room 55.

INVESTIGATION IS INVITED TO A STAPLE MANUfacturing business, with $20,000 invested; it requires a competent man, with a few thousand dollars, to manage the office and financial affairs of the business, either on salary with security for money or an interest in the concern. Address N. E. S., Herald office.

ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL INVENTIONS OF the age.—A Patent Lamp Chimney, made of isinglass; will never break by heat or cold; transparent as glass; over twenty million glass chimneys broken in this country every year. State rights for sale by New York Lamp Company, 29 Maiden lane.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—MAN WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars as partner in business; light, genteel, easily learned; divides $250 monthly at least. Call for three days at 171 Broadway, room 16.

SILVER IRON.—A NEW ORE, WITHOUT SULPHUR OR phosphorus, and no flux required to fuse it; makes iron of the very best quality; valuable mine in North Carolina for sale; the whole or a part; one-quarter offered for $10,000 to complete operations already begun; easy of access; no pumping required; labor and fuel plenty and cheap. See specimens at 154 Second avenue. T. C. L.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE PROPRIETOR of a handsome Mineral Spring Property, including new and spacious hotel buildings, extensive and well improved grounds, waters celebrated for their healing qualities; attractive scenery; easy access, and already a large and increasing summer patronage; would like to meet with parties having capital, and competent to organize and conduct a permanent health institution, or water cure. Address S. R., room No. 17, No. 7 Beekman street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, WITH $15,000 or $20,000, to increase the business of an old established manufacturing business. Inquire at 34 Howard street, second loft.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH CAPITAL TO INVEST IN manufacturing an article that will afford large profits and meet with extensive sale. Call on WAYLAND & AYMAR, 152 Fulton street.

$200.—A STEADY MAN WANTED, WITH $200, to learn dentistry and share the profits of an established business paying handsomely; beautiful sets, $7; extracting free. 697 Broadway, room 22.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH THAT AMOUNT in cash, to engage in an honorable and profitable business in this city; a single man and one accustomed to using carpenters' or cabinet makers' tools preferred; none but an honorable and sober man need answer. Address SYLVESTER, box 129 Herald office, for three days.

$1,000.—A GENTLEMAN OF INTEGRITY, ESTABLISHED in mercantile business in neighboring city, desires a partner; business safe, first class and capable great increase. Address J. L., Herald office.

$1,000 OR $2,000 WANTED—TO START DOUBLE select boarding house; man thoroughly experienced and successful pay in boards; half price secured. Address ANDREW, Herald office.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED; CASH BUSINESS, paying $200 weekly profits; a suitable man can have a week's trial before investing. Apply at 59 West Twenty-fourth street.

$5,000 CASH.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, TO JOIN the advertiser in a business as a specialty in a near city, that will net $5,000 per year. For particulars address BUILDING S, Herald office.

$5,000.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN, WITH this amount, to buy out an interest in an established foundry business; $2,500 can remain on mortgage. Full particulars given on interview. Address G. F., Herald office.

$10,000.—A PARTY THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR with the wholesale wine and liquor business desires a partner with the above amount; profits large. Address VINEYARD, Herald office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, January 28, 1871, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 A. M., on Thursday at 8 A. M. and on Saturday at 5½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI GAS LIGHT AND Coke Company, Cincinnati, Jan. 14, 1871.—Proposals for Coal Tar.—Sealed proposals for Coal Tar will be received at this office till February 15, 1871, including, for the entire yield of the Cincinnati Gas Works during the year 1871, about 12,000 barrels, or any part thereof, not less than 500 barrels. The tar must be removed at such intervals during the year as will suit the convenience of this company.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones and reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam marble works, 134 and 137 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 675 Sixth avenue, between Thirtieth and Forty-first streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 25, 1871,
AT THE FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE
(generously tendered by Messrs. Wheatleigh & Snyder),
when will be presented Bulwer Lytton's romantic drama,
THE LADY OF LYONS,
with the following excellent cast, which the Holland Testimonial Committee are enabled to present through the cooperative assistance of the several managers and of all the artists announced:—
EXTRAORDINARY AND MEMORABLE CAST.
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER......as......CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Mr. MARK SMITH..........as..........COLONEL DUMAS
Mr. G. H. ROCKWELL..........as..........BEAUSEANT
Mr. OWEN MARLOWE..........as..........GLAVIS
Mr. E. B. HOLMES..........as.....M. DESCHAPPELLES
Mr. MILNES LEVICK..........as..........GASPARD
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ as..........PAULINE
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON..........as.....Mme. DESCHAPELLES
Mrs. L. E. SEYMOUR..........as.....WIDOW MELNOTTE
Miss HAYDEN..........as..........JANET

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN. General admission $1. Orchestra $2. Front balcony boxes $15. Rear balcony boxes $12. Proscenium boxes $25. Dress circle reserved seats $1 50.

HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
Managers of out of town theatres, who have given performances to the HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL, are respectfully requested to make returns to Mr. THEODORE MOSS, of WALLACK'S THEATRE, New York, who is authorized to receive the moneys.

HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
CALL FOR REHEARSAL—FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
The ladies and gentlemen of the company, and also the orchestra, are notified that the rehearsal of THE LADY OF LYONS will take place to-day (WEDNESDAY), at 10 A. M. punctually. Everybody concerned is urged to attend.
HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SIXTH WEEK
of
"SARATOGA."
SARATOGA!—Every evening until further notice and Matinee every Saturday.
SARATOGA!—"Were a stranger of refinement coming to New York to ask us where he would feel most at home for amusement and happiest for an evening, we should unhesitatingly say, 'At the Fifth Avenue theatre.'"—Herald.
SARATOGA!—"Is ten times more popular than any local piece ever done here."—Leader.
SARATOGA!—"Grows in favor every evening, and the theatre is nightly crowded, as it has been for more than a month."—Times.
SARATOGA!—"Is presented with everything that histrionic art and splendor of scenery can contribute to make it a marked success."—Tribune.
SARATOGA!
Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance. In rehearsal, BOUCICAULT'S last powerful play, now acting with great and distinctive success in London.
*** NINTH SARATOGA MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE, THIS DAY, AT 2.

WEE

WILLIE

WINKIE.

LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
of G. L. FOX'S
POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
NOTICE.
Owing to forthcoming novelties this highly successful pantomime must positively be withdrawn at a very early date.
Seats can now be secured for
THE LAST NIGHTS,
AND THE LAST WEDNESDAY
AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
In rehearsal,
RICHELIEU,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, &c.
G. L. RICHELIEU..........FOX

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
DENSELY CROWDED AUDIENCES
nightly attest the
UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDOR
of the
GREAT SPECTACLE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC,
and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.
TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—CURTAIN RISES.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs, Mlle. Adrian as Flora.
8:25—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Markham's song.
9:18—Grand Ballet des Fetes, Marriella Bonfanti.
9:30—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace.
9:55—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissimo.
10—Pas de Follie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:8—The Parisienne Matelot Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:55—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING NEXT
reconstruction of the
BLACK CROOK,
on which occasion several
NEW FEATURES WILL BE INTRODUCED.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
THE LAST SENSATION.
MATINEE | Miss ADA WRAY'S TROUPE OF
MATINEE | FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEE | FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEE | FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEE | New Songs, Glees, Choruses, Jokes, &c.
MATINEE | THE TRIP TO EUROPE.
MATINEE | Tableau Songs of All Nations.
MATINEE | "La Marseillaise," "Wacht am Rhein."
TO-DAY | STAR SPANGLED BANNER.
TO-DAY | TONY PASTOR'S DOUBLE COMBINATION.
AT 2½. | A grand, elegant, refined entertainment,
AT 2½. | FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
AT 2½. | FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

STEINWAY HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
AND SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.
The public is respectfully informed that
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, on his return from the East,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, FIRST CONCERT,
BENEFIT OF MISS ANNA MEHLIG.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
SECOND AND LAST CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:—
THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTS,
MISS ANNA MEHLIG,
MR. S. B. MILLS.
Together with
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF
SIXTY PERFORMERS.
ADMISSION TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on Monday, January 23, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co., 820 Broadway, at G. Schirmer, 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway.

DEW DROP INN AT 555 BROADWAY. AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 5 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

FECHTER—AT THE FRENCH THEATRE TO-NIGHT. Choice seats at the Theatre Ticket Office, Grand Central Hotel.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes, the most reasonable in price offered the public, can be found at the Factory and Warerooms of JENNYS & SONS, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues.

A—A—A—A.—PIANOS TO RENT, NEW AND SECOND hand, grand, upright and square; prices from $5 to $25 per month; rent applied on purchase.
J. & N. PATTISON & CO., 48 and 50 East Twenty-third st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent and sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (735 Fourth avenue).

A BARGAIN.—A ROSEWOOD PIANO IN GOOD order, $170; a 7 octave, overstrung bass, serpentine bottom and carved legs; at a sacrifice. PEEK & LOU, 184 Bleecker street.

A CHICKERING PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE for cash.—A beautiful 7-octave overstrung bass rosewood Pianoforte, only $175.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Amity street, near Broadway.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 144 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corner rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, made to order, for $[illegible], only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale, property of family declining housekeeping; made to order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used ten months, cost $650, for $250; Parlor Suit, covered brocatelle; Paintings, Silverware, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Clocks. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $125 BEAUTIFUL ROSEwood Pianoforte, including stool and cover; celebrated makers; modern improvements; sweet, powerful tone. 23 Third street, near Second avenue.

A FAMILY WILL SELL A MAGNIFICENT CARVED rosewood Pianoforte, cost $650, for $225; overstrung bass, seven octave, Agraffe treble, celebrated maker, five years' guarantee. 118 East Seventh street.

BUY BUT ELSEWHERE CALL AT PRIVATE RESIdence, 115 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, and examine their magnificent brilliant toned 7¾ octave rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker, in use eight months; cost $700, for $275; Also Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture at less than half cost.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, but little used, at a moderate price. Apply at No. 424 West Twenty-fifth street.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS for the holidays, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

PIANO WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A 6½ OR 7 octave [illegible] moderate. Address HENRY, box 125 Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers.
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
WONDERFUL VERSATILITY OF TALENT.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE,
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE,
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ALL THE IMMENSE COMPANY APPEAR,
THE GREAT LAURI TROUPE.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
MLLE. LEOPOLD
MLLE. LEOPOLD
and her brother GEORGE,
in their terrific mid-air flights.
MLLE. GALLETTI, MLLE. GALLETTI,
AND GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY. HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY. HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
The speech on the "Growth and Prosperity of the United States," and the "GERMAN EMPIRE—ROYAL PROCLAMATION—BISMARCK OUTDONE."
CAMILLE, CAMILLE,
100 different acts.
Afternoon, doors open at 1, curtain rises at 2½; evening performance at 7¾. Seats reserved in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU."
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
"RICHELIEU" MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as "RAPHAEL" in
"MARBLE HEART."
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co's music store, 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LINA EDWIN..........Proprietor and Lessee.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT OF
LAURA KEENE,
who will have the honor of once more appearing before a New York public on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 25.
DION BOUCICAULT'S
BEST PLAY,
HUNTED DOWN,
or the
TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
Mary Leigh, the Artist's Wife..........Miss Laura Keene.
John Leigh, Royal Academician..........Mr. Frank Mordaunt.
Sir Arthur Glengary..........Mr. Hart Conway.
Count De Willidoff, a Broken Down Gambler..Mr. G. Becks.
John Smith, a London Footman..........Mr. M. Rainford.
Jeemes Jenkins, a Fashionable do..........Mr. F. Dorey.
Clara, a Model..........Miss Emma Madden.
Mrs. Bolton Jones..........Miss Amelia Harris.
Fanny, Nurse-maid to Mary's Children..Miss Emma Warren.
Maud Leigh, } aged 5 years.......... {Little Minnie Madden.
Willie Leigh, } {Miss Charlotte Groves.
Each artiste carefully selected for their fitness for the roles assigned to them.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY MARSTON.
Box sheet now open.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAID:—"MISS KEENE, write to Boucicault for a play I saw in England, called 'Hunted Down.' You are the only woman in the country who can act Mary Leigh."

AGNES BOUCICAULT SAID:—"WHEN DION FINISHed reading me his play, he inquired, 'Who's the woman for Mary Leigh?' I replied, 'Laura Keene.'"

DION BOUCICAULT SAID:—"I HAD YOU IN MY mind constantly while writing this drama."

THE BOSTON POST SAID:—"SELWYN GAVE US last night the gem of the season. 'Hunted Down' will live as long as the drama exists."

BOWERY THEATRE.
WONDERFUL EXCITEMENT.
HOUSE A PERFECT JAM.
TREMENDOUS HIT.
THE MAGNIFICENT PANTOMIME
of
SEE-SAW.
EVERY SCENE AND TRICK
ELICITED
LOUD BURSTS OF APPLAUSE.
THE HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE.
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
SEE-SAW
SEE-SAW SEE-SAW
EVERY NIGHT
and with
A GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Seats can now be secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 25,
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
"OURS."
CHARACTERS BY MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. CHARLES FISHER, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. J. PECK, MR. W. QUIGLEY, MRS. THOMAS BARRY, MISS EFFIE GERMON and MISS EMILY MESTAYER.
TO-MORROW, fourth time this season,
Robertson's military drama,
OURS.
FRIDAY—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
SATURDAY—FIRST MATINEE OF OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—(First time this season)—Coleman's great comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
In active preparation Lord Lytton's play,
MONEY.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, JANUARY 28,
at 1:30 P. M.,
MR. LESTER WALLACK
in
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
OURS.
Box office open.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
L. B. LENT..........Director
FAREWELL
CINDERELLA
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½.
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT THE MATINEES,
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE
of
REAL BEDOUIN
ARABS,
originally and wonderfully endowed
CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.
GROUPINGS PYRAMIDS
AND FEATS OF
MUSCULAR ENDURANCE.
UNPARALLELED ACTS OF DARING HORSEMANSHIP,
BY ALL THE GREAT RIDERS.
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WONDERS.
FAREWELL CINDERELLA MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½ O'CLOCK.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's theatre. Every evening at 8 and Saturday Matinee at 2.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | DEAF IN A HORN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THE BABY ELEPHANT.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | CLODOCHE CAN CAN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THREE O'CLOCK TRAIN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | LITTLE MAC'S ESSENCE.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | TOMMY SULLY'S DANCES.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | THE BLACK BRIGANDS.
CAN YOU STAND ON YOUR HEAD?
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, McAndrews, Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
DAN BRYANT'S PALACE OF MINSTRELSY, 23D ST.
FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

DR. CORRY'S IRELAND—CHALLENGING THE world for brilliancy and grandeur, illustrated by charming Irish Ballads and intensely comic Irish Sketches and Dances. APOLLO HALL, every evening. Admission 25c. and 50c.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Promenade Concert at the Armory, Third avenue and Sixth street.
On SATURDAY EVENING, January 28,
at 8 o'clock. Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment and at the Armory.

ALBERTO LAURENCE, PRIMO BARITONO, ASSOLUto, from the principal Italian theatres of Europe, and of the Parepa and English opera troupes, begs to announce that he is in New York, at liberty to accept engagements for Italian or English opera, oratorios and concerts. Address WILLIAM HALL & SON, music store, 543 Broadway.

DEW DROP INN AT 555 BROADWAY. AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 5 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

SKATING.
Third annual Fancy Dress and Civic Skating Carnival of the
EMPIRE CITY SKATING CLUB,
at the
EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, January 25.
Every facility for spectators to witness the sport.
Monkey on Skates. Chasing the Greased Pig. Fancy and Combination Skating of the best skaters in the world.
Splendid Music and good Ice.
Admission—Ladies, 25c.; gentlemen, 50c.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

CHOICE SEATS FOR THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL at the French theatre to-night; also three front Boxes can be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading Room, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.
Any Scholars are now received.

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A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
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MUSICAL.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER OF MUSIC, DRAWING and the higher English branches, would like a few more pupils at visiting governess; daily instruction $2 50 per week. Address C. A. M., Herald office.

"MUSIC, SWEET MUSIC."—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESsons. Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Organ, Harmony. 532 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-first street. Established 1864. Send for circular. Address PROFESSOR.

THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER.—Sung with great applause at Bryant's Opera House. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cents.
FAIRCHILD & DWYER, Publishers, 277 Sixth avenue.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—FAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Everett Hall, 134 East 34th st. PRIVATE Lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence, 227 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue (Reservoir square).
Mr. TRENOR will form new class for the higher dances.
Also new class for beginners every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during the season.
Ladies at [illegible] and at [illegible] P. M.
Gentlemen [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. MATINEE TO-DAY.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. MATINEE TO-DAY.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. MATINEE TO-DAY.
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. MATINEE TO-DAY.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2:30.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2:30.
WALHALLA TROUPE,
WALHALLA TROUPE,
The most wonderful troupe in the world.
LITTLE BO-PEEP,
LITTLE BO-PEEP,
LITTLE BO-PEEP.
BRILLIANT PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS,
BRILLIANT PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS,
BEWILDERING AND BEAUTIFUL.
In three tableaux. Invented by Prof. SCHMIDT.
Tableau 1—The Prismatic Fountain of the Gold and Silver Waters. Tableau 2—Hbee and Jupiter. Tableau 3—The Crystal Naiads.
This marvellous effect is on a scale of magnitude hitherto unattended in the annals of hydraulic science, and is further enhanced by the fairy-like appearance of Living Female Groups in the midst of the glittering waters.
BOWMAN AND HARRIS. EAGEN,
BOWMAN AND HARRIS. EAGEN,
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2:30.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2:30.
HART, RYMAN, BARNEY RICKEY
and all the company appear at the
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2:30.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2:30. EVENING, AT 8.
MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2:30. EVENING, AT 8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
of the
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
MISS THOMPSON IN COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.
Special engagement and first appearances of
MR. FRED. DEWAR AND MR. H. R. TEESDALE.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
Charles Dana's Comic Drama,
DELICATE GROUND,
in which Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Fred. Dewar and Mr. Teesdale will appear.
To be followed, for the last time, by
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
MEG'S DIVERSION AND SCENES FROM IXION.
Monday, Jan. 30, RED HANDS.
First appearance of Miss LUCY RUSHTON.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, production of an entirely new sensational Drama, entitled
THE SPIRIT AVENGER,
with new scenery, costumes and effects.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR..........Proprietor.
ANOTHER HIT.
THE CLIMAX OF SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THE EVENT. | LA PERICHOLE. | THE EVENT.
 | AIMEE. |
THE EVENT. | LA PERICHOLE. | THE EVENT.
 | AIMEE. |
THE EVENT. | LA PERICHOLE. | THE EVENT.
 | AIMEE. |
Every evening until further notice.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 2,
LES BRIGANDS.
SUNDAY, FIFTH GRAND CONCERT,
FISK'S
EXCELSIOR NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
with a new and novel programme.
Seats secured at box office of Opera House; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, JR..........Proprietor.
LAST APPEAL IN NEW YORK
in favor of the
HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL,
tendered by the proprietor of the Grand Opera House,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
First and second acts
LES BRIGANDS
FIORELLA..........CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTA..........ELISE PERSINI
Third act.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA GRAND DUCHESSE..........LEA SILLY.
In addition to the above excellent programme several distinguished artists have generously volunteered, particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATER.—TO-NIGHT, Mathilde. Seebach as Mathilde. Tomorrow, "Tauschung auf Tauschung." Friday, Seebach as "Griseldis."

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN. Immense success and second week of
Mr. JOHN OWENS,
who will appear every evening in two characters,
SOLON SHINGLE and THE LIVE INDIAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
MR. WAMBOLD will sing the new ballad, entitled
"THE LITTLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER."
"THE LITTLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER."
"THE LITTLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER."
"THE LITTLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER."
"THE LITTLE CHURCH ROUND THE CORNER."
Immense success of the opera
LES BRIGANDS,
with the
LAUGHING AND WHISPERING CHORUSES,
THE CARABINEERS MARCH TO HASH,
DUEL ON HORSEBACK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Get your seats. Seats secured six days in advance.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
R. M. HOOLEY..........Sole Proprietor
Fifth Week of the Great Combination,
HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
The Only LEON as the
GRAND DUTCH "S."

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic,
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

618 NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 (Established 1858.) 618
618 We are fearfully and 618
618 wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of 618
618 the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at 618
618 one visit. 618

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, January 28, 1871,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
tendered to
PROFESSOR RISLEY
by the Managers and Artists of the city.
An immense bill will be presented.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
Master HARRY JANVIER, the Musical Prodigy.
Carry the News to Mary, and by the star Troupe.

A YOUNG LADY, OF SOME DRAMATIC TALENT, desires to meet some one of means to enable her to prosecute her studies and get her a position on the stage. Address CORISANDE, 54½ West Thirty-second street.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

AMUSEMENTS.—RICHELIEU, 15c.; AMATEUR'S Guide, 25c.; Parlor Tableaux, 25c.; 5,000 Plays, Negro Farces, &c.; little Working Steam Engine, only $1; Magic Lanterns, $5; Magic Photographs, 25c.
WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE SAID:—"'HUNTED Down' is the best play produced this season, and decidedly one of the best Boucicault ever wrote; for, while it is as intensely exciting as any of his sensation plays it is as brilliant as his earliest comedy."

HOLLAND BENEFIT TO-NIGHT—FOURTEENTH Street theatre. A few choice Seats at DODWORTH'S, No. 6 Astor place.

THE PAVILION, 658 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets. Vocal and instrumental concerts every evening. Admission free. Male waiters.
L. A. STEIN.

DR. HAYES,
COMPANION OF DR. KANE,
WILL LECTURE ON "ARCTIC ADVENTURE,"
AT CHELSEA CHURCH, 22D ST., NEAR 9TH AV.,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL AT THE FOURteenth Street theatre. Boxes and Seats (prices same as at the box office) can be had at the St. Nicholas Hotel Theatre Ticket office.

DEW DROP INN AT 555 BROADWAY. AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 5 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

SKATING CARNIVAL
THIS EVENING.
at
FIFTH AVENUE SKATING RINK,
Corner Forty-sixth street.
Good Music every afternoon and evening.
Calcium lights every evening.
This is the fashionable resort.
A. MACMILLAN, Manager.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CERCLE FRANCAISE DE L'HARMONIE.
FIFTH GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871.
GRAND ORCHESTRA
of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
under the direction of
ANTONIO L. MORA.
Tickets and Boxes for sale at
A. POUVIL [illegible], 717 Broadway,
ARNAUD'S, 915 Broadway,
BULLMAN'S, 116 Broadway,
and at Cercle de l'Harmonie, 28 Clinton place, of all the members of the club, and at the principal hotels of the city.

A CHARITY BALL BOX CAN BE HAD AT THE ST. Nicholas Hotel Theatre Ticket office.

BAXTER HOP.
NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS AND DRIVERS.
Carriages conveying company to the Baxter Hop, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, January 25, 1871, will come in from Third avenue, through Fourteenth street, north side, and go out through Irving place, and take up in the same order.
In no case will coaches be allowed to come in from Fourth avenue.
Fare to any part of the city, same destination, one to four passengers, $2.
The company will take the first coach in line. In no case will coaches be called.
THOMAS W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-ninth Precinct and Hack Inspector.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

PARIS DESPAIRING.

Herald Special Report from the French Capital.

GLOOMY PICTURE OF THE SITUATION

Trochu Spurred to Action by Newspaper Sarcasm.

The Sortie and Its Frightful Result.

Hunger and Indignation Prevalent.

DOG CHOPS AND STARCH BREAKFASTS

Red Republican Revolutionary Fizzle.

The Hotel De Ville Surrounded by Soldiers.

Trochu Practically Superceded—A Committee of War Appointed.

Paris Plunged in Silence, Gloom and Misery.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Morning.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris, dated on the evening of January 20. He writes:—

THE TOPIC OF INTEREST BEFORE THE SORTIE.

Until yesterday the bombardment of Paris was the sole topic of interest to the Parisians, who daily spent a part of their time in visiting the portions of the city subject to the fire of the German batteries. Here they would while away the hours inspecting the results of the bombardment, in the shape of broken windows, riddled roofs, houses rendered uninhabitable, homes desolated, public buildings and monuments scarred and despoiled of their beauty, and whole neighborhoods deserted by their inhabitants and abandoned to their fate.

A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Such were the interesting subjects of Parisian life. Now the bombardment is completely laid on the shelf. The military operations which commenced yesterday completely engross public attention. Although the journals were silent it was easy to perceive on Wednesday that something unusual was afoot. So accustomed were people to the inaction of the government that the announcement that General Trochu and the other members of the government had once more quitted Paris, although only to go as far as Fort Mont Valerien, was something almost startling.

SPURRING THE GOVERNMENT TO ACTION.

On Tuesday last the *National Journal*, a paper not hostile to the government, filled two of its columns with reproductions of the recent proclamations of General Trochu and his colleagues. These were headed "Engagements Solennels." No comments accompanied them. The paper merely reproduced them with the sole remarks that it wished to recall the words of the rulers of Paris to their minds. The other journals, less sparing, remonstrated with the government for its inactivity, throwing into General Trochu's face the words used by him on the 5th of the present month, "*Le Gouverneur de Paris ne capitulera pas*" ("The Governor of Paris will not surrender"). Ducrot's unlucky addresses prior to the military operations of the 28th of November were also food for unceasing sarcasm on the part of the press.

THE SORTIE AND ITS RESULT.

These combined assaults compelled action. General Ducrot left the city yesterday with closed lips, evidently feeling the advisability of reticence as to his future actions on the field of battle. General Leflo was appointed Governor of Paris during the absence of General Trochu. This looked promising. It seemed as if Trochu was really about to turn to profit the immense army under his command. Unhappily the report of yesterday's proceedings on the battle field near Mont Valerein show how fruitless was the first effort to break through the investing line. When Trochu begins his official report by saying, "The day did not terminate as we could have wished," you may reckon the real cause of the look of anxiety apparent on the countenances of the Parisians. You have received, or doubtless will receive, fuller details of the actual events which transpired on the battle field than you can get from here. Suffice it to say that there has been another terrible addition to the depression of all minds with fear of a great calamity within the city, whose bloody results all shudder to contemplate.

PROPERTY OF ABSENTEES TO BE IMPRESSED.

The government has just issued a decree which will startle those who sought safety outside of Paris. The privacy of the houses they left behind is about to be violated by authorized plunderers. Their cellars are to be sacked of wines, wood and coal, and their storerooms invaded and the contents delivered over to fill the half-empty public stomach and replenish the public coal scuttle. A small grain of comfort remains to absent householders. All their eatables, drinkables or burnables—if I may coin an expression to designate the droll things one is compelled by the scarcity of fuel to burn—are to be duly paid for after the siege is raised, although no provision seems to be made should the city capitulate and the Germ re-enter.

FOOD—PROSPECT OF A BREAKFAST OF STARCH.

It becomes daily a more perplexing matter to know what to eat. Bread is now rationed at the rate of half pound per head daily allowance. I need hardly say how insufficient this is, when there is scarcely anything else within the reach of the great majority of the people. Rice is a rare commodity, flour is nowhere to be seen, tapioca, pearl barley and starch may be bought at two francs per pound; but a run is now making on those articles of food which will soon raise their price and reduce the supply. We have not yet breakfasted on starch, but doubtless before the end of the siege shall be glad to procure such a meal.

FANCY PRICES AT LES HALLES.

The population complain of the short allowance of bread. Recently the government proclaimed that there would possibly, etc., be no occasion for rationing the bread. Now it is rationed and the amount allowed is totally inadequate to the public wants. Potatoes are allowed to be sold again, but, unfortunately there are few left, and for these is charged the exorbitant price of four francs per litre. The day before yesterday was the first of their unrestricted sale, and Les Halles was crowded by buyers drawn together by reports that a variety of articles, including butter, cheese and eggs, had been offered for sale. In view of the prospect of an immediate capitulation the supply was better than usual, but still some prohibitive prices were charged and paid. Eggs sold for three francs each and butter from thirty to forty francs per pound.

DOG CHOPS.

I have remarked a great decrease in the number of canine butchers. They seem out of favor with the frequenters of the market, who consider, doubtless justly, that they procure their wares illegally. They are styled "volents," "brigands" and "coquins" by their compatriots. From curiosity I stopped near one of these obnoxious merchants, and found that his attraction was a fine display of legs, shoulders and loins of Newfoundland dogs. The meat resembled mutton so closely, indeed, that I was induced to try a couple of chops of half a pound each, at four francs per pound. I found them far superior to horse. If all dogs are as tender and juicy as the one whose loins furnished the dainties dinner I have eaten for two months, their flesh will soon become popular food.

SUGAR RISING.

Great indignation is expressed with the grocers for raising the price of sugar. In the Rue Honoré yesterday I saw an excited crowd around the principal grocer's, and on inquiry was told by a National Guard, in a tone of the greatest contempt, "*C'est un defenseur de la patrie qui vend le sucre à trois francs la livre, le brigand!*" ("It is a defender of the country who sells sugar at three francs per pound, the villain!") I will not attempt to describe the tone in which the last word was uttered.

A CRISIS.

I hear that there is a chance of a balloon leaving Paris to-night. The feeling is general that things are drawing to a crisis.

Bread Inadequate—Restive Reds—Precautions Against Revolution—A Wild Proposition—Trochu Practically Superseded—Tears and Pity—Silence, Despair and Seriousness—Frightful Slaughter—Cowardly National Guards—A Potent Question—Hope Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1871.

I have received another despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Paris. It is dated on Saturday night, January 21. Your correspondent writes:—

BREAD INADEQUATE.

The terrible reverse at Bougival last Thursday has had a most discouraging influence. The long-suffering women of Paris have been reduced to a rationment of bread which assigns each individual a daily portion in the shape of a black, gritty lump of size and weight equal to an ordinary roll.

RESTIVE REDS.

The acknowleged incapacity of the military chiefs here and the depressing hopelessness caused by the despatches about Bourbaki and Chanzy published yesterday, constitute an *ensemble* which plainly presages that the end is near at hand. Last night at eleven o'clock a general summons to arms sounded through the turbulent quarters of Belleville and Charonne; but so depressed was the miserable population that not more than five hundred responded to the call. It was useless for such a gathering to make a descent upon the Hotel de Ville, so the *emeutiers* gave up the job in despair and betook themselves to their cold and cheerless beds.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST REVOLUTION.

To-day the Prefect of Police has stationed three strong regiments of National Guards at the Hotel de Ville and caused the adjacent streets to bristle with mitrailleuses. The unhappy citizens of Paris, however, are too wasted by misery to initiate revolution, though it is probable that we shall soon have riots in the streets. The National Guards are of little avail against the Prussians, but they will suffice to keep Paris quiet to the end.

A WILD PROPOSITION.

Meantime rumors are flying about that General Trochu has resigned and that Jules Favre has opened negotiations with Bismarck for the capitulation of the city. These rumors are probably premature, but before this letter reaches New York they may be actual realities. People hitherto silent from fear now begin to speak out. In many quarters the wildest projects are mooted. The names of the revolutionary chiefs, Rollin, Kooter, Delescluse and Flourens are bandied about with a view to a new government; but I doubt whether even such men would accept the responsibility which Louis Blanc and a few others demand Favre to assume.

TROCHU PRACTICALLY SUPERSEDED.

Trochu remains nominally in power, but the military affairs and the distribution of the scant remnant of food have been handed over to a new Committee of Public Safety. The *Temps* to-day states that a war committee, composed of Generals Vinoy, Ducrot and Thomas will be immediately organized. Doman will replace General Leflo as Minister of War. All this is regarded as equivalent to shutting the stable door after the steed has been stolen.

TEARS AND PITY.

General Trochu is understood to have placed himself in the hands of the Provisional Government, and, with tears in his eyes, said, "Do with me what you will." It is impossible not to pity Trochu. He was forced to the surface to assume a responsibility which would, perhaps, have crushed a Napoleon or a Frederick the Great.

SILENCE, DEPRESSION AND SERIOUSNESS.

I have been to-night in French society, where, for the first time in my life, I have seen males and females silent, depressed and serious. It may be that France needed the terrible lesson but now brought close to home. The iron of misfortune is entering the souls of her sons and daughters.

A REPUTATIVE SLAUGHTER.

You will doubtless have heard the fact that the Prussians, without serious loss to themselves, inflicted upon the poor French a loss unexampled in previous sorties. You have been told that there was a great fight on Thursday in front of Buzanval, before the walls which girdle the park. It appears that General Bellemare threw a large force into the forest of Buzanval, and they were permitted to approach to less than two hundred yards from the looped walls. Presently, from the top and slope of these, there issued from the Prussian infantry a deadly fire, which in an incredibly short space of time covered the ground with dead and wounded. It is impossible to ascertain what was the exact loss of the French, but by common agreement it is admitted to have been the bloodiest day's fighting, so far as the French were concerned, since the commencement of the siege. I am assured that nine hundred corpses had on the ground in the forest of Buzanval, and, as six times that number were wounded, you can easily understand that the 19th of January is a date sadly notable in the history of the siege.

NO FIGHT IN THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

As the mobiots and troops of the line were struggling at Buzanval General Vinoy massed the National Guards to act as reserves in support of the attacking forces. The only shells used early in the day fell among them and they bolted before going into action. As many had never before been under fire, no wonder they ran.

POTENT QUESTIONS.

The truth is that the garrison has utterly lost faith. Generals and colonels run when they please rather than fight. The last sortie, however sad as a result, will not be without good if it teaches the French leaders the uselessness of wasting further life, now that they have got to a point where not soldiers' alone, but women's and children's lives, are at stake. "Are they to be sacrificed when hope is dead?" is the question the people of Paris begin to ask their leaders. All close with threats of terrible retribution if they persist in the fatal and vain resistance.

HOPE DEAD.

Any attempt to describe the scenes in the streets would be in vain. The fact is there are no scenes as formerly. The people are too depressed to even gather on the corners and gesticulate as of old. All the crowds are downhearted and downlooking. The very abscence of effervescence, in my opinion, bodes mischief more serious than frantic ravings.

Trochu in Disfavor—No Thought of Surrender—Losses in the Recent Sortie—The French Troops Complimented—The Food Supply.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1871.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of the 21st, says General Trochu is generally considered incompetent. The Council of Defence only failed to accept his resignation because they were unable to find a successor.

NO SURRENDER.

It is impossible to make the Parisians consider the question of surrendering. They are anxious to fight under competent leadership.

LOSSES IN THE RECENT SORTIE.

Advices from Paris of the 22d state that the losses of the French in the sortie of the 19th have been officially ascertained, and sum up less than 3,000 killed, wounded and missing.

PRAISING THE FRENCH TROOPS.

General Trochu had issued an order of the day, in which he speaks in terms of the highest eulogy of all the officers and soldiers who participated in the engagement.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

The ration of flour is now half a pound daily per man. The poorest people receive bread gratis, with a pint of wine each and a little soup daily. The middle classes suffer the most severely of all. Potatoes are sold at a franc apiece, and dog flesh is worth one dollar per pound.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

GARIBALDIAN VICTORY AT DIJON.

Repulse of the Prussians Along the Whole Line.

Three Positions at Daix and Hauteville Carried.

BOURBAKI FIGHTING ON THE RETREAT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1871.

A despatch from Bordeaux dated yesterday states that the Prussians attacked Dijon on Sunday, and were repulsed and beaten after a battle which lasted five hours. Ricciotti Garibaldi captured the flag of a Prussian regiment of the line.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FRENCH VICTORY.

The following despatch has been received and made public by the government at Bordeaux:—

DIJON—Sunday Evening.

The French repulsed the attack of the Prussians to-day along the whole line. The enemy were pursued, and the positions held by them at Daix and Hauteville were seized. The Garibaldians entered Dijon amid immense enthusiasm. The Prussians in their flight abandoned their wounded.

GAMBETTA RECEIVES THE NEWS.

A despatch from Lille, 23d, says that M. Gambetta has received a telegram to the effect that the Garibaldians gained a victory on Sunday near Dijon, and that the enemy abandoned the strong positions previously held, together with a large amount of materials of war. Many prisoners fell into the hands of the Garibaldians, who are actively pursuing the enemy.

BOURBAKI FIGHTING ON THE RETREAT.

Another Bordeaux despatch of the 23d states that in the East General Bourbaki has been engaged since the 17th inst. in a series of outpost skirmishes with the Prussians, in which he has been generally successful.

DOLE OCCUPIED.

The Germans have occupied Dôle, where they captured 250 cars, loaded with army stores.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE.

The Franc-tireurs have destroyed the bridge over the Moselle between Nancy and Toul.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

DEPARTURE OF GAMBETTA FROM LILLE.

Austria's Position on the Peace Question.

Complete Occupation of Tours by the Germans.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1871.

M. Gambetta left Lille on Monday night, and will make a visit to General Chanzy at Laval before proceeding to Bordeaux.

AUSTRIA RIDING HER TIME.

A semi-official declaration has been received from Vienna, 23d, that while the Austrian government appreciates its duty to strive to restore peace between Prussia and France it is still deemed advisable to await a favorable opportunity.

TOURS COMPLETELY OCCUPIED.

A despatch from Bordeaux, dated January 23, reports that the Germans completed the occupation of Tours on the day previous.

EXPELLED.

News has been received that twelve hundred Germans have been expelled from Marseilles.

FAIDHERBE'S FAILURE.

Bombardment of Cambrai by the Germans.

Frightful Condition of the Army of the North.

Gambetta Denounced for Deceiving the People.

DISMISSAL OF A FRENCH GENERAL.

Absurd Official Report from Faidherbe.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1871.

A despatch from Lille, dated 23d, says the bombardment of Cambrai by the Germans has commenced. They have established siege batteries at Rumilly, near the city.

FRIGHTFUL CONDITION OF FAIDHERBE'S ARMY.

The French Army of the North is arriving at Arras, Donai and Lille in a totally disbanded and discouraged condition. The citizens of Lille are indignant against M. Gambetta, whom they charge with deceiving them as to the state of the army and the country.

DISMISSAL OF A FRENCH GENERAL.

A council of war, which lasted many hours, has been held at Lille under the presidency of M. Gambetta, and resulted in the dismissal of General Robin, who has commanded one of the divisions of the Army of the North.

FAIDHERBE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

General Faidherbe has made a long report to M. Cambetta covering the recent operations of the Army of the North. He says therein that he lost no artillery or prisoners in the battle of St. Quentin, and that the only persons captured by the enemy were stragglers from the army.

RATHER LATE.

A Bordeaux despatch of the 23d says that at St. Quentin on the 19th General Faidherbe's troops maintained their ground until night, and then retreated to a position behind the town.

THE SIEGE OF LONGWY.

Continued Successes of the Garrison.

The Prussians Dislodged from Their Positions.

THREE OF THEIR BATTERIES SILENCED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

The bombardment of Longwy continues incessantly. The fortress replies feebly.

LATER—THE PRUSSIANS DISLODGED FROM HUART.

A despatch from Arlan, Belgium, dated to-day, says that the garrison of Longwy, in a sortie, dislodged the Prussians from Huart, and subsequently repulsed an attempt of the latter to surprise Mont St. Gartin. The losses of the besiegers were considerable in both cases.

GERMAN BATTERIES SILENCED.

The French fortifications keep up a vigorous fire, and with such effect that already three Prussian batteries have been silenced.

THE NILSSON CONCERTS.

Max Strakosch Gets Thin-skinned and Brings a Libel Suit Against a Western New York Editor—The Alleged Libellous Matter and All the Matters Pertaining to the Suit.

Max Strakosch, not satisfied with the brilliancy of his success as manager of the Nilsson concerts and the almost universal encomiums lavished by the public press upon Mlle. Nilsson as a vocalist and himself as manager, is seeking to cover himself with the additional glory of a libel suit, and add to his already enriched coffers by drawing $10,000 from the exchequer of a newspaper. How

THE TROUBLE CAME ABOUT

and all about it was developed in some proceedings yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Sutherland, succeeding the call of the case appearing on the calendar as "Max Strakosch vs. Joseph Curtis and others."

"I appear for the motion," said a lawyer, jumping to his feet.

"I oppose," said another lawyer.

"Go on," said the Judge.

"This is a motion," proceeded the first lawyer, "to strike out a portion of the defendant's answer as impertinent, irrelevant and redundant," and with this ordinary preface he entered upon the reading of the papers. These papers showed that Mlle. Nilsson was to give a concert in Rochester, this State, on the 12th of last December. Six days before this time an article, as shown, appeared in the Rochester *Daily Union and Advertiser*, headed

"THE NILSSON SWINDLE."

The article denounced the prices of admission to the concert as exorbitant, and the whole thing "humbugging the public by importing inferior singers and palming them upon the American people." To this Max Strakosch, who was in Syracuse at the time, caused a telegraphic letter to be sent to another paper in Rochester relieving Miss Nilsson from all blame if there was any, and assuming the whole responsibility himself. This called out a second article in the paper named, and thereupon M. Strakosch instituted a suits claiming

$10,000 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL,

as stated above. The answer admitted the publication of the articles in question, but insisted upon their entire truthfulness, and that as conservators of the public interest they not only were justifiable in publishing them, but that it was their duty to do so. The reading of the papers concluded, the counsel went on with a lengthy speech. He claimed that Mlle. Nilsson was the most eminent vocalist that had ever had been brought to this country, and fully equal to Jenny Lind. The answer contained a great deal of extraneous matter, and he wished all this struck out and the answer confined to the allegations contained in the complaint.

The opposing counsel re-ended the publication of the alleged libellous articles. Before the Nilsson concert two dollars was the utmost

PRICE FOR FIRST CLASS SEATS

at a concert. This was all that was charged at a Jenny Lind concerts.

"But two dollars then were equal to four dollars now," interrupted the Judge.

"But it was represented by

PRELIMINARY PUFFS

in the papers, written at the instigation of Mr. Strakosch, that Miss Nilsson was equal to Jenny Lind, which she is not," insisted the counsel.

"I don't know about that," spoke up the Judge quickly. "Everybody says she is. I never heard her, but I saw her at the church I attend." (Laughter.)

"Well, in Rochester they don't think so," pursued the counsel.

"It is too bad," interrupted the Judge again, speaking such a-saults upon her in a report, that if she is a sensitive lady, as I have no doubt she is, she has the

"GOOD FORTUNE TO READ THE PAPERS."

There was considerable more talk by the counsel on both sides. The end was the Judge taking the papers and reserving his decision.

LOVE AND LAUGHTER.

A curious case of this kind was developed in the Police Court at Newark, N. J., yesterday. Nelly McDonald is a rather pleasing looking young servant girl, who had been in the company of Gustave Zerrelle, a well known Newark character, whom a sort of an assistant to United States Detective Kenrickship. With him boarded a young man who conceived a strong *penchant* for Nelly. He got out of work and funds and cleared out, leaving behind an unpaid board bill and his trunk full of clothes. Meanwhile he managed to see Nelly and easily prevailed on her to procure for him a portion of his clothing. This she did, and for this she was yesterday arrested on a charge of grand larceny and locked up in the station. Under the circumstances, it is not likely she will be held.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Royal Caution to the Plenipotentiaries Against Extraneous Subjects.

The Eyes of the Wise Men to be Fixed on the Light in the East.

The Monarchs Cautions of the Subject of Paris.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

The European Conference assembled in this city maintains its first character—as I described it by special telegram to the HERALD at the moment—of a tame and non-progressive affair. Its final proceedings may prove to be of very serious import notwithstanding.

The ministerial delegates are hampered in their deliberations to a very considerable extent just at present, owing to the degree of caution which is necessarily maintained with respect to all matters which refer, however remotely, to the war in France and the probable termination of the siege of Paris, and the consequences thereof.

The diplomats act in this wise, indeed, under royal order from the different sovereigns whom they represent at the Court of Queen Victoria.

I am enabled to state to-day that several of the Plenipotentiaries have received further instructions from the same executives to the effect that "they are not to allow themselves to be led into the discussion of any questions foreign to the programme already laid down for the consideration of the body generally."

This is taken to mean that they are to consider the subject of the navigation of the Black Sea, and avoid that of Paris and the war between Prussia and France.

In Accord with Prussian Rule—Count Bernstorff's Despatch to Emperor William.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1871.

I am enabled to despatch by cable to the HERALD at this early moment of the day—five o'clock in the morning—the news that the Prussian Ambassador in London, Count Bernstorff, has telegraphed to the Emperor William of Germany at Versailles that "the Plenipotentiaries present at the first meeting of the European Conference are unanimous in the resolution to prevent the discussion of questions unconnected with the East."

M. Favre's Latest—The French Statesman Declines to Leave Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1871.

I hasten to inform the HERALD, by cable telegram, that this afternoon a city journal, the *Echo*, says an official telegram from Versailles states "that M. Jules Favre, in a communication to Mr. Odo Russell, informs him that he declines to leave Paris.

M. JULES FAVRE'S MISSION.

The French Statesman Still Puzzled by Bismarck.

His "Pass" from Paris Not to be Taken as a Precedent.

Appeal from the Prussian Chancellor to the Generals of the Emperor William.

Probably Out for London, but Not Certain.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

The very latest intelligence which I have received for the HERALD, with reference to the subject of the French representation in the London Conference, comes from a most excellently reliable source, and is to the following effect, as transmitted by cable despatch:—

I learn that the French Minister, M. Jules Favre, will attend the European Conference in this city. Count Von Bismarck having, in his capacity of Chancellor and political chief of the German empire, refused a safe conduct to M. Favre through the German lines of army investment surrounding Paris, the latter renewed his application to the Prussian military authorities, who have granted a pass so carefully worded as to divest it of all inferences of a political nature.

M. Favre has probably already left Paris on his way to London.

THE TRIAL OF GOVERNOR HOLDEN.

Filing of the Replication of the Board of Managers of the Court of Impeachment to the Governor's Answer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24, 1871.

There was nothing of interest in the proceedings of the Court of Impeachment to-day, except the replication of the managers to the answer of the Governor, which was as follows:—

Replication by the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina to the answer of William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives:—The House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina have considered the several answers of William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, to the several articles of impeachment against him by them exhibited in the name of themselves and all the people of said State, and reserving to reserving to themselves all advantage of exception to the insufficiency and irrelevancy of any answer to each and all of the several articles of impeachment exhibited against the said William W. Holden, Governor of said State do deny each and every averment in said several answers or in either of them which denies or traverses the acts, intent, crimes, misdemeanors, offences or misconduct charged against the said William W. Holden in said articles of impeachment, or either of them, and for replication to said answer we say that the said William W. Holden, Governor of said State, is guilty of the high crimes misdemeanors and offences mentioned in said articles, and that the House of Representatives are ready to prove the same.

An order was moved that the replication be received and filed, and that an authenticated copy be furnished to respondent and counsel.

CONNECTICUT CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Nomination of John Kendrick for Democratic Member of Congress for the Second District.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 24, 1871.

The Democratic Convention for the Second district was held at Brewster Hall, in this city, to-day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. For several weeks a warm contest has been going on in the district between John Kendrick, of Bethany, one of the applicants for the place, and Democratic in New Haven, who prosecuted the name of Charles R. Ingersoll, of New Haven.

The Convention, when it assembled, was found to be very equally divided between the two candidates. Both factions struggled strenuously for the convention. Four ballots were taken, with no choice, when Mr. Ingersoll's name was withdrawn in favor of Judge Phelps, of Essex. This failed to effect Kendrick, when the opposing faction went over to Charles C. Hubbard, of Middletown. This also failed, and after a five hours' recess John Kendrick was nominated, the vote standing, Kendrick, 55; Hubbard, 54; Phelps, 11.

The resolutions passed by the Convention declare in favor of a repeal of the Income Tax law and against high tariff. The New Haven men are sore over their defeat, and threaten to defeat Kendrick at the polls.

THE ECLIPSE.

Report of the Observations at Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1871.

The preliminary report of Professor Simon Newcomb, United States Navy, of his observations of the late eclipse at Gibraltar has been received at the Navy Department, and shows that, notwithstanding some adverse circumstances, he was successful therein.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY.

National Hope of a Friendly Reunion Between Prussia and France.

The Idea of Mediation Still Prevalent.

Special Mission from Vienna to London.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 23, 1871.

The question of a national imperial mediation for the attainment of peace between Prussia and France is still debated in the most influential political circles in Austria.

The project finds favor with the citizens of Vienna.

One of the city journals publishes a significant article on the subject to-day. I can state to the HERALD that the writer—who enjoys access to reliable sources of information—expresses his belief that "the belligerents, Prussia and France, will evince at an early day a desire to admit the interposition of the great European neutrals, with the intent of bringing the war to a termination."

A Special Envoy from Vienna to London—Fresh Instructions to the Emperor's Minister.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 1871.

Coming in confirmation of the telegram from Vienna which I forwarded to the HERALD by cable yesterday, I am enabled to state for the information of the American people that his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has commissioned Count Szechen to proceed to London on a special mission. There was a report to the effect that he was to supersede Count Apponyi as the representative of Austria in London at court; but it is denied. I have authority for stating that he comes to London to confer with Count Apponyi and inform him fully of the views of the Cabinet at Vienna in regard to the course which is to be pursued in the name of the Emperor in the Conference.

GERMAN UNION.

The Emperor William Defines the National Policy.

Restoration of Power, Independence and Commerce.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 23, 1871.

Telegraph advices for the HERALD from the Continent inform me, as you will find from the present despatch by cable to New York, that his Majesty William, Emperor of Germany, has addressed a letter to the Grand Duke of Baden on the subject of German unity and the future rule and policy of the nation under Prussian guidance. The Emperor says:—"Germany, which has become strong through the unity of her princes and people, has recovered her former position in the council of the nations. Germany neither wants nor is inclined to transgress her frontiers. She seeks only independence and the mutual advancement of the nations by the extension of her commerce."

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

Failure of the Wire Between Newfoundland and St. Pierre—Direct Communication from St. Pierre to France Still Maintained.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 24, 1871.

I have to report to the HERALD intelligence of the fact that the telegraph cable belonging to the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which has hitherto communicated between Placentia, N. F., and the French Island of St. Pierre, failed to work yesterday.

The directors will take care that it is repaired as soon as possible and placed in efficient operation.

The readers of the HERALD will be interested to know that the accident or interruption will not interfere with the European business of the line, as that is all sent by the submarine cable direct from St. Pierre to Brest, France.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

On Friday last a young man named James B. Kelly disappeared very mysteriously and has not since been heard from. Mr. Kelly had become rather despondent and was somewhat given to the use of intoxicating liquor. His family are, of course, much exercised as to his whereabouts, and fear that he may have put an end to his life. He was formerly a bartender in the old Franklin saloon, on Day street, and was well known and respected. His brother is now steward at Crooks's, on Park row, and has made all possible efforts to get some trace of the missing man.

Among recent mysterious disappearances is that of Mr. Edward Fitzpatrick, well known in financial circles as the cashier of the house of Eugene Kelly & Co. He left his desk about six o'clock Saturday evening and started in the direction of the Williamsburg ferry, with the apparent intention of going to his residence, but has not been seen or heard of since, although his anxious friends have instituted a search for him in every other direction he was likely to have gone. The mystery of the matter is heightened by the fact that he was of strictly regular habits, both in his attendance at business and in returning to his home. Mr. Fitzpatrick was about forty-three years of age, of medium height, and wore mustache and whiskers, the latter partly gray. At the time of his disappearance he was dressed in spring overcoat and dark clothes.

RAILROAD FARE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Action of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24, 1871.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company make public the following in regard to the charge for through fare from Washington to New York:—On December 9 the Superior Court of Baltimore city decided adversely to the claim of the State of Maryland for tax on the travel between Baltimore and Washington. Although the State at once appealed from this decision the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company ordered a reduction of its fare from $1 20 to $1 00 for this travel, and accomplied to the Presidents of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and New Jersey Railroads, informing them of the decision and expressing its desire to join them in a reduction of the fare between New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

The price for a ticket between New York and Washington has been eight dollars. The Baltimore and Ohio Company proposed to reduce the price to $7 50, making of this reduction for its proportion twenty seven cents, and asking the Philadelphia and New Jersey railroads to deduct each eleven and a half cents, still leaving them $6 65 between Baltimore and New York, or $7 00, each. These companies on previous occasions professed a willingness to accept less than three dollars on the New York tickets. They now refuse to make this reduction. The charges proposed by the Baltimore and Ohio Company pay its interest rates, $1 20, and twenty-five cents for transfer in Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Ohio Company has decided that as these companies accept $1 80 each for precisely the same services as their proportion on various Eastern tickets where competition controls them, it is no use for the public to refuse to reduce the $3 to $2 50, although at present no competition exists, that it has determined to break the through ticket and sell only its local tickets as its refusal to do, rather than assist in the collection of the rates demanded by those roads.

Important interests in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore are arranging to build, under State authorities, a competitive line, with which the Baltimore and Ohio Company will co-operate, when President Garrett anticipates that the charge will be reduced to $2 50 between Baltimore and Philadelphia and Philadelphia and New York.

THE WEATHER AND RAILROAD TRAVEL.

By telegrams received yesterday it appears that, notwithstanding the great snow storm over the whole line of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad, a distance of over nineteen hundred miles, there was no detention of the trains between the Pacific and the Missouri river. The trains are crossing the Missouri bridge, at Omaha, without delay or interruption.

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CONGRESS.

Debate on the St. Domingo Annexation Question in the House.

Passage of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

THE SOUTHERN KU KLUX.

Telegraphic Communication with Foreign Countries.

The Consolidation of Cable Lines to be Permitted Only Under Certain Conditions.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS DECIDED.

Discussion on the Abuses in the Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services.

REDUCTION OF TAXES ON MERCHANDISE.

Female Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1871.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House substitute for the bill for a Territorial government for the District of Columbia was debated upon a motion of Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., to non-concur in the House amendments and refer the bill to a committee of conference in order to facilitate its passage.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, moved to refer it to the Committee on the District of Columbia, so that the bill might be perfected in detail.

Mr. PATTERSON remarked that the reference to this committee would prevent the bill from becoming a law at the present session.

Discussion followed, consuming the entire morning hour, upon the merits of the measure.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, called attention to a remonstrance of the authorities of Washington against it.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., said the experiment of a new government in the District had been necessitated by the impossibility of disposing intelligently of pending District legislation, because of its complicated character, and the fact that Congress could not give to the District the time and attention which its interests required.

Mr. Pomeroy's motion was finally rejected—yeas 15, nays 32—when the bill and amendments were referred to a committee of conference, Messrs. Patterson, Hamlin and Thurman being appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, did not approve of the provision allowing the President to appoint the Governor. He desired an amendment to secure a minority representation in the House of Representatives of the District, with a view to a practical experiment upon that principle of a free government.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., spoke of the importance of securing public equality in the schools, horse cars and elsewhere under the new government.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., favored a Territorial form of government, but would never vote for a bill that gave the President the power to appoint one-half of the Legislature, as he considered that a departure from republican principles.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., alluded to the necessity for some reorganization of the government of the District. He spoke of one of the great nuisances of the city of Washington being the running at large of cattle and hogs which roamed at will in the streets of the city. If a shade tree was put up these animals pulled it down and then Congress was asked to appropriate money to put up another. The Board of Health of this city had passed an order to put a stop to this, when immediately the Councils abolished the Board of Health because they were interfering with the voters. This provision, of which the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter) complained, was republican enough for him. One of the greatest reasons advanced by our Western friends for a removal of the capital would be the want of cleanliness and beauty in a city, which should be one of the most beautiful in the world, and if these nuisances of cows and hogs and goats could not be abated, and the city made comfortable for those who were compelled to live here, he did not know but he would go with them.

Mr. CARPENTER did not know that members of Congress were the only decent people or the only ones who keep things decent. He thought if the people of the District had the opportunity they could manage things just as well as Congress.

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL TAXES—MERCHANDISE ADMITTED UNDER OLD TARIFF.

Mr. SHERMAN (rep.), of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported, with sundry amendments of a minor character, the House joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the twenty-sixth section of an act to reduce internal taxes, &c., approved July 14, 1870. He asked immediate consideration of the bill, and explained that the amendments were intended to remove an ambiguity in the law and would not delay the passage of the bill, as they had been made after consultation with the House Committee.

The bill then passed.

The following is the House joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, as passed by the Senate:—

Be it resolved, &c., That all foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of December, 1870, and not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the twenty-sixth section of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the 31st day of December, 1870, provided that the owner of such merchandise shall within thirty days from the passage of this resolution make application therefor in writing to the Collector of the Port at which such merchandise arrived.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That the said act is hereby further amended by inserting the word "herein" in the twenty-sixth section thereof, between the words "otherwise" and "provided," wherever the said words occur together in the said section; and this amendment shall take effect from and after January 1, 1871.

TELEGRAPH LINES TO MILITARY POSTS WEST OF MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported with amendments a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate for the construction of a telegraph line to the military posts west of the Missouri river.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition for a female suffrage provision in the District Territorial bill. Tabled.

REFUNDING TO STATES INTEREST AND DISCOUNT ON WAR LOANS.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Finance Committee, reported adversely Mr. Morton's bill to refund to the States the interest and discount on their war loans.

An amendment from the minority of the committee was submitted by Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, who stated his intention to propose it as a substitute for the bill.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., said he would call up the bill as soon as the pending business was disposed of.

Mr. Sherman's amendment provides for the payment of interest to the States at the rate of six per cent, computed in accordance with the commercial rules relating to partial payments.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION—CONSOLIDATION OF CABLE COMPANIES.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, with an amendment making it unlawful for two or more cable companies to consolidate or unite their interest without the consent of the Postmaster General of the United States and upon such terms as he may determine.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented the credentials of F. P. Blair as Senator elect from Missouri for the term ending March 4, 1873.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS TO PAY FOR INVESTIGATING ALLEGED SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a joint resolution appropriating ten thousand dollars, or as much as necessary, to defray the expenses of the select committee to investigate the alleged Southern outrages.

Passed.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a programme of arrangements for the unveiling of Miss Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln in the Capitol rotunda on Wednesday evening.

ANOTHER PUBLIC LAND GRANT.

Mr. JOHNSTON, (dem.) of Va., introduced a bill granting land to aid in the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE COMMITTEE ON SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

On Mr. MORTON'S suggestion, the motion of Mr. BAYARD to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution allowing the committee on Southern outrages, &c., to sit during the sessions of the Senate, was agreed to.

Mr. MORTON stated that he assented to the reconsideration in deference to the views of Mr. Bayard, who had stated the vote was taken without an understanding of the question on the democratic side.

The resolution was then tabled for the present.

CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL PROHIBITING CONGRESSMEN FROM SOLICITING APPOINTMENTS.

At twenty minutes past one the unfinished business, being Mr. Trumbull's Civil Service Reform bill, prohibiting Congressmen from soliciting appointments, was proceeded with.

THE DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. PATTERSON addressed the Senate at length in explanation of abuses in the diplomatic, consular and civil service. While heartily in favor of a reform he thought the bill was defective. In the diplomatic service a reform could be instituted by dispensing with many of our foreign legations. To-day our legations to Holland, Austria, Denmark and Sweden [illegible] could be enlarged—were of no practical utility. One of the most intelligent of our Ministers to Europe informed him (Mr. Patterson) that for two years after reaching the court to which he was accredited he had nothing whatever to do. In South America, where Britain [illegible] exceeds our own, our diplomatic [illegible] as expensive as that of Great Britain [illegible] missions should be [illegible]. Then, the [illegible] the consuls sent abroad, these being mostly young men fresh from college, utterly [illegible] laws and customs and unacquainted with the [illegible] of the country to which they go. Through the incompetence of these officers [illegible] were entitled to and the government [illegible] of large amounts. In the early history of the government removals from office were rare. During Washington's two terms there were but eight, and under John Adams ten. Jefferson, though coming into office amid great party excitement, made but thirty-nine removals, Madison five, Monroe nine and John Quincy Adams but two. It was not until General Jackson's advent to power that the maxim of "To the victors belong the spoils" became a political [illegible]. In regard to abuses and corruption in the custom service, Mr. Patterson quoted from the testimony taken during the investigations of the Retrenchment Committee, of which he was a member. Upon the present condition of the New York Custom House he had read by the Secretary a letter from William E. Dodge, which, he said, spoke the voice of A. T. Stewart, Mr. Chittenden and other leading importers of New York, who were before the committee. The letter, under date of a few days ago, charged that appointments in the New York Custom House were made for political reasons and not with a view to observe the public interests; that the officials were dependent for their places upon the breath of politicians; were without an incentive to the proper performance of their duties, and were instigated for the sake of their offices to play the part of pothouse politicians. The investigations of the committee had developed that immense amounts were lost to the government through the corruptions of the custom house inspectors, who were not only in the habit of receiving bribes from passengers on foreign steamers, but even intimated to the passengers that everything could pass free upon the payment of certain amounts in cash. A distinguished member of a foreign legation, now in Washington, had informed him (Mr. Patterson) that upon his coming to this country, about two years ago, he was told by an inspector that if he would place two guineas in the bottom of his trunk it would be passed. An agent for a foreign steamship line had testified before the committee that only week before last he had paid three hundred dollars of bribe money to the inspectors to get his vessel discharged, and that only last year he paid over ten thousand dollars in the same way. The testimony also showed that in the nineteen inspectors' divisions of the Custom House there were on an average three inspectors more than were needed in each. In all fifty-seven, working at a salary of one thousand dollars, making fifty-seven thousand dollars per annum, out of which the government was defrauded. Some of these officials lived out in the country, and only came to the Custom House to draw their pay. In one case an old apple woman who sold apples on the street corner had her name on the pay roll for months, and drew her pay by proxy as a weigher. The administration was not responsible for having inaugurated this corruption, as it dated many years back; but if this administration would root out corrupt and inefficient officers and supply their places with men of integrity and ability it would acquire unprecedented popularity and prominence.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., inquired whether, in Mr. Patterson's opinion, the administration had added to its popularity by forcing the late Secretary Cox from his office because of that gentleman's efforts to improve the tone of the civil service.

Mr. PATTERSON thought it remained to be seen whether that was the reason why the Secretary of the Interior retired. He (Mr. Davis) assumed as a fact that which it was necessary to prove.

Mr. DAVIS said he understood the facts to be that Secretary Cox wanted to control the appointments of subordinates in his department, but upon being pressed by Congressmen to submit to their dictation, he appealed to the President, who took sides with the Congressmen.

Mr. PATTERSON did not know personally what the facts were as to Secretary Cox; but he did know that all these abuses had sprung from a policy inaugurated by a democratic administration. General Jackson's theory—"to the victors belong the spoils"—was the source of these vicious appointments. The administration had corrected some of the evils, and it was now for the republican party to pull up the poisonous democratic roots. He proceeded to comment upon the great influence of the federal patronage, there being 51,000 officials within the President's gift; the demoralizing influence upon the country in perverting these offices once every four years to partisan purposes, and advocated a return to the original policy of making appointments upon individual merits, without reference to political patronage. As a means of maintaining party discipline the system was an element of weakness, because it involved the surrender of individual liberty of opinion.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., claimed for himself the right to speak as an unbiassed witness as to the condition of the New York Custom House. He has never, directly or indirectly, recommended to the Collector, or requested the appointment or retention in office by that gentleman, of any human being. The resolution referred to (the sole warrant for which was the resolution offered at the last session by his colleague, Mr. Fenton, for an inquiry into the money order system and other matters) was probably instigated by the personal hostility of his colleague to the present Collector at the port of New York. A member of the House who was upon the sub-committee in charge of the investigation was a friend of his colleague's, and represented his colleague's Congressional district, and had shown some feeling against the Collector. Reminding the Senate that an efficient administration of the Custom House would not be likely to win the applause of the importers who paid the duties, and remarking that the point of Senator Patterson's remarks were simply that human nature was fallible and weak, he added that, no matter who might be appointed inspectors, the practice of giving presents to these officers would still continue. The investigating committee had exceeded its authority in going to New York to conduct an *ex parte* investigation with closed doors. He asserted that nothing whatever had been developed to reflect in the slightest degree upon the Collector, the Naval Officer or the Surveyor of the Port of New York. If this was not so he called upon Mr. Patterson to state the contrary.

Mr. PATTERSON denied having in any manner attacked or even referred to these officers, and stated that the testimony in no way implicated them.

Mr. FENTON, replying to the reference to himself, said he would have no controversy with his colleague or any one else upon Custom House matters or others growing out of the practices of the administration in appointing this or that person to office. There was no question with himself who should hold the offices provided the appointees enjoyed the confidence of the people and were faithful public servants. The question was one rather of proscription within the party organization for a difference relating to its organization or growing out of personal preferences. If his colleague had advised no appointment to the Collector of New York, it was fortunate for his reputation he had made the statement, for current rumor in New York had it otherwise, and the contrary was generally believed. But the resolution under which the committee instituted an investigation was for the purpose of securing data upon which to urge the passage of the bill introduced by himself on May 19, 1870, providing for the collection of fines, forfeitures and penalties for violations of the customs laws at the port of New York. That measure looked to the reform of a system, and had no reference to the abuses of individuals. It was not intended particularly for the present administration of the Custom House, though its application had now increased force; but had been introduced several months prior to the present Collector's appointment. Mr. Fenton concluded with the remark that if there was any necessity for reform since the foundation of the government it was apparent at this time, when every person known to himself or to his friends as not of a particular political classification had been put out and others substituted for them in the New York Custom House who, to say the least, did not enjoy the confidence and respect of the public in a higher degree.

After further discussion Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., made an ineffectual attempt to get up the income tax repeal, which was the special order of the day.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR NORTON, OF MINNESOTA—RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At half-past three o'clock, in accordance with previous notice, Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., announced the death of his former colleague, the Hon. D. S. Norton, who died at the close of last session. He submitted the usual resolutions of condolence and respect, which, after eulogies of the deceased by Messrs. Vickers, Sherman, Stockton, Thurman and Bayard, were adopted.

The Senate then, at four o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1871.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. BUCK, (rep.) of Ala.—In reference to District Courts in Alabama.

By Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind.—To amend the act of the 18th of August, 1856, regulating the Diplomatic and Consular bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS—THE ST. DOMINGO QUESTION.

Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind., rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the report in the Globe of the remarks of Mr. Cox on the 19th inst., on the St. Domingo resolutions, in which Mr. Cox makes allegations and insinuations as to the debt of St. Domingo, as to grants of lands and franchises made to certain parties, and as to the suppression by the Executive of a certain document showing those matters which had been attached to the original treaty. Mr. Orth also referred to the repetition of that statement made by Mr. Cox the other day when the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration. Mr. Orth went on to say that in making this grave charge the second time Mr. Cox had failed to name his authority, but he (Mr. Orth) knew it. The information had been furnished to him by a Dr. Davis, formerly connected with the State Department, who subsequently, for reasons best known to himself and some of his friends, presented his resignation to the department, and who has since died, after communicating to Mr. Cox, on his death-bed, that he had copied an addenda to the treaty containing a list of debts and grants. He (Mr. Orth) was assured, however, on the best authority, by living witnesses, that Dr. Davis had never had possession of the treaty or the addenda for the purpose of copying them, but that the copy was made by another clerk now living, and who stated that an exact copy of each addenda to that treaty had been sent to the Senate. He had requested the Secretary of State, in further substantiation of the position here taken, to send him a letter on the subject, which the Secretary had done, and which letter he now asked to have read.

The letter from Secretary Fish, after quoting Mr. Cox's remarks in the House, says:—

The honorable gentleman is entirely mistaken if he supposes that any list of grants of lands, mines, colonization privileges, debts, &c., attached to the record in the State Department was withheld from the branch of Congress which had the right to the cognizance of them. All the information of which the department had possession in regard to any such grants or concessions was communicated by me to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the 22d day of March last, and was by that gentleman communicated to the Senate on the 24th day of the same month, and was printed by order of the Senate for the confidential use of that body. The same information was again communicated to the Senate by the President on the 16th instant, in answer to a resolution of that body on the 4th instant, and will be found on the ninety-second and ninety-sixth pages of the Senate executive document number seventeen of the present session of Congress.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., reaffirmed his statement and referred to Dr. Davis as a man of irreproachable character, who had been on General Wool's staff in the Mexican war, and who had been to Mexico and exposed the famous Gardiner fraud; who had been Secretary to the Mexican Claims Commission, and subsequently to the New Grenada Commission. This gentleman had communicated the facts to him, because he thought the St. Domingo matter was, like the Gardiner fraud, iniquitous. When he (Mr. Cox) received that statement he offered a resolution, which was adopted by the House, calling for the paper. The President, through Mr. Fish, had responded that it was incompatible with the public interest to communicate the information asked for while the subject was pending before the Senate. If the paper or papers were not on file why that message? How would it be incompatible to give what did not exist? Was he (Mr. Cox) to sit in the House with the lockjaw while this indignity was being enacted? Was he to be reproached for speaking what he knew? What was his motive for thus speaking? Nothing pecuniary or partisan. Was not his statement confirmed by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, and by other circumstances now notorious? If that paper had been surreptitiously kept from the Senate or removed it looked ill for the scheme. He wished he could not believe what he had said; he would not then be humiliated as an American citizen. He should be glad and proud to aid any project of honorable annexation; but this project, while it did not disenchant him of his old democratic ideas of the future growth of the country, made him more heedful of the modes and motives for the enlargement of the national domain.

Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., rising to a personal explanation, had read a letter from Captain Crosby, of the navy, to himself, complaining of some reflections upon him made by Mr. Swann in the debate some time ago on the Paraguayan difficulty, and said that it was due to that officer to exonerate him, as he now did, from the reflections contained in the paragraph complained of.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE—MR. SHOBER ENTITLED TO THE SEAT.

Mr. McCRARY, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the contested election case from North Carolina, that Nathaniel Boyden, the contestant, was not entitled to the seat, and that Francis Shober, the sitting member, was entitled to it.

The resolutions were adopted.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

The bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and to create a territorial government for the Indians came up as the business of the morning hour, and after discussion by Messrs. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind.; SHANKS, (rep.) of Ind., and other members, was recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs, to be considered by that committee and the Committee on Territories, with leave to report after the 2d of February.

THE WEST POINT CADET DIFFICULTY.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution authorizing a sub-committee in regard to the kidnapping and compulsory resignation of three cadets, to proceed to West Point and take testimony, as being a better and more economical plan than to bring the witnesses to Washington.

Adopted.

REIMBURSING THE STATE OF ARKANSAS FOR MONEYS EXPENDED IN SUPPRESSING THE REBELLION.

Mr. ASPER, (rep.) of Mo., from the same committee, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to reimburse the State of Arkansas for moneys expended in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS TO A KANSAS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. ASPER also reported a bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association in Leavenworth for fair grounds.

Passed.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS, THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHAN CHILDREN.

Mr. STOUGHTON, (rep.) of Mich., from the same committee, reported a bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and widows and orphan children to obtain homesteads on the public lands.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE GEORGIA FIFTH DISTRICT CONTESTED ELECTION CASE—MR. CORKER SWORN IN.

Mr. YOUNG, (dem.) of Ga., presented the credentials of Stephen A. Corker, member elect from the Fifth Congressional district of Georgia, and moved that he be sworn in.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., objected and presented the memorial of Thomas P. Beard, a contestant, claiming the seat, and moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Elections.

The credentials of Mr. Corker were in due form and signed by Governor Bullock.

Having been read, Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., contended that on the presentation of those credentials Mr. Corker was entitled, as a matter of right, to be sworn in.

The SPEAKER decided that while in the organization of the House it was the duty of the Clerk to place on the roll of members all who held proper credentials after the organization the question became one which was under the control of the majority.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., suggested that it depended entirely upon the politics of the man holding the credentials.

Mr. BUTLER sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the notice of contest, claiming that the election was carried by fraud and intimidation. He also sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from a democratic paper of Georgia, the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Augusta, detailing a Ku Klux outrage in that State, in breaking into a jail, taking out seven prisoners, cutting off their ears and shooting another prisoner. He called upon the Union-loving men on either side of the house to say whether, with such allegations, and with the proof appended, they would seat the member until the matter was inquired into. Seating him now would end the whole contest, as the testimony could not be taken and the question decided before the termination of the Congress. It would be in some sort sanctioning and ennobling crime. The House should recollect that the district in question was the home of Alexander and Linton Stephens, who were still unrepentant rebels.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., inquired whether the democratic paper referred to did not condemn the outrage, and whether anybody was responsible for it except the radical government of Georgia.

Mr. BUTLER retorted that the democratic papers usually condemned these outrages, but never wanted the criminals to be brought to justice. He referred to the declaration of the Memphis *Appeal*, that the federal government was a festering, reeking corpse.

Mr. JONES remarked that he could produce emanations of the same character from Wendell Phillips and other radicals.

Mr. YOUNG said the remarks of Mr. Butler were only the repetition of the stale old story of Southern outrages. He might send up the *Police Gazette* to show the state of society in the Northern States, but these stories were all exaggerations. He claimed that the election was fairly conducted, and that Corker had received over 6,000 majority. There had been United States soldiers stationed at every precinct in the district, so that there could not have been any intimidation.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., inquired whether the whole executive power in Georgia, both State and national, and almost all the judicial power, was not in the hands of the members of the republican party.

Mr. YOUNG—Every bit of it.

Mr. NIBLACK—Then the fault lies at the door of the republican officials instead of at the door of the democrats.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that in the case of the outrage alluded to the State officials had done their duty in having those men in prison. They were there in execution of the law, and were taken out against the execution of the law.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., argued in support of the right of Mr. Corker to be sworn in.

Mr. COBURN reminded him of the recent action of the Indiana Senate in depriving a member of his seat.

Mr. KERR disclaimed all knowledge of the facts in that case, but had no doubt that the action of the Senate was justified by the facts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., supported the absolute right of the person holding the proper credentials to be sworn in, when there was nothing alleged against his qualifications. He did not want to make a precedent now which would return to plague them hereafter. He was not to be drawn away by false issues.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., was afraid that the representations of his colleague (Mr. Butler) as to the condition of Georgia were true; but at the same time if anything had been settled from the beginning of Congress to this day, it was that a certificate which a member brings from his State in conformity to the law entitles him as a *prima facie* case to admission, except on allegations against his eligibility. That had been the uniform practice of the House undisturbed except in the notorious New Jersey case, of which all parties concerned were ashamed. With nothing to be gained, but with everything to be lost by the precedent which his colleague sought to establish here, he appealed to the House to adhere to its ancient rule and let the member who presents proper credentials be sworn in.

Mr. VOORHEES, in discussing the matter, referred to the action of the Indiana Legislature on the subject, and discussed the particulars of the exclusion of John W. Burson from the Indiana Senate, defending that action on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER (of Mass.) contrasted the action of the democratic Senate of Indiana with the action of the republican House of Representatives ten minutes since on the Georgia case. He wished that the republican party had a little more of the idea of standing by its own men against disloyal certificates.

Mr. COBURN also referred to the continuous exclusion of Mr. Burson from his right to vote in the Indiana Senate as a thing without parallel in the history of the government, as revolutionary and destructive of the very first principles of representative government. That gentleman had been admitted and sworn in, and was prevented from voting by an allegation that he had been guilty of bribery. The action was sustained by arbitrary power in Indiana, and it was by those who sustained it that the resolution against the annexation of St. Domingo had been passed.

Mr. VOORHEES defended the action of the Indiana Senate as being in conformity with the constitution of that State, by which bribery is made a cause of ineligibility. Besides, it was a family squabble in the republican party, not in the democratic party.

Mr. SHANKS condemned the action of the Senate as an outrage on the principle of representation.

Mr. HALDEMAN, (dem.) of Pa., sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a communication from Raymond H. Perry, published in the New York *Sun* in reference to what he terms the St. Domingo ring, and declaring the annexation of St. Domingo as now manipulated would be a huge swindle upon the United States government, enriching a few friends of the administration and taxing the government millions of treasure.

The motion offered by Mr. BUTLER to refer the credentials and the memorial of the contestant to the Committee on Elections was rejected—yeas 41, nays 143.

Mr. Corker then presented himself and was sworn in.

PROTEST AGAINST BUILDING THE NEWPORT AND CINCINNATI BRIDGE.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a memorial of the underwriters of Cincinnati protesting against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge as an obstruction to commerce.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. COOK, (rep.) of Ill., a conference committee was ordered on the bill to create a government for the District of Columbia, and Messrs. Cook, Bingham and Voorhees were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Mr. NIBLACK introduced a bill giving the Chicago and Ohio Southern Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Wabash river, and declaring it a post-road.

After explanation by Mr. Niblack the bill was passed.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution requiring the Engineer Department to inquire and report as to the necessity of erecting bulkheads or wharves between the piers in the harbor of Marcus Hook, Delaware river, Pa. Adopted.

THE ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO—PASSAGE OF THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at half-past three o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Allison in the chair, on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Wood, providing that no part of the secret service fund should be used in connection with the annexation of St. Domingo.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., argued in support of his amendment.

Mr. Wood's amendment was rejected.

The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of the bill and subsequently rose and reported it to the House.

The bill was then passed.

BILLS RECOMMITTED.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Commerce and recommitted as follows:—

In reference to a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river.

To encourage the building of steamships in the United States.

The House then, at half-past four P. M., adjourned.

GOTHAM ON RUNNERS.

The Snow Storm a Really "Old Fashioned One"—The Beaux and Belles, with Sleighs and Bells, Sliding Over the Snow.

Ever since Thanksgiving the chief topic of conversation in metropolitan circles has been the "mild weather." *Paterfamilias* remarked regularly every morning on emerging from the family sheets, what wonderful weather! *Mater* said nearly the same thing on the same occasion. The remark was renewed with variations over the matutinal buckwheat cakes. It was repeated down town and up town, bellowed by the bulls and growled by the bears. It did duty on the pretty lips of the beauty, and even in Sorosis, where the world's problem are in speedy process of settlement, the fair sisters stopped now and then to say, with a wise smile,

HOW VERY MILD THE WEATHER IS!

Now, every Gothamite knows that mild weather in New York means mud. Italian skies, and streets covered with the best quality of blacking; the loveliest blue above and the choicest black below; pretty heads bobbing about in the soft air, and

PRETTY LITTLE BOOTS

hopelessly lost to sight, though to memory still dear. This is New York in "mild weather." Lovely woman, being still condemned to petticoats, fares badly under such circumstances. She often feels herself to be a "demd moist, unpleasant body," and is tempted to wish that she wasn't a body at all. But New York in a snow storm—ah, that is quite another matter! Snow is about as frail a foundation for hope as one can imagine, especially New York snow; yet a great many hopes are invested in the delicate flakes as they float through the winter air, settling slowly on bare branch and housetop and crowded street till one might imagine that the world had been getting itself measured for the very whitest dress within

THE RESOURCES OF THE UNIVERSE.

A great many hopes indeed! As soon as it was at all reasonable to expect snow everybody who had, metaphorically speaking, a sleigh in his pocket began to look for sleighing. Now and then nature made a pretence, but it all ended in the regulation mud, and so January nearly completed its circuit and still there was no snow to speak of. But Monday "saw another sight."

"It snows," says Flora. "It snows," says Theophilus; and straightway all the "McFlimseys" and the "swells," with the dear, nice, sweet, demure little creatures and their brave, noble, gallant defenders with one voice cry,

"IT SNOWS."

And it is not a mere flurry either, but slowly, steadily, persistently, through Monday afternoon and evening, the snow flakes fall till roads are no more and the parks are glorious in their dazzling winter dress. And now for the blooded horses, the graceful sleighs, the proud cavaliers and the beautiful dames! Hundreds of sleighs drive briskly to as many doors, and when the ladies and the children, in soft, bright wrappings, are snugly tucked in, away they start for the Park. Silvery laughter keeps time with the silvery jingle of the bells as the fleet steeds skim away over the smooth snow. Once in the Park

THE FUN GETS FUNNIER.

Such a motley crowd of people, and all so jolly! Of course they are jolly or they wouldn't be sleighing. In Lapland and other slow places steady-going people journey in sleighs the most of the year, and think nothing of it. No doubt they go to funerals in sleighs. But in cities located near the "central fires," where the snow melts nearly as soon as it falls, sleighing is quite another affair. So if you would see fast people and gay people, and turfmen, and lovers, and metropolitan clergymen, and lovely ladies and sparkling children all dashing hither and thither behind

ALL KINDS OF TEAMS,

from the steady family horse to Dexter, go to the Park in the sleighing season, and be sure you can see no gayer, no more beautiful sight. The Mall stretches away lovelier, if possible, than in its summer green. Over the trees the snow has drifted till every twig is transfigured. The shrubbery stands white and still. The paths are smooth and even. For coloring there are gay costumes and rosy cheeks and flashing eyes; for sound, ripples of talk and laughter and the muffled tread of horses.

But there are two sides to everything, and

THE DARK SIDE OF THE SNOW

is seen emphatically in the city. If Dante had only been in New York in a snow storm! If he had attempted to ride in the street cars on some of the avenues! But he was fortunate in being assigned to the infernal regions instead. He never had to choose between breathing the breath of all the New York democracy and getting his feet wet. Happy man! Everybody, including the horses, had a hard time yesterday. Those vague abstractions, "the authorities," did their best, and workmen shovelled snow with a will; yet difficulties attended all kinds of locomotion. The hack drivers took advantage of the perils of the hour to turn an honest penny, and the pedestrians surmounted drifts and stood in slippery places as best they could.

[illegible] BRIGADE

were early on hand, and made a fierce attack on the snow along Broadway. Shovels and hoes and willow brooms were plied, not over vigorously, however, to clear the great thoroughfare. Ugly black carts were filled with the once "beautiful snow," and carted away out of sight. Toward noon there came a lull in the wind and an improvement in the temperature. The intense cold which had accompanied the storm gave way, and out of door exercise was not threatened with a return in the shape of frozen ears, nose tips or fingers or badly chapped lips. Last evening the weather was quite pleasant, and the sleighing fever spread in consequence. Sleighing parties were made up, and "straw rides" were indulged in by many whose days are occupied and who are not fortunate enough to own a turnout of their own.

THE UNITED STATES SINKING FUND.

Proposals to Increase Our Burden of Taxation.

Official Opinions of a Pious Fraud—What the Books of the United States Treasurer Show—Senator Sherman Thinks the Income Tax Cannot be Abolished—He Gives His Reasons for the Opinion—A New Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee Wanted—How the Sinking Fund Works—The United States Pays Compound Interest on Its Own Paid Up Debt—History of a Million Dollars—A Needless Tax—What the People Want and What They Must Have—Congress, Attention!—The Views of a Statesman—Pacific Railroad Subsidy Bonds—Down with the Taxes!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1871.

The sinking fund, to pay off our national debt. How many people know what it is? Not one in half a million. How many people really know whether it is a grievous burden or a national blessing? Not one in ten thousand.

Inasmuch as efforts are being made in Congress to increase it a few facts showing its true character and the extent of the burden it imposes upon an overtaxed people, will, I know, be most acceptable.

It is popularly supposed that when the Secretary of the Treasury pays off a million of dollars of our national debt that the interest ceases at the date of purchase and that the people's burden of taxation is decreased exactly the amount of the interest of the paid up debt. Exactly the reverse is the case. A million dollars of outstanding five-twenty bonds take $120,000 in gold from the taxpayers' treasury on account of interest in two years, while the same amount of paid up bonds impose a burden of $125,505 the first two years it is in the sinking fund, and a very much larger burden annually thereafter. This burden is exclusive of that imposed on account of the payment of the principal.

A HIGH UNITED STATES TREASURY OFFICIAL told me the other day that the sinking fund was a "pious fraud."

Another higher and more out-spoken official informs me that the United States sinking fund is "a d——d complicated piece of nonsense." An ex-chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means says "it is taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another."

The first named official is the nearest right. Leave off the "pious" and he hits it exactly. It is a "fraud," out and out. It is a grievous burden upon the people, pretending all the while to be a beneficent measure of relief. Look at the plain facts.

THE BOOKS OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER show that of the $132,276,272 worth of bonds purchased by Secretary Boutwell, previous to the 1st of this month, $54,779,150 was turned into the sinking fund.

The simple and compound interest on $54,779,150 at six per cent in gold, compounded over and over indefinitely, the premium on bonds purchased and sundry other necessary expenses, is the exact measure of the burden imposed upon the people by the sinking fund.

At the present time it cannot be a cent less than four million dollars per annum for compound interest on the paid up portion of our national debt. Our outstanding national debt bears simple interest, while the people are taxed to pay compound interest on that portion of their debt that was paid years ago. Of course this interest on the paid up portion of our debt goes eventually to pay off other portions, but it increases the taxpayers' present burdens most grievously, just at a time they should be relieved.

PROPOSALS TO INCREASE THE BURDEN.

It is now seriously proposed by the "leading financiers" to turn all the bonds purchased by the Secretary into the sinking fund. If this is done the burden will shortly amount to

TEN MILLION DOLLARS

per annum, exclusive of direct appropriations for the payment of the principal of the national debt. Let me repeat. If the proposed increase is made the simple and compound interest account alone of the sinking fund cannot be less than ten million dollars per annum, with a certainty of a very rapid increase. Are the people prepared for this addition to their burdens?

Senator Sherman, chairman of that mysterious cabal, the Senate Finance Committee, thinks they are. He fears very much to reduce our taxes; says that if the income tax is abolished some other must be substituted. It is most charitable to believe that the honorable Senator is as ignorant as he pretends to be. When the Senator says that we cannot have a further reduction of taxation he shows himself totally unfit for his place. Can't reduce taxes! Why the entire Internal Revenue Bureau should be abolished this session, retaining the stamp tax and one or two others that can be collected with little or no expense. A reduction might also be made in certain customs duties. We should then have revenue enough to pay all necessary expenses of the government. There will be a reconstruction of Congressional committees on the 4th of March next. Let us then have a new chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

HOW IT WORKS.

To show the exact operations of the sinking fund I will give a brief history of the $1,000,000 of bonds purchased by Mr. Boutwell on the 12th of May, 1869.

On that day the Secretary of the Treasury paid $1,000,000 of our national debt at a cost of $1,152,565 from the national Treasury. That certainly should have been the end of the transaction; but it was not. The paid up bonds were "punched" and stored in the Treasury vaults, and new bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, bearing six per cent interest in gold, payable semi-annually, were issued to the Secretary of the Treasury in their stead, and stored also in the Treasury vaults.

On these paid up bonds the Secretary was obliged to continue to pay from the people's treasury six per cent in gold, or $30,000 every six months. The sums so taken from the Treasury to be invested also in bonds, sinking, in fact, the paid up debt of the nation bear compound interest, while the outstanding required simple interest only.

Every dollar put into the sinking fund, instead of decreasing the people's burden, actually increases it more than the amount of the difference between simple and compound interest. Follow the $1,000,000 national indebtedness paid on the 12th of May, 1869, for example. If it had been left outstanding the interest (the burden to the people) would have been exactly $120,000 in gold to May 12, 1871.

Here is how it stands under the operations of the compound on compound interest sinking fund:—

Premium paid on first purchase	$152,565
Simple interest, first six months, paid into sinking fund	30,000
Compound interest, second six months, paid into sinking fund	30,900
Compound interest, third six months, paid into sinking fund	31,827
Compound interest, fourth sixth months, paid into sinking fund	32,781
Premium and two years' interest	$278,073

The history of this million dollars is not, however, finished. If the bonds had been left outstanding it would have been necessary to tax the people exactly $120,000 to pay interest on them for two years; but, as they were paid, their two years' expense to the people has been as follows:—

To pay the principal	$1,000,000
To pay premium on purchase	152,565
To pay interest as above stated	125,508
Cost in two years	$1,278,073
Amount that ought to have been paid	120,000
Needless tax in two years	$1,158,073

A NEEDLESS TAX.

Here we have a needless tax in two years of $1,158,073 on account of a single million dollars' worth of bonds purchased for that "pious fraud," the sinking fund; and it must be remembered that the entire fund is $54,779,150, each million of which will, when it is two years old, cost as much as the one whose history I have given in detail.

And now we have a proposition to increase the sinking fund to $150,000,000 at once by adding the special fund to it, and to continue the increase by compound interest and additional purchases indefinitely.

It is all wrong. When a dollar of our national debt is paid the interest should stop there and then. The exact measure of the burden of a debt is its interest. Under the sinking fund plan our Secretary of the Treasury might go on paying off the public debt at the rate of $200,000,000 per year without decreasing the interest burden upon the taxpayers a cent, but, on the contrary, constantly increasing it until the last dollar is paid.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT

is immediate and visible relief from the enormous burden of taxation that is now, to-day, crushing out all business enterprise.

We have had something too much of Treasury bulletins showing a large increase of revenue over the previous month. It has been thought a matter of congratulation that more money was extorted from the people in 1869 than during the year previous; and a source of exceeding joy to government officials and lobbyists that 1870 yielded more even than 1869.

To be sure, the stump speakers and electioneering documents claim great reduction in taxation, but the Treasury official bulletins show that more and more money is being extorted from the people each succeeding year.

CONGRESS, ATTENTION!

If Congress will only give us the necessary legislation the Treasury bulletins of 1871 will show a decrease of revenue as compared with the year previous. More than one hundred members of the Forty-first Congress have been elected to stay at home. Unless we have immediate relief the next Congress will be worse. The people are indebted to Congress alone for our present deplorable condition. The members of that body have been wilfully and needlessly blind. They have been warned time and again, in the columns of the HERALD and elsewhere. As long ago as February, 1866, they had the following warning from one of the soundest statesmen of our nation. I quote his official report as follows:—

No nation ever bore such a burden placed as ours even for a year; nor can our people bear it many years more. It is now beginning to grind its way to the vitals of the productive power of the nation, and the generous disposition of the people is even now curdling into impatience, which, in another year or two, will become the root of a party that will carry everything before it.

The people of the United States, with their knowledge and experience in public affairs and their command over their public men, cannot long endure a vicious system of taxation. They will soon see what is wrong—what is unnecessarily annoying and inconvenient—and will demand a full and satisfactory remedy. This should be conceded at once, as every year will increase the impatience of tax payers and the difficulty of making changes. No people pay taxes more willingly, but none are more indignant at injustice or are less tolerant of unskilful legislation.

CONGRESS ALONE RESPONSIBLE.

The people cannot look outside of Congress for relief. We have an honest Secretary of the Treasury who will execute the financial laws of Congress as he finds them. Mr. Boutwell exhibits, perhaps, too much zeal for the rapid payment of the national debt, and his integrity is beyond question. His course in the Pacific Railroad bond case settles that matter. The influences brought to bear by his personal and political Massachusetts friends to induce him to postpone the collection of interest on the subsidy bonds for thirty years was such as few men could withstand.

If Congress will therefore address itself to practical legislation the people can have immediate relief.

The first thing to be done is the abolition of the sinking fund. Whatever amount is paid on the principal of the public debt should be appropriated directly from the Treasury, so that the people may understand the matter. Section 6 of law approved July 14, 1870, blots the special fund out of existence, and transfers the sinking fund to the books of the Treasury. The latter should also be abolished.

Next in order is a radical reduction of our taxes, including the total abolition of the income tax, and if possible the whole cumbersome machinery of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

All the money we want is enough to pay the necessary expenses of the government and the interest on our public debt. The principal can stand a few years as it is, until we are better able to pay it. Down with the taxes!

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Their Liquidation by Our Government and England Looked to for a Reimbursement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

My opinion having been asked relative to the probability of the "Alabama claims" being paid by our government or that of Great Britain, I reply as follows:—"The question is one which wiser men would find difficulty in answering, and their embarrassment would probably increase with their study of a case involved in so many complications. If the losses for which demands are on file with the Department of State were restricted to the spoliations by the Alabama alone, or to her and one or two other vessels which sailed from British ports on their errands of destruction, it would not, perhaps, be so difficult for an American well informed on the subject to arrive at some conclusion satisfactory to himself; but when we consider that these 'claims' embrace the spoliations and captures by more than twenty Confederate vessels, it becomes a matter of very great labor to investigate, even quite superficially, the circumstances of all, in order to estimate *ex parte* the extent of Great Britain's liability; for something more is necessary than the mere fitting out and sailing of a predatory ship from the port of a neutral government to attach responsibility for her depredations, and it becomes one government, in exercising a proper regard for the rights of its people, not to insist upon a construction of international law by others which they are unprepared to illustrate by their own conduct. In the present case, to be deemed accountable, Great Britain must have manifested culpable indifference to and disregard of the character and intended uses of vessels permitted to be fitted out and leave port, or connivance on the part of her officials have existed of a nature inconsistent with friendly respect for the welfare of a nation in amity. To determine how far one government may permit its people to proceed in the matter of constructing, fitting out and arming ships which may ultimately be used for belligerent purposes against a friendly people is so difficult a matter as to exercise the minds of the ablest jurists, and all governments will be found reluctant to concede a responsibility which necessarily implies either hostile feelings, bad faith or dereliction of duty. It follows, therefore, that the responsibility of Great Britain is materially affected by the circumstances under which the several depredating ships left her ports, and it is equally evident that while she may be legally and morally responsible for spoliations by several ships, such liability cannot be determined for that reason to attach to all cases of spoliation which may have occurred, but each must be determined distinctly on its own merits. If a settlement for these losses should be effected by and between Great Britain and the individual claimants it would naturally be expected that each case of spoliation be presented by able counsel and satisfactorily established by proof—a procedure necessarily involving great cost and trouble to the persons aggrieved, and one which must incline some rather to forego the prosecution of their demands than incur the charges of their collection. Our government, having adjusted and paid these demands, would have but little trouble and incur but small charge in presenting the claims with the evidence, and be prepared to give general acquittance on such principles as would be mutually satisfactory. Another difficulty would be found in individuals' claims arising in the amount of drawback which might be deemed allowable for valid claims of British subjects against the United States, unless they should be previously provided for; for it cannot well be disputed that such claims, growing out of the rebellion, exist; and I do not believe, if it were practicable to establish to the satisfaction of both governments the precise amount of their accountability to our people on the score of the Alabama claims, as well as ours to British subjects on other grounds, that the British authorities would venture to pay the former without assurances that the valid claims of England would be respected. In truth, for reasons which need not be expressed, I am inclined to believe that Great Britain will not consent to pay these claims to individuals or the government on terms other than such as involve a general settlement reciprocally of personal demands. I am quite sure our government would not venture to appropriate public treasure to the payment of foreign claims without providing for the liquidation of foreign dues to American citizens; and what would be proper for us we should not be unwilling to concede to others. The subjects of one government have equal claims upon another whereby they have suffered loss with its own citizens—and this affords the only apology for our government having paid so many hundreds of thousands of dollars to the subjects of Great Britain since the rebellion for war claims accorded by our Admiralty Courts—and only on this principle have the Alabama claims any value. Such being the state of the case, the policy of this government having precluded the hope of successful application by United States claimants to Great Britain, it appears to me quite proper, just and reasonable that, in accordance with the President's recommendation, our government assume, adjust and pay these claims, and thereby not only give an earnest of its confidence in their justice, but substantial evidence that they look for their settlement by Great Britain. Having paid them, our government may include them in a larger demand without prejudice to the claimants. If these claims, in their present uncertain state, have to await the acknowledgment of Great Britain, our government doing nothing to establish their amount and justice, their owners may well despair of realizing a dollar from them. International, like other law, is determined by precedents, and the opportunity now exists for two great nations to establish an important principle affecting the world at large, and of much greater consequence than the sum involved in the aggregate claims of the two countries reciprocally.

The bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Buffinton, of Massachusetts, is intended to carry out the recommendation of the President in his Message. It contemplates the auditing and assuming of the damages caused by the Alabama, Shenandoah, Florida and the Georgia. In his Message the President alluded to no British cruisers in particular. These vessels were the only ones that were built in British ports. In the Johnson-Clarendon treaty the whole class of claims was known and referred to as the Alabama claims, but an examination of the correspondence will show that the damages by all the four vessels were intended to be included. In Mr. Buffinton's bill the four vessels are particularly included. The liability of England for losses by these vessels may not rest on the same ground in each case; but that they are liable for these losses our government has always maintained. As to the Alabama, there was gross negligence in allowing her escape, as there was also in the case of the Florida. In regard to the case of the Shenandoah and Georgia the negligence was not so gross. It may have been difficult to obtain exact information that those vessels were intended for the Confederate government; but that they were so intended was a fact of common rumor. English liability in regard to the damages caused by these vessels was made certain when she allowed them to come into her harbors to obtain supplies therein and go out therefrom as if they had been legally equipped Confederate vessels.

It was her undoubted duty to have detained all these vessels whenever they came into her ports. The Shenandoah burned about twenty whale ships after she had been into Melbourne and refitted, supplied with coal and increased her crew—all this after the strongest protest of the United States Consul.

The United States has always demanded compensation for all these vessels. Let this bill be passed and let the commission determine the amount of these damages; let the Secretary of the Treasury issue bonds to the claimants and before they mature they will be paid, principal and interest, by Great Britain.

The claims having been paid by the United States the government will have full control of them and use them as it pleases, either to satisfy claims which the citizens of Great Britain have against the United States or to buy more land; but we believe, however, that Great Britain will pay the full amount as soon as it is determined and assumed by the United States and no claims remain to settle with individual claimants. Very truly yours,

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY.

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